Saturday, 5 March 2022

0.1 Ecuación diferencial no lineal

1. Resolver analíticamente la ecuación diferencial no lineal:

$$\frac{du}{dt} = u^q, \ t \in [0, 10] \tag{1}$$

La solución exacta es: $u(t) = e^t$ para q = 1 y $u(t) = (t(1-q)+1)^{\frac{1}{1-q}}$ para q < 1 y t(1-q)+1 > 0.

Pava
$$f = 1$$
 fenemos $f \circ e$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} L_{n}(u) = t + C$$

$$= v = e^{t+c}$$

Para
$$t=0$$
 y $V_{10}=1$ se tiene que
$$V = e^{C} = 1 + 1 = e^{C} = 1 + 1 = C$$

$$V = e^{C} = 1 + 1 = C$$

$$V = e^{C} = 1 + 1 = C$$

$$V = e^{C} = 1 + 1 = C$$

Para
$$f \neq 1$$
 tenemos que
$$\int \frac{1}{14} du = \int dt = \frac{1-4}{1-4} = t + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-4} du = \int dt = \frac{1-4}{1-4} = t + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-4} du = \int dt = \frac{1-4}{1-4} = t + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-4} du = \int dt = \frac{1-4}{1-4} = t + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-4} du = \int dt = \frac{1-4}{1-4} = t + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-4} du = \int dt = \frac{1-4}{1-4} = t + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-4} du = \int dt = \frac{1-4}{1-4} = t + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-4} du = \int dt = \frac{1-4}{1-4} = t + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-4} du = \int dt = \frac{1-4}{1-4} = t + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-4} du = \int dt = \frac{1-4}{1-4} = t + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-4} du = \int dt = \frac{1-4}{1-4} = t + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-4} du = \int dt = \frac{1-4}{1-4} = t + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-4} du = \int dt = \frac{1-4}{1-4} = t + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-4} du = \int dt = \frac{1-4}{1-4} = t + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-4} du = \int dt = \frac{1-4}{1-4} = t + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-4} du = \int dt = \frac{1-4}{1-4} = t + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-4} du = \int dt = \frac{1-4}{1-4} = t + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-4} du = \int dt = \frac{1-4}{1-4} = t + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1-4} du = \int dt = \frac{1-4}{1-4} = t + C$$

$$\int dt = \int dt = \int dt = \frac{1-4}{1-4} = t + C$$

$$\int dt = \int dt = \int dt = \frac{1-4}{1-4} = t + C$$

$$\int dt = \int dt = \int dt = \int dt = C$$

Para
$$V(x)=1$$
 $y = 0$ tenemos que $0 = 0$ 0

$$V(t) = (1-q)^{\frac{1}{1-q}} \left(t + \frac{1}{1-q}\right)^{\frac{1}{1-q}} = (t(1-q)+1)^{\frac{1}{1-q}}$$

De este modo tenemos que
$$V = (t(1-4)+1)^{\frac{1}{1-4}}$$
 donde $t(1-4)+1>0$ para obtener un volor real