(1)
$$2xy + 6x + (x^2 - 4)y' = 0$$

$$(\chi^2 - 4)y' = -2\chi y - 6\chi$$

$$(x^2-4)y' = -2x(y+3)$$

$$\frac{y'}{y+3} = \frac{-2x}{x^2-4}, x^{\pm 2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{y+3} = \frac{-3x}{x^2-4} dx$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{y+3} = - \left(\frac{2x}{x^2 4} dx\right)\right)$$

$$u=y+3$$
 $w=\chi^2-4$

$$\left\{ \frac{dv}{u} = - \right\} \frac{dw}{w}$$

$$|n|u| = -|n|w| + c$$

 $|n|y+3| = -|n|x^2-4| + c$

Separamos

$$y+3 = \frac{A}{\chi^2-4}$$

Solución General

(2)
$$sen(x) dx + y dy = 0$$
, con $y(0) = 1$ (2)
 $-sen(x) dx = ey dy \in separation variables$

$$y^{2} = 2\cos(x) + 2C$$

$$A = 2C$$

$$y = 2\cos(x) + A$$

$$1 = \sqrt{2}\cos(0) + A$$

$$1 = \sqrt{2+A} =)$$
 $1^2 = \sqrt{2+A}$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = 2 + A \Rightarrow A = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \int 2\cos(x) - 1$$

(3)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x e^{x^2 - \ln(y^2)}$$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = x e^{x^2} e^{\ln(y^2)}$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = x e^{x^2} e^{x^2} dx$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = x e^{x^2} dx$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = x e^{x^2} dx$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{2} e^{x^2} dx$
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} e^{x^2} dx$

Solución General

(4)
$$x \frac{dy}{dx} = 2(y-4)$$
 (* Ver la familia de solvaismes *)

$$\frac{dy}{2(y-4)} = \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{2(y-4)} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}$$

(3)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2y - 4y}{x + 1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x + 2} \frac{(x^2 - 4)}{x + 2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x + 2} \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{(x - 2)(x + 1)}{x + 2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dy} = \frac{x^2 - 4}{x + 2} \frac{dx}{dx} = \frac{(x - 2)(x + 1)}{x + 2}$$

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151 = (x2-2x) A = ± C

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x+y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x} \cdot e^{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{x} \cdot e^{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{e^{y}} = e^{x} \cdot dx$$

$$\int e^{y} dy = \int e^{x} dx$$

$$\int e^{y} dx$$

$$\int$$

Ejemplo (x2+4)dy - xydx=0

$$(x^{2}+4)dy = xydx$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int \frac{x}{x^{2}+4} dx$$

$$|n|y| = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dv}{u}$$

 $|n|y| = \frac{1}{2} |n|u| + C$
 $|n|y| = \frac{1}{2} |n|x^2 + 4| + C$

y= 1x2+4.B

$$\int \frac{dy}{2y+1} = \int dx$$

$$U = 2y+1 \quad du = 2dy$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dy}{y} = x + C$$

$$|n|u| = 2x + 2c$$

 $|n|u| = 2x + 2c$
 $|u| = 2c$
 $|u$

(6)

Ejercicios:

(Separable)

11

(Resuluc

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 - y, \quad y(0) = 0$$

(2) Resuluc

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

(3) y' = x vy

(5) x dy = ylnx

(F) Demuestre que $y = \frac{\cos x}{x}$ es solución de la ED $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{\cos x}{\cos x}$ $\frac{\cos x$

ES Homogénes

Def. Una ED normalitude $y' = F(x_{ij})$ es homogéneces i prede escribirse como: $y' = G(\frac{y}{x})$ donde G es algune función continua.

Ejemplo

y' = (\frac{4}{x})^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}} \text{ fiene forms } y' = 6'(\frac{1}{x})

Ejemplo Le ED y'= ln(y+x) - lnx es homogénec?

* propieded de logaritmos podemos escribir

Ejemplo conpriése que (x-yz)dx + (xy+yz)dy=0 es homogénec.?

O Normalitemos, ...

xy +y2 \$ 0

 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - \chi^2}{\chi y + y^2}, \quad y' = \frac{y^2 - \chi^2}{\chi y + y^2},$ * Dividimos entre $y' = \frac{(\chi)^2 - \chi^2}{\chi^2} = \frac{\chi^2 - \chi^2}{\chi^2}$ $= \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 - 1$ 是一(是) Xt - (关)2

$$(3) F(x,y) = H(\frac{x}{y})$$

+ Usardo el ejemplo anterior: (1)

$$f(dx,dy) = \frac{(dy)^2 - (ax)^2}{dxdy + (dy)^2} = \frac{d(y^2 - x^2)}{d(xy + y^2)} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{d(xy + y^2)} = f(x,y)$$

$$f(x,y) = H(\frac{x}{y})$$

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

Como resolver El homogénecs

Ejemplo $(4x+y) \frac{dy}{dx} = y-2x, \quad y \neq -4x$

dy = y-2x 1 Normalizamos

Tx = 4x+y 1

verificanos que es homogénea.

 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(\alpha y) - 2(\alpha x)}{(\alpha x) + (\alpha y)} = \frac{\alpha (y - 2x)}{\alpha (4x + y)} = \frac{y - 2x}{4x + y} = F(\alpha x, \alpha y)$

 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{y} - \frac{2x}{y}$ $\frac{1 - 2(\frac{x}{y})}{4(\frac{x}{y}) + 1} = H(\frac{x}{y})$ $\frac{4y}{y} + \frac{3}{y} = \frac{1 - 2(\frac{x}{y})}{4(\frac{x}{y}) + 1}$

Vamos a utilizer el combio de ucrichle gu= x

=> y= vx | Utilizamos esta información | para sustituir en la ED original.

y'= v + xv' | vamos a sustituir y, y'

$$\frac{4x+1}{4x} = \frac{4}{x} - 2$$

$$\frac{4y}{4x} = \frac{4}{x} - 2$$

$$\frac{4}{4} + \frac{4}{x}$$

$$\frac{4}{x} + \frac{4}{x} = \frac{4}{x} - 2$$

$$\frac{V + \chi V' = V - 2}{4 + V}$$
A obtenemos una ED separable

(i)

$$\chi \frac{dV}{d\chi} = -\frac{(V+3V+2)}{V+4}$$
 | Separamos variables

$$\frac{\sigma + 4}{\sigma^2 + 3\sigma + 2} d\sigma = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{44}}{(v+1)(v+2)} dv = -\ln|x| + A$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5+4}}{(\sqrt{5+1})(\sqrt{5+2})} = \frac{A}{\sqrt{5+1}} + \frac{B}{\sqrt{5+2}}$$

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

$$V+4 = A(V+2) + B(V+1)$$

$$2 = 0 + B(-1)$$

$$3 = A(1)$$

$$=$$
 $A = 3$

Entonies,

$$\left(\left(\frac{3}{r+1} - \frac{2}{r+2}\right)dr = -\ln|x| + A\right)$$

$$3\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} dv - 2\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{11}} dv = -\ln|x| + A$$

Ambos integrales

podemos resolverlos medicate sustitución simple.

u = v + 1 du = dv w = v + 2 dw = dv

$$3 \ln |u| - 2 \ln |w| = -\ln |x| + A$$

 $3 \ln |v+i| - 2 \ln |v+2| = -\ln |x| + A$

$$\ln \frac{10+11^{3}}{(v+z)^{2}} = \ln |x|^{7} + \ln c, \quad A = \ln c, \quad (70)$$

$$\frac{10+11^{3}}{(v+z)^{2}} = \frac{A}{|x|}$$

$$|x||v+1|^{3} = A(v+z)^{2}$$

$$x(v+1)^{3} = B(v+z)^{2}, \quad B = \pm A$$

$$x(\frac{y}{x}+1)^{3} = B(\frac{y}{x}+z)^{2}$$

$$x(\frac{y+x}{x})^{3} = B(\frac{y+2x}{x})^{2}$$

$$\frac{y}{x^{3}}(y+x)^{3} = B(y+2x)^{2}$$

$$= (y+x)^{3} = B(y+2x)^{2}$$

$$\frac{\left(\ln\left(\sqrt{t1}\right)^{3} + \ln\left(\sqrt{t1}\right)^{2}\right) + \left(\ln\left(x\right) + A\right)}{\left(\ln\left(x\right)^{3}\right)} = \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(x\right) + A$$

L'homogénea. Ejemplo $\left(x \sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - y \cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) dx + x \cos\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) dy = 0$ $y = \sqrt{x}$ $y' = \sqrt{x}$ y cos (=) - xsin (=) X Cos (=)

 $\begin{cases} \frac{d\sigma}{danv} = -\ln|x| + C, & C = C_1 - C_2 \\ \ln|u| = -\ln|x| + C & A = -\ln A, A70 \end{cases}$

 $e^{\ln|senu|} = (-\ln|x| + \ln A)$

 $sen \sigma = \frac{A}{\chi}$

 \Rightarrow sen $\left(\frac{4}{\chi}\right) = \frac{A}{\chi}$

Ejercicios: (Homogénecs/

(19)

(1) (x-y) dx + xdy=0

(2) x2 (scr(22) - 2y2 (os(22)) dx + 2xy (os(22)) dy = 0

3 (x2 3y2)dx + 2xydy=0

 $G\left(xe^{3/x}-y\right)dx+xdy=0$

(x2-xy+y2)dx-xydy=0, y(1)=0

(1) (9x2+3y2)dx - 2xydy = 0

ED de orden dos y variable ausente Definición Une ED de orden dos con incognite y(x) es de Veriable auserte si en ella no sapaperecen x o y. Con x ausente E(y, y', y')=0 orden dos Ca y avsente E(x,y),y(1)=0 ordan dos

Por ejemplo Xy'' + 2y' = 0, $X \neq 0$ Z - y est awarte $E(X_1y'_1y'')$ potencia

(2) 2yy''-1=(y) x ausente E(y,y',y'')

* Vamos a herer un combis de verieble y'=v y"=v' Esto lo utilizamos para reducir el orda, es decir, convertir le ED de segundo orden (Z') a une de primer order (Z'). * Po Cuado X es ausente prede poser que estin X,y,v en le ED y necesitarian os elimines une veriable. Por lo tanto, podemos utiliter la siguinte * Importante wards

x es ausente * $r' = \frac{dr}{dx} = \frac{dr}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$ = dv. v)

4to Ey ausete (2) Ejemplo xy" + 2y = 0 y'= 5 y"= 5" primer order y . ?. separable. X5'+25=0 $\chi \frac{dv}{dx} + 2v = 0$ x dr = - 2v \ seperemos $\frac{dv}{v} = \frac{2dx}{x}$ $\int \frac{dv}{v} = -2 \int \frac{dx}{x}$ In|v/=-2 In|x/ + InA, donde c= (nA, A>0 Placed = elax + elaA 11/= AX-2 => V= ± AX , B = ± A =>(0 = B x2

todovic necesitemos sustituir v=y1

$$\int y' = B \int x^{-2} dx$$

$$y = -\frac{B}{\chi} + D$$

& solución general

Ejemplo (close*)

$$2yy'' = 1 + (y')^2$$
, $y(2) = 1$, $y'(2) = -1$, $y(x) > \frac{1}{2}$, $\forall x < 3$

$$\int \frac{2V}{1+V^2} dv = \ln|y|$$

$$U = 1+V^2$$

$$dv = 2V dv$$

$$\int \frac{dv}{u} = \ln|y| + A$$

Intul = Intyl + InB, donde A=InB, B>0 enlituri = enly las

11+v2 = Bly 1 = 2

* Aplicanos la condiciones inicioles y(z)=1, y'(z)=-1(y')= cy-1

$$(-1)^2 = c(1) - 1$$

$$(-1) = C(1) - 1$$

$$|+|=C$$

$$=>[C=2]$$

$$(y')^2 = 2y - 1$$

$$\sqrt{(y')^2} = \sqrt{2y-1}$$
 $y' = \pm \sqrt{2y-1}$

time signo (-), tomamos y'=- 12y-1

2y-1 solución & general 12y-1 = -x + C y(2)=1 Usemos 12(1)-1 Solución porticular L deda les cordiciones =-2+C =5/c=3=> /ay-1

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