Fluso en la linea.

2.1 Una Formo geometrico de pensos

2.1.2 mayor verouded house to derecha

$$x = \sin x$$
 $x = \cos x - \cos x = 0$
 $x = \cos x = \cos x = 1 \pmod{2n+1}$
 $x = \cos x =$

2.1.3 aceleration x del fluso

a.
$$\frac{dx^2}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \sin x - \frac{x^2}{2} = \cos(x) + \frac{x}{2} = \sin(x)$$

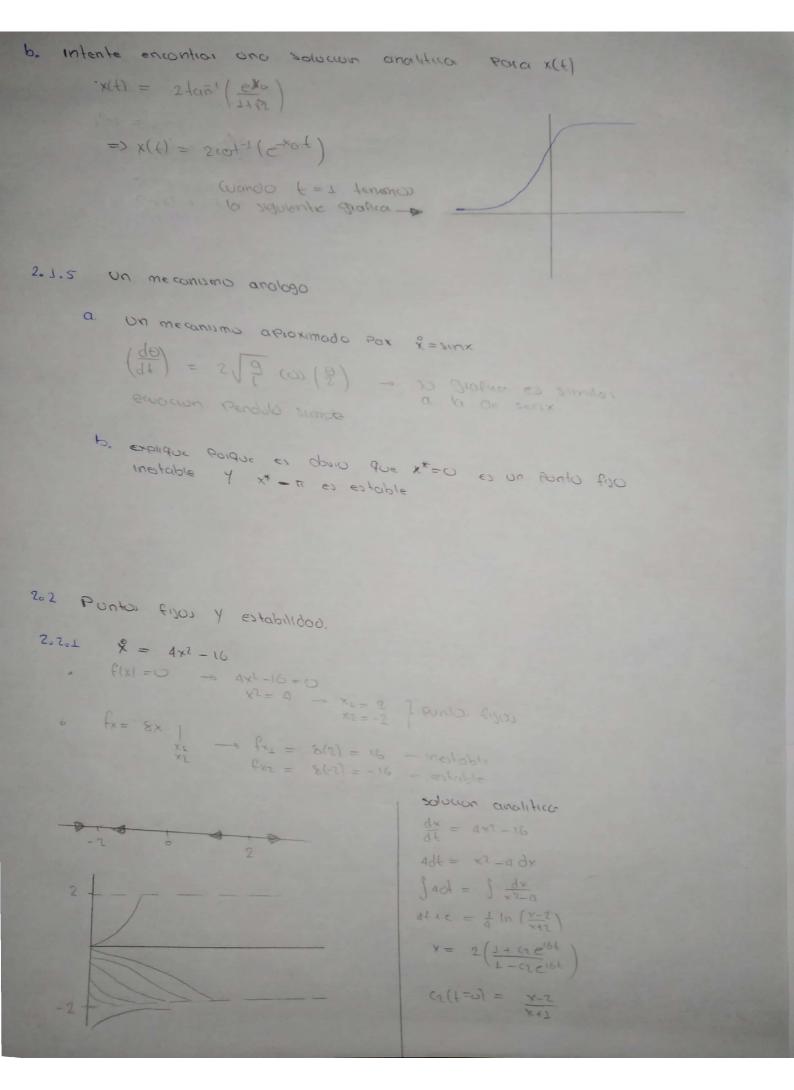
b. encuentre Puntos donde el fluso tiene una maxima acceleración positiva

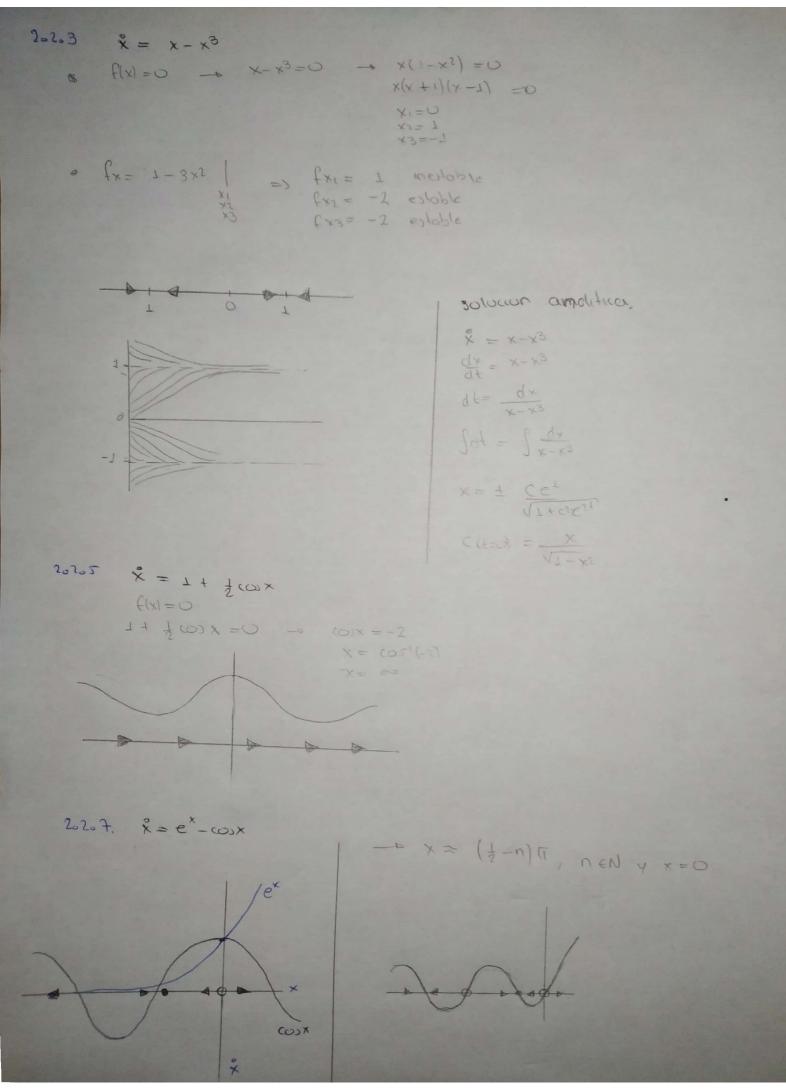
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a demoestre que
$$t = \ln \left| \frac{\cos(x_0 + \cot x_0)}{\cos(x + \cot x_0)} \right| = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 para obtener $\frac{\cos(x_0 + \cot x_0)}{\cos(x_0 + \cot x_0)}$

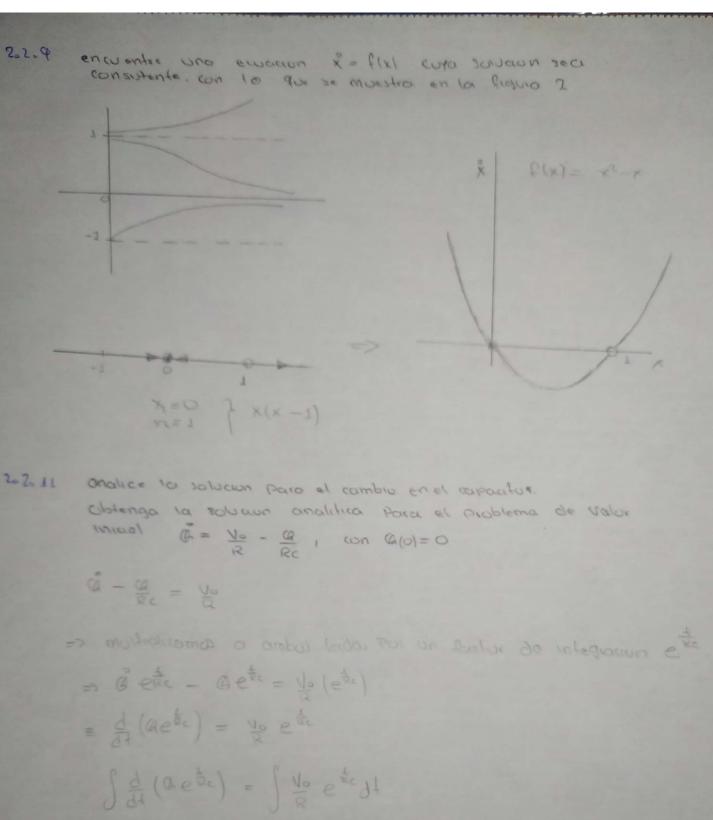
$$\frac{e^{t}}{\sqrt{2}+1} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+1} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{$$

$$\frac{e^{+}}{\sqrt{2}+1} = \frac{3e\pi^{2}}{1+100} = \frac{e^{+}}{\sqrt{2}+1} = \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{1$$





Escaneado con CamScanner



2.02.13 la velocidad vill de un paracaidista que cae al suelo esta definida por mú = mg - Kuz, donde m es la masa del paracaidista ges la aceleración de la gravedad y K>O es una constante relacionada a la resistencia

a encontrar la solucion analítica Atra VIII, Osomiendo que VIOI =0

separamos los variables e intestamos viando

$$m_0 = m_0 - \kappa n_0 - \kappa n_0 = \int 0 + \frac{n_0}{2} =$$

Utilizando condiciones iniciales

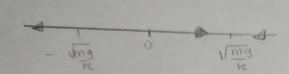
los encuentre el limite de ulti cuando t- o

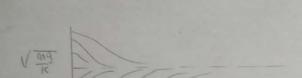
$$\frac{m}{kn_5} = \partial - P \quad \Lambda_5 = \frac{15}{4n_0} - A = -\Lambda \frac{15}{4n_0} - A = -\Lambda \frac{15}{4n_0}$$

$$\Lambda_7 = -\Lambda \frac{15}{4n_0}$$

$$\Lambda_7 = -\Lambda \frac{15}{4n_0}$$

$$\Lambda_8 = -\Lambda \frac{15}{4n_0}$$





=>
$$\left\{v\right\}_{1} = -\frac{2k\sqrt{ma'}}{m} \rightarrow \text{estable}$$

$$\left\{v\right\}_{2} = \frac{2k\sqrt{ma'}}{m} \rightarrow \text{mestable}$$

de Velocidad Promicio

e. estime la velocidad terminal y el valor de la constante de

$$s(t) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{9} \ln(\cosh(\frac{9}{4}t))$$
 usundo los vabres del texto $s = 110s$, $g = 32, 1 + \frac{1}{52}$, $s(t) = 20.300$ ft

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{mq}{\kappa}} + \kappa = (\frac{V^2}{mq})^{\frac{1}{2}} > \kappa = \frac{mq}{V^2} = \kappa = \frac{(261.2)(31.2)}{(266)^2} = 0.118$$

2.3. Crecimiento de Población.
2.3.2. (autocatalisis)

donde K, Y K, son parametros essituos llamados tarrea constante

a) encountre 100 bourgo tisos à contridos

· Puntus fuos

$$\begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{1} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{1} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \\ x_{3} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_{2} = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_{1} = 0 \\ x_$$

· estabilidad

$$f_{x}(k_{1}\alpha_{x}+k_{-1}x^{2}) \rightarrow f_{x}=k_{1}\alpha+2k_{-1}x$$

$$f_{x1}=k_{1}\alpha$$

$$f_{x2}=k_{1}\alpha+2k_{1}(-k_{1}\alpha)$$

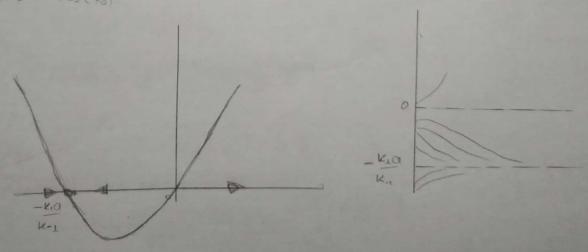
$$f_{x2}=k_{1}\alpha-2k_{1}\alpha$$

$$f_{x3}=k_{1}\alpha-2k_{1}\alpha$$

$$f_{x4}=k_{1}\alpha-2k_{1}\alpha$$

b. dibuse el giafico de x(t) Para valores iniciales xo

x(t) = k20x0 - k-1(x)2



Utiliza el analisis de estabilidad lineal Para clasificar las pontos filos de la siguientes sistemas, si el analisis de estabilidad lineal falla porque $f'(x^*) = 0$, utilice un argumento gratico para dean b estabilidad.

$$f_{x}(x-x) = f_{x} = 1 - 5x$$

$$f_{x} = 1 - 5(1)$$

$$2.4.2$$
 $x = x(1-x)(2-x)$

•
$$f_{x}(x^{3}-3x^{2}+2x)$$
 -> $f_{x}=3x^{2}-6x+2$ -> $f_{x}=3(0)^{2}-6(0)+2=2$
 $f_{x}=3(1)^{2}-6(1)+2=-1$
 $f_{x}=3(2)^{2}-6(1)+2=2$

2. 4.3 = tanx

•
$$f_x(lanx) = f_x = sec^2x | \Rightarrow 1 \Rightarrow inestable$$

$$7.4.4 \ \dot{x} = x^2(6-x)$$

•
$$\{x \mid x_3(e-x_1) = 0 \}$$

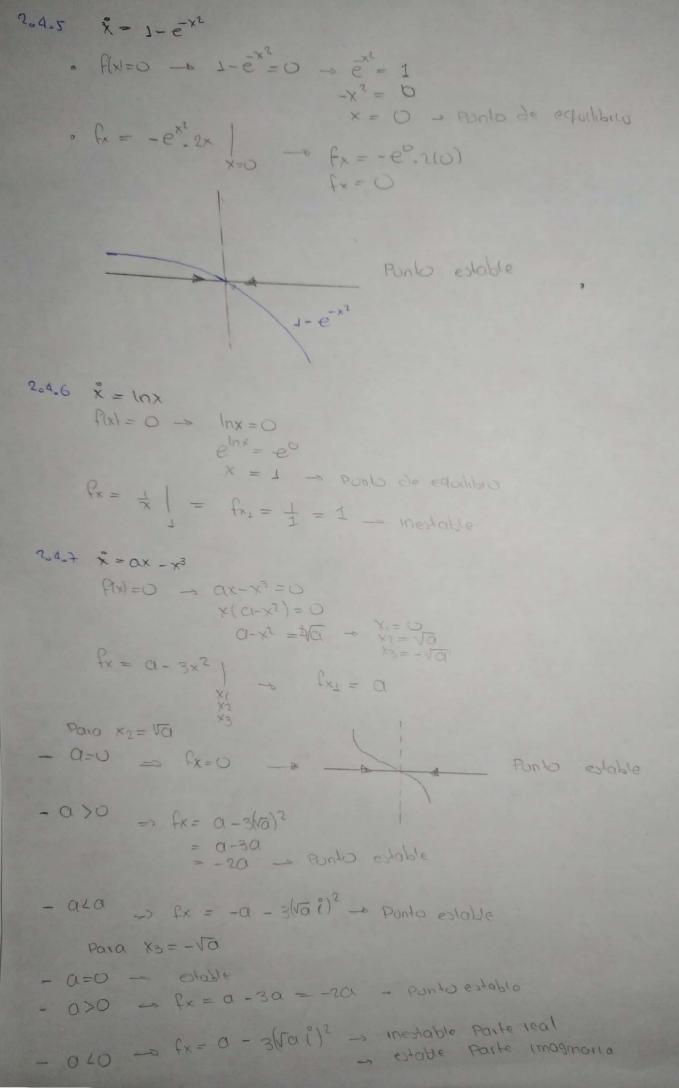
• $\{x \mid x_3(e-x_1) = 0 \}$
• $\{(x) = 0 \}$

•
$$f_{x}(x_{5}(e-x)) \rightarrow f_{x} = 15x - 3x_{5}$$

$$= \int f_{x_1} = 12(0) - 3(0)$$

$$-6$$
 $f_{x2} = 12(6) - 3(6)^2$
 $1 = -36$ | estable

Inestable



$$f(x)=0 \quad -x \quad -\alpha N \ln(bN)=0$$

$$\ln(bN)=0 \quad -\delta \quad NL=0$$

$$N=\frac{1}{\delta}$$

$$N=\frac{1}{\delta}$$

$$f_{NL} = a \ln(p(a)) - a$$

$$f_{NL} = a - a \qquad -a$$

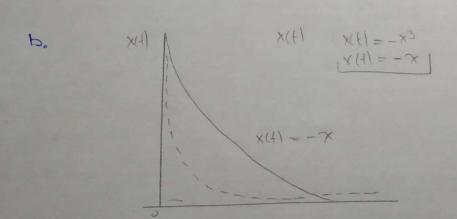
fuz =
$$-a \rightarrow estable$$

201.9 Ralentitación crítica

a obtener la solucion analítica a
$$\hat{x} = -x^3$$
 Para una condicion inicial

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -x^3 \rightarrow dt = -\frac{dx}{x^3} \rightarrow \int \partial t = \int -\frac{dx}{x^3} \qquad \text{Pora} \quad x(0) = x_0$$

desendiendo de la condición = 1 1/23 + 2+



2.8.7 Estimación de error Para el metodo de euler

a. Metodo de Euler $x_{n+1} = x_n + \Delta t f(x_n)$

= $x_0 + \nabla f f(x_0) + \nabla f_5 f_5(x_0)$ $x(f_0) = x(f_0) + \nabla f_5(f_0) + x(f_0) \nabla f_5 + x_0^2(f_0) \nabla f_5$ => $x(f_0) + \nabla f_1(f_0) + \nabla f_2(f_0) + x_0^2(f_0) \nabla f_5$

 $b_0 |x(t_1) - x_1| = |x_0 + \Delta t f(x_0) + \Delta t^2 f(x_0) - (x_0 + \Delta t f(x_0))$ $= \Delta t^2 |p'(x_0)|$ = 2