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 Corte: PCE14-002
 Fecha: 30/10/2018

Taller N° 2

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

$$y(1) = 2$$

$$\textcircled{1} \int dy = \int 3x^2 dx$$

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

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

$$y = x^3 + C$$

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

$$C = 2 - 1$$

$$C = 1$$

Resolver la siguiente ecuación diferencial con valor inicial

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4}{3} x^{-\frac{4}{5}} ; y(1) = 2$$

$$\int dy = \int \frac{4}{3} x^{-\frac{4}{5}} dx$$

$$y = \frac{4}{3} \int x^{-\frac{4}{5}} dx$$

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

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

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

$$y = \frac{20}{3} x^{\frac{1}{5}} + C$$

$$2 = \frac{20}{3} (1)^{\frac{1}{5}} + C$$

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

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

$$y = \frac{20}{3}x^{\frac{4}{3}} + C$$

$$y = \frac{20}{3}x^{\frac{4}{3}} + \left(-\frac{14}{3}\right)$$

Ejercicio 2:

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

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

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

$$\ln y = 3 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right] + C$$

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

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

$$y = e^{x^3 + \ln 2}$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\ln 2 = C - 1$$

$$\ln 2 = C$$

$$C = \ln 2$$

Integrantes: Silvana Santángeli, Juan Valle, Juan de la Cruz

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Taller N° 2

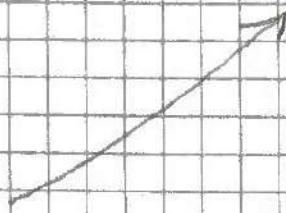
Ejemplo

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

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

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

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



$$y = x^3 + C$$

$$2 = 1^3 + C$$

$$C = 2 - 1$$

$$C = 1$$

- Resolver la siguiente ecuación diferencial con valor inicial.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4}{3}x^{-\frac{4}{5}} \quad y(1) = 2$$

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

$$y = \frac{20}{3} x^{\frac{1}{5}} + C$$

$$2 = \frac{20}{3} (1)^{\frac{1}{5}} + C$$

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

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

$$y = \frac{20}{3} x^{\frac{1}{5}} + C$$

$$y = \frac{20}{3} x^{\frac{1}{5}} + C$$

$$y = \frac{20}{3} x^{\frac{1}{5}} + \left(-\frac{14}{3}\right)$$

Resolver la siguiente ecuación diferencial:

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

$$y(1) = 2$$

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

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

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

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

$$\ln y = 3 \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right] + C$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$y = e^{x^3 + \ln 2}$$

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

$$\ln 2 = C$$

$$C = \ln 2$$

$$\frac{11}{2} \times \frac{1}{10} = \frac{11}{20}$$

Universidad Central del Ecuador

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Resolver la siguiente ecuación diferencial con valor inicial

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4}{3} x^{-\frac{4}{5}} \quad ; \quad y(1) = 2$$

$$dy = \frac{4}{3} x^{-\frac{4}{5}} dx$$

$$y(1) = 2$$

$$2 = \frac{20}{3} (1)^{\frac{1}{5}} + C$$

$$y = \frac{4}{3} \int x^{-\frac{4}{5}} dx$$

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

$$y = \frac{4}{3} \int_{-\frac{4}{3}+1}^{\frac{1}{5}} x^{-\frac{4}{5}} dx$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$y = \frac{20}{3} x^{\frac{1}{5}} + C$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{4 Condition initial } y(x) = 2$$

$$2 = e^{x^3} \cdot e^C$$

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

$$\ln 2 = \ln(e^x \cdot e^C)$$

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

$$\ln 2 = C + x$$

$$C = \ln 2$$

$$e^C = 2 - e$$

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