Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Honduras

> Facultad de Ciencias Escuela de Matemáticas

Departamento de Matemática MM-411 Ecuaciones Diferenciales

Jarea No. 1 Solvaion de ecuaciones diferenciales de primer y segundo orden.

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Solución de ecuaciones diferenciales de primer y segundo orden.
Tarea No 1.

* Ejercicio #14

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2xye^{(x/y)^2}}{y^2 + y^2e^{(x/y)^2} + 2x^2e^{(x/y)^2}}, \text{ sea } y' = \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\left(\frac{7}{7}\right)' = \frac{2e^{v^2} \sqrt{1+e^{v^2}+2e^{v^2}}\sqrt{2}}{1+e^{v^2}+2e^{v^2}\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{y}{v}\right)^{1} = \frac{y - xv^{1}}{v^{2}} \Rightarrow \frac{y - xv^{1}}{v^{2}} = \frac{2e^{v^{2}}v^{2}}{1 + e^{v^{2}} + 2e^{v^{2}}v^{2}}$$

EDO primer orden; variables separables.

$$\frac{V-\chi V^{1}}{V^{2}}V^{2}\left(e^{V^{2}}+2e^{V^{2}}V^{2}+1\right)=\frac{2e^{V^{2}}V^{2}}{1+e^{V^{2}}+2e^{V^{2}}V^{2}}V^{2}\left(e^{V^{2}}+2e^{V^{2}}V^{2}+1\right)$$

$$-e^{\sqrt{2}} \times v^{1} - 2e^{\sqrt{2}} \times v^{1} v^{2} - \pi v^{1} = -e^{\sqrt{2}} v - v^{2}$$

$$v'(e^{v^2} + 2e^{v^2}v^2 + 1) = -\frac{e^{v^2}v - v}{\pi} = v'(e^{v^2} + 2e^{v^2}v^2 + 1)$$

$$\frac{e^{\sqrt{2}+2e^{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{2}+1}}{-e^{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{-2}} \rightarrow H(x)$$

$$\int \frac{e^{\sqrt{2}+2e^{\sqrt{2}}v^{2}+1}}{-e^{\sqrt{2}}v^{-v}} dv \Rightarrow seau = -e^{\sqrt{2}}v^{-v}$$

$$= \int \frac{e^{\sqrt{2}+2e^{\sqrt{2}}v^2+1}}{u} = \frac{(e^{\sqrt{2}+2e^{\sqrt{2}}v^2+1})}{u(-2e^{\sqrt{2}}v^2-e^{\sqrt{2}-1})} = \frac{e^{\sqrt{2}+2e^{\sqrt{2}}v^2+1}}{u(-2e^{\sqrt{2}}v^2-e^{\sqrt{2}-1})}$$



··· Confinuación ejercicio 14

$$= -\frac{(e^{\sqrt{2}} + 2e^{\sqrt{2}} + 1)}{u(2e^{\sqrt{2}} + 2e^{\sqrt{2}} + 1)} = -\frac{1}{u} \Rightarrow \int -\frac{1}{u} du = \ln(u)$$

$$= \ln \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} \right) = c_1$$

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+ tjercicio 34.

$$(y-2)dx - (x-y-1)dy = 0.$$

$$y-2(x-y-1) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0.$$

$$y-2(x-y-7)y' = 0.$$

$$y' = -y+3 - (2+xy-1)$$

$$y' = \frac{-y+2}{-x+y+1} = \left(\frac{2+xv-v}{v+1}\right)' = v$$

$$= \frac{xv' + v^2 + v - 3v'}{(v+1)^2} = v.$$

$$\left(\frac{2+xv-v}{v+1}\right)' = \frac{xv'+v^2+v-3v'}{(v+1)^2}$$

$$V = \frac{-y+2}{-x+y+1} = -\ln\left(\frac{-y+2}{-x+y+1}\right) = \frac{1}{-x+y+1} + \ln\left(\frac{-y+2}{-x+y+1}\right)$$

=
$$\ln (x-3) + c_1$$

$$= \ln \left(-\frac{1}{-y+2}\right) - \frac{-x+y+7}{-y+2} = c_1$$

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* Ejercicio 54.

$$(sen(y) + ysen(x) + x^{-1}) dx + (xcos(y) - cos(x) + y^{-1}) dy = 0$$

Es una ecuación diferencial exacta.

$$sen(y) + y sen(x) + x^{-1} + (x cos(y) - cos(x) + y^{-1}) dy/dx = 0$$

$$M(x,y) + N(x,y)y' = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{y}$$
: $sen(x) + cos(y) = cos(y) + sen(x) + o = cos(y) + sen(x)$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 xsenly) - cos(x) + ln(y) = C1