MA2115 Matemáticas IV (semi-presencial) Práctica 04

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- Variables Separables.
- 2 Ecuaciones ordinarias de primer orden.

- **1** Variables Separables.
- Ecuaciones ordinarias de primer orden.

$$(1+x^2)dy = \sqrt{1-y^2}dx$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}dy = \frac{1}{1+x^2}dx$$

$$\operatorname{arcsen}(y) = \arctan(x) + C$$

$$\left[\operatorname{arcsen}(y) - \operatorname{arctan}(x) = C\right]$$

Halle la solución general de la ecuación diferencial $xy' = y + y^3$.

$$\frac{dy}{y(1+y^2)} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{-y}{1+y^2}\right) dy = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\ln|y| + \frac{-1}{2}\ln|1+y^2| = \ln|x| + A$$

$$\ln\left|\frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}\right| = \ln|Bx|$$

$$\frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} = Bx$$

$$x = C\frac{y}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}$$

Halle la solución general de la ecuación diferencial $y - xy' = a(1 + x^2y')$

$$y - a = (x + ax^{2})y'$$

$$\frac{dx}{x + ax^{2}} = \frac{dy}{y - a}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{-a}{1 + ax}\right)dx = \frac{dy}{y - a}$$

$$\ln|x| - \ln|1 + ax| + \ln(C_{1}) = \ln|y - a|$$

$$\ln\left|\frac{C_{1}x}{1 + ax}\right| = \ln|y - a|$$

$$\frac{C_{1}x}{1 + ax} = y - a$$

$$y = \frac{a + Cx}{1 + ax}$$

$$(1+x)ydx + (1-y)xdy = 0$$

$$(1+x)ydx = (y-1)xdy$$

$$\frac{1+x}{x}dx = \frac{y-1}{y}dy$$

$$\ln|x| + x = y - \ln|y| + C$$

$$\ln|xy| + x - y = C$$

$$(1+y)dx = (1-x)dy$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x}dx = \frac{1}{1+y}dy$$

$$-\ln|1-x| + \ln|A| = \ln|1+y|$$

$$\ln\left|\frac{A}{1-x}\right| = \ln|1+y|$$

$$1+y = \frac{A}{1-x}$$

$$y = \frac{C+x}{1-x}$$

$$(t^{2} - xt^{2})\frac{dx}{dt} + x^{2} + tx^{2} = 0$$

$$(t^{2} - xt^{2})\frac{dx}{dt} = -(x^{2} + tx^{2})$$

$$\frac{1 - x}{x^{2}}dx = -\frac{1 + t}{t^{2}}dt$$

$$-\frac{1}{x} - \ln|x| + C = \frac{1}{t} - \ln|t|$$

$$C = \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{x} + \ln|x| - \ln|t|$$

$$\frac{x + t}{tx} + \ln\left|\frac{x}{t}\right| = C$$

$$(x - y^{2}x)dx + (y - x^{2}y)dy = 0$$

$$y(1 - x^{2})dy = -x(1 - y^{2})dx$$

$$-\frac{y}{1 - y^{2}}dy = \frac{x}{1 - x^{2}}dx$$

$$\frac{\ln|1 - y^{2}|}{2} = -\frac{\ln|1 - x^{2}|}{2} + A$$

$$\ln|1 - y^{2}| + \ln|1 - x^{2}| = B$$

$$(1 - y^{2})(1 - x^{2}) = C$$

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = x^{2}y^{2} + D$$

$$(1 + e^{x})yy' = e^{x} con y(0) = 1$$

$$ydy = \frac{e^{x}}{1 + e^{x}} dx$$

$$\frac{y^{2}}{2} = \ln(1 + e^{x}) + c$$
Sustituyendo $x = 0, y = 1$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \ln(2) + c$$

$$\frac{y^{2}}{2} = \ln(1 + e^{x}) + \frac{1}{2} - \ln(2)$$

$$\left(\frac{y^2}{2} = \ln\left((1 + e^x)\frac{\sqrt{e}}{2}\right)\right)$$

- Variables Separables.
- Ecuaciones ordinarias de primer orden.

Halle la solución general de la ecuación diferencial $y' + \frac{2y}{y} = x^2$

$$P(x) = \frac{2}{x} \qquad g(x) = x^2$$

$$\mu(x) = e^{\int P(x)dx} = e^{\int \frac{2}{x}dx} = x^2$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\mu(x)} \left(\int \mu(x)g(x)dx + C \right) = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\int x^2 x^2 dx + C \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{x^5}{5} + C \right)$$

$$y'-a\frac{y}{x}=\frac{x+1}{x}$$

Factor integrante:
$$\mu(x) = e^{\int \frac{-a}{x} dx} = e^{-a \ln |x|} = x^{-a}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\mu(x)} \left(\int \mu(x) g(x) dx + C \right) = x^{a} \left(\int \frac{1}{x^{a}} \frac{x+1}{x} dx + C \right)$$
$$= x^{a} \left(\int \left(x^{-a} + x^{-a-1} \right) dx + C \right) = x^{a} \left(\frac{x^{1-a}}{1-a} - \frac{x^{-a}}{a} + C \right)$$

$$\left(y = \frac{x}{1-a} - \frac{1}{a} + Cx^a\right)$$

$$y' - \frac{2}{x+1}y = (x+1)^3$$

Factor integrante:
$$\mu(x) = e^{-\int \frac{2}{x+1} dx} = e^{-2 \ln |x+1|} = \frac{1}{(x+1)^2}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\mu(x)} \left(\int \mu(x) g(x) dx + C \right) = (x+1)^2 \left(\int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} (x+1)^3 dx + C \right)$$
$$= (x+1)^2 \left(\frac{(x+1)^2}{2} + C \right)$$

$$y = \frac{(x+1)^4}{2} + C(x+1)^2$$

$$(1+y^2)dx = \left(\sqrt{1+y^2}\operatorname{sen}(y) - xy\right)dy$$

$$(1+y^2)\frac{dx}{dy} = \sqrt{1+y^2} \operatorname{sen}(y) - xy$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{y}{1+y^2}x = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(y)}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} \operatorname{donde} P(y) = \frac{y}{1+y^2} \operatorname{y} g(y) = \frac{\operatorname{sen}(y)}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}$$
Factor integrante: $\mu(y) = e^{\int \frac{y}{1+y^2} dy} = e^{\frac{1}{2}\ln|1+y^2|} = \sqrt{1+y^2}$

$$x(y) = \frac{1}{\mu(y)} \left(\int \mu(y)g(y)dy + C \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} \left(\int \operatorname{sen}(y) + C \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} \left(-\cos(y) + C \right)$$

$$x = \frac{-\cos(y) + C}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}$$

Halle la solución general de la ecuación diferencial

$$\frac{ds}{dt}\cos(t) + s\sin(t) = 1$$

$$\frac{ds}{dt} + \tan(t)s = \sec(t)$$

Factor integrante: $\mu(t) = e^{\int \tan(t)dt} = e^{-\ln|\cos(t)|} = \sec(t)$

$$s(t) = \frac{1}{\mu(t)} \left(\int \mu(t)g(t)dt + C \right) = \cos(t) \left(\int \sec^2(t)dt + C \right)$$

= $\cos(t) (\tan(t) + C)$

$$y = \operatorname{sen}(t) + C \cos(t)$$

$$y' - \frac{n}{x}y = e^x x^n$$

Factor integrante:
$$\mu(x) = e^{-\int \frac{n}{x} dx} = e^{-n \ln |x|} = \frac{1}{x^n}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\mu(x)} \left(\int \mu(x) g(x) dx + C \right) = x^n \left(\int \frac{1}{x^n} e^x x^n dx + C \right)$$
$$= x^n \left(e^x + C \right)$$

$$y = x^n (e^x + C)$$

$$y'+\frac{1-2x}{x^2}y=1$$

Factor integrante:
$$\mu(x) = e^{\int \frac{1-2x}{x^2} dx} = e^{-\frac{1}{x} - \ln(x^2)} = \frac{1}{x^2 e^{1/x}}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\mu(x)} \left(\int \mu(x) g(x) dx + C \right) = x^2 e^{1/x} \left(\int \frac{e^{-1/x}}{x^2} dx + C \right)$$
$$= x^2 e^{1/x} \left(e^{-1/x} + C \right)$$

$$y = x^2 \left(1 + Ce^{1/x}\right)$$

