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Taller N° 2

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$$

$$y(1) = 2$$

$$① \int dy = \int 3x^2 dx$$

$$y = 3 \int x^2 dx$$

$$y = 3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

$$y = x^3 + C$$

$$② \quad 2 = 1^3 + C$$

$$C = 2 - 1$$

$$C = 1$$

$$y = x^3 + 1$$

Resolver la siguiente ecuación diferencial con valor inicial

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

$$\int dy = \int \frac{4}{3} x^{-\frac{4}{3}} dx$$

$$y = \frac{4}{3} \int x^{-\frac{4}{3}} dx$$

$$y = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{x^{-\frac{4}{3} + 1}}{-\frac{4}{3} + 1} + C$$

$$y = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{x^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{-\frac{1}{3}} + C$$

$$y = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 3 x^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$$

$$y = 20 x^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$$

$$2 = 20 (1)^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$$

$$C = 2 - \frac{20}{3}$$

$$C = -\frac{14}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{20}{3} x^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$$

$$y = \frac{20}{3} x^{\frac{1}{3}} + \left(-\frac{14}{3}\right)$$

Esercizio 2:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 y \quad ; \quad y(1) = 2$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int 3x^2 dx$$

$$\ln y = 3 \int x^2 dx$$

$$\ln y = 3 \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

$$\ln y = x^3 + C$$

$$y = e^{x^3 + C}$$

$$y = e^{x^3} \cdot e^C$$

$$2 = e^{1^3} + C$$

$$2 = e^1 + e^C$$

$$2 = e + e^C$$

$$\ln 2 = \ln(e + e^C)$$

$$\ln 2 = 1 + \ln(e^C)$$

$$\ln 2 = C + 1$$

$$\ln 2 = C$$

$$C = \ln 2$$

Universidad Central del Ecuador
Escuela de Filosofía, Letras y Ciencias en Educación
Carrera de Pedagogía de las Ciencias Experimentales Informáticas

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Curso: PCE104-02

Fecha: 30/oct/25

Taller N° 2

Ejemplo

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

$$\int dy = \int 3x^2 dx$$

$$y = 3 \int x^2 dx$$

$$y = 3 \frac{x^3}{3} + C = y = x^3 + 1$$

$$y = x^3 + C$$

$$2 = 1^3 + C$$

$$C = 2 - 1$$

$$C = 1$$

• Resolver la siguiente ecuación diferencial con valor inicial.

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

$$y(1) = 2$$

$$\int dy = \int \frac{4}{3} x^{-\frac{4}{3}} dx$$

$$y = \frac{4}{3} \int x^{-\frac{4}{3}} dx$$

$$y = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{x^{-\frac{4}{3}+1}}{-\frac{4}{3}+1} + C$$

$$y = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{\frac{1}{3}} + C$$

$$y = \frac{20}{3} x^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$$

$$y = \frac{20}{3} x^{\frac{1}{3}} + \left(-\frac{14}{3}\right)$$

$$y = \frac{4}{3} \cdot 5 x^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$$

$$y = \frac{20}{3} x^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$$

$$2 = \frac{20}{3} (1)^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$$

$$C = 2 - \frac{20}{3}$$

$$C = -\frac{14}{3}$$

Resuelve la siguiente ecuación diferencial:

$$\frac{dy}{x} = 3x^2 y$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int 3x^2 dx$$

$$\ln y = 3 \int x^2 dx$$

$$\ln y = 3 \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} + C$$

$$\ln y = x^3 + C$$

$$y = e^{x^3 + C}$$

$$y = e^{x^3} \cdot e^C$$

$$y(1) = 2$$

$$2 = e^{(1)^3} \cdot e^C$$

$$2 = e^{(1)^3} \cdot e^C$$

$$2 = e \cdot e^C$$

$$\ln 2 = \ln e [\ln e^C]$$

$$\ln 2 = 1 [C \ln e]$$

$$\ln 2 = C \cdot 1$$

$$\ln 2 = C$$

$$C = \ln 2$$

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Resolver la siguiente ecuación diferencial con valor inicial

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

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

$$y(1) = 2$$

$$2 = \frac{20}{3} (1)^{1/3} + C$$

$$y = \frac{4}{3} \int x^{-\frac{4}{3}} dx$$

$$2 = \frac{20}{3} + C$$

$$y = \frac{4}{3} \int x^{-\frac{4}{3}+1} dx$$

$$2 - \frac{20}{3} = C$$

$$y = \frac{4}{3} x^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$$

$$-\frac{14}{3} = C$$

$$C = -\frac{14}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{5x^{1/3}}{1} + C$$

$$y = \frac{4}{3} 5x^{1/3} + C$$

$$y = \frac{20}{3} x^{1/3} + C$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 y \quad ; \quad y(1) = 2$$

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

$$\int \frac{dy}{y} = \int 3x^2 dx$$

$$\ln|y| = \frac{3x^3}{3} + C$$

$$\ln|y| = x^3 + C$$

$$e^{x^3+C} = y$$

$$y = e^{x^3} + e^C$$

// Condition initial $y(1) = 2$

$$2 = e^{1^3} + e^C$$

$$2 = e^1 + e^C$$

$$2 = e \cdot e^C$$

$$\ln 2 = \ln e + \ln e^C$$

$$\ln 2 = 1 + C \ln e$$

$$\ln 2 = C \cdot 1$$

$$C = \ln 2$$

$$e^C = 2 - e$$

$$C = \ln(2 - e)$$