

PRACTICO #8

ECUACIONES DIFERENCIALES DE ORDEN SUPERIOR

Dada la familia de funciones que son solución general de la ecuación diferencial en el intervalo que indica, determinar las constantes con los valores iniciales dados, comprobar que es solución de la ecuación diferencial mostrarse en una gráfica la función y sus derivadas en los puntos dados.

$$1. y = C_1 e^{4x} + C_2 e^{-x} \text{ en } (-\infty; +\infty); \dot{y} - \ddot{y} = 0 \text{ si } y(0) = 0; \dot{y}(0) = 1$$

reemplazando $y(0) = 0$
 $0 = C_1 e^{4 \cdot 0} + C_2 e^{-0}$
 $C_1 + C_2 = 0$

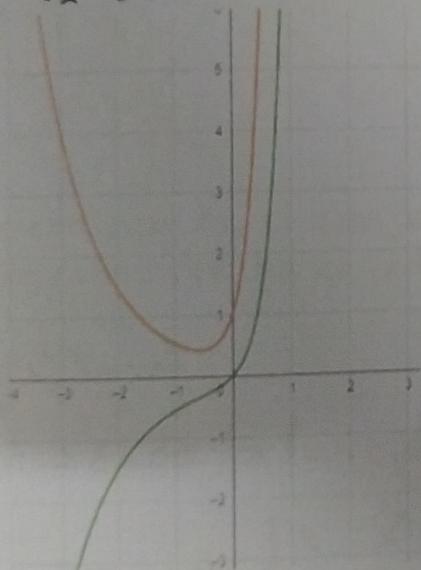
reemplazando $\dot{y}(0) = 1$
 $\dot{y} = 4C_1 e^{4x} - C_2 e^{-x}$
 $1 = 4C_1 e^{4 \cdot 0} - C_2 e^{-0}$
 $1 = 4C_1 - C_2$

Sistema de ecuaciones

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ 4C_1 - C_2 = 1 \end{cases}; C_1 = \frac{1}{5}; C_2 = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{5} e^{4x} - \frac{1}{5} e^{-x} \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{5} (e^{4x} - e^{-x})$$

$$\dot{y} = \frac{4}{5} e^{4x} + \frac{1}{5} e^{-x}$$



$$2. y = C_1 x + C_2 x \ln x \text{ en } (0; +\infty) \cdot x^2 \ddot{y} - x \dot{y} + y = 0 \text{ si } y(1) = 1; y'(1) = 2$$

$$y = C_1 x + C_2 x \ln x$$

$$\dot{y} = C_1 + C_2 (1 + \ln x)$$

$$(C_1 = 3; C_2 = -4)$$

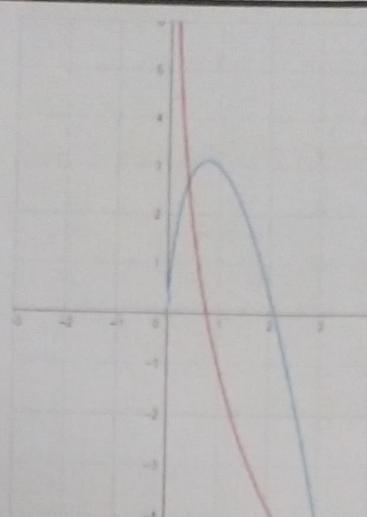
Sistema de ecuaciones

$$\text{Reemplazando } , y(1) = 3; \dot{y}(1) = -1$$

$$\begin{cases} 3 = C_1(1) + C_2 \ln 1 \\ -1 = C_1 + C_2 (1 + \ln 1) \end{cases}$$

$$y = 3x - 4x \ln(x)$$

$$\dot{y} = 3 - 4 \ln(x) - 4$$



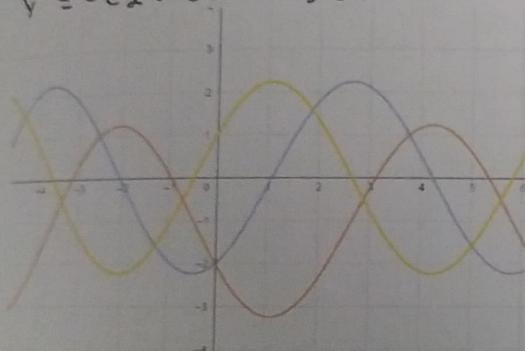
3. $y = c_1 + c_2 \cos x + c_3 \sin x$ en $(-\infty, \infty)$; $y''' + y = 0$, si $y(\pi) = 0$; $y''(0) = 2$

$$y''(0) = -1$$

$$y = c_1 + c_2 \cos x + c_3 \sin x$$

$$y' = -c_2 \sin x + c_3 \cos x$$

$$y'' = -c_2 \cos x - c_3 \sin x$$



Sistema de ecuaciones

Reemplazando los valores iniciales

$$\begin{cases} 0 = c_1 + c_2 \cos(\pi) + c_3 \sin(\pi) & ; c_1 = -1 \\ 2 = -c_2 \sin(\pi) + c_3 \cos(\pi) & ; c_2 = -1 \\ -1 = -c_2 \cos(\pi) - c_3 \sin(\pi) & ; c_3 = -2 \end{cases}$$

$$y = -1 - 1 \cos x - 2 \sin x$$

$$y' = 1 \sin x - 2 \cos x$$

$$y'' = \cos x + 2 \sin x$$

Determinar si el conjunto de funciones es linealmente independiente en el intervalo $(-\infty, +\infty)$

$$4. x, x^2, 4x - x^2$$

Utilizando la función Wronskiano

$$w(x, x^2, 4x - x^2) = \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & 4x - x^2 \\ 1 & 2x & 4 - 2x \\ 0 & 2 & -2 \end{vmatrix} = 0 \quad \therefore \text{Las funciones son linealmente dependientes}$$

$$5. \cos(2x), 1, \cos^2 x$$

Utilizando la función Wronskiano

$$w(\cos(2x), 1, \cos^2 x) = \begin{vmatrix} \cos(2x) & 1 & \cos^2 x \\ -2 \sin(2x) & 0 & \cos^2 x \\ -4 \cos(2x) & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -4 \cos(2x)$$

\therefore Las funciones son linealmente independientes

6. $e^x, \tilde{e}^x, \operatorname{senh}(x)$

utilizando la función wronskiana

$$w(e^x, \tilde{e}^x, \operatorname{senh}(x)) = \begin{vmatrix} e^x & \tilde{e}^x & \operatorname{senh}(x) \\ e^x & -e^x & \operatorname{cosh}(x) \\ e^x & e^x & \operatorname{senh}(x) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

∴ Las funciones son linealmente dependiente

Dada la ecuación característica de cierta ecuación diferencial lineal homogénea con coeficientes constantes determinar la ecuación.

7. $D^2 + 10D = 0$

$$y = C_1 e^{0x} + C_2 e^{-10x}$$

$$\boxed{D = \frac{dy}{dx}}$$

$$D(D+10) = 0$$

$$y = C_1 + C_2 e^{-10x}$$

$$D_1 = 0; D_2 = -10$$

8. $D^4 + 5D^2 + D^2 = 1$

$$D^2(D^2 + 5D + 1) = 1$$

$$D_1 = 0; D_2 = \frac{-5 - \sqrt{21}}{2}; D_3 = \frac{-5 + \sqrt{21}}{2}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{0x} + C_2 e^{\frac{-5-\sqrt{21}}{2}x} + C_3 e^{\frac{-5+\sqrt{21}}{2}x}$$

$$\boxed{D = \frac{dy}{dx}}$$

9. $(D^2 + 2)^2 (D + 3) = 0$

$$(D^2 + 2)(D^2 + 2)(D + 3) = 0$$

$$D_1 = 2; D_2 = -2; D_3 = -3$$

$$D_1 = \sqrt{2} \quad D_3 = \sqrt{2} \quad D_5 = -3 \\ D_2 = -\sqrt{2} \quad D_4 = -\sqrt{2}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{\sqrt{2}x} + C_2 e^{-\sqrt{2}x} + C_3 e^{\sqrt{2}x} + C_4 e^{-\sqrt{2}x} + C_5 e^{-3x}$$

$$\boxed{D = \frac{dy}{dx}}$$

$$10. D^{10} = 0$$

$$D_1 = 0; D_2 = 0; D_3 = 0; D_4 = 0; D_5 = 0; D_6 = 0; D_7 = 0; D_8 = 0;$$

$$D_9 = 0; D_{10} = 0$$

$$y = C_1 e^{0x} + C_2 e^{0x} + C_3 e^{0x} + C_4 e^{0x} + C_5 e^{0x} + C_6 e^{0x} + C_7 e^{0x} + C_8 e^{0x} + C_9 e^{0x} + C_{10} e^{0x}$$

$$y = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 + C_4 + C_5 + C_6 + C_7 + C_8 + C_9 + C_{10}$$

$$\boxed{D = \frac{dy}{dx}}$$

Dada las raíces de la ecuación característica de cierta ecuación diferencial lineal homogénea con coeficientes constantes determinar la ecuación.

$$11. D_1 = 1; D_2 = 2$$

$$\boxed{D = \frac{dy}{dx}}$$

$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x}$$

$$12. D_1 = D_2 = i; D_3 = D_4 = -i$$

$$D_1 = D_2 = \sqrt{-1}; D_3 = D_4 = -\sqrt{-1}$$

$$\boxed{D = \frac{dy}{dx}}$$

$$y = C_1 e^x \cos(\sqrt{-1}x) + C_2 e^x \sin(\sqrt{-1}x) - C_3 e^x \cos \sqrt{-1}x + C_4 e^x \sin \sqrt{-1}x$$

$$13. D_1 = D_2 = 5+2i; D_3 = D_4 = 5-2i; D_5 = D_6 = 0$$

D_1, D_2, D_3, D_4 son raíces complejas conjugadas, por lo tanto:

$$D_1 = D_2 = a+bi; D_3 = D_4 = e^{bx} \cos bx; D_1 = D_2 = e^{bx} \cos 2x$$

$$D_3 = D_4 = a-bi; D_3 = D_4 = e^{bx} \sin bx; D_3 = D_4 = e^{bx} \sin 2x$$

$$y = C_1 e^{bx} \cos 2x + C_2 e^{bx} \cos 2x + C_3 e^{bx} \sin 2x + C_4 e^{bx} \sin 2x + C_5 + C_6$$

$$\boxed{D = \frac{dy}{dx}}$$

Determinar la solución de las ecuaciones diferenciales y graficar las funciones que tienen solución particular o sea las que tienen condiciones iniciales.

$$14. y'' + y' - y = 0$$

$$y = C_1 e^{\frac{(-1-\sqrt{5})}{2}} + C_2 e^{\frac{(-1+\sqrt{5})}{2}}$$

$$D^2 + D - 1 = 0$$

$$D_1 = \frac{-1 - \sqrt{5}}{2}; D_2 = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{5}}{2}$$

$$\boxed{D = \frac{dy}{dx}}$$

$$15. y'' + 2y' + 1 = 0$$

$$(D^4 + 2D^2 + 1)y = 0 \quad D_1 = i; D_2 = -i; D_3 = i; D_4 = -i$$

$$(D^2 + 1)(D^2 + 1) = 0 \quad y = C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x + C_3 x \sin x + C_4 x \cos x$$

$$16. y'' - 7y' + 10y = 0 \quad \text{si } y(0) = y'(0) = 2$$

$$(D^2 - 7D + 10)y = 0; D^2 - 7D + 10 = 0; (D-5)(D-2) = 0; D_1 = 5, D_2 = 2$$

$$y = C_1 e^{5x} + C_2 e^{2x}; y' = 5C_1 e^{5x} + 2C_2 e^{2x}$$

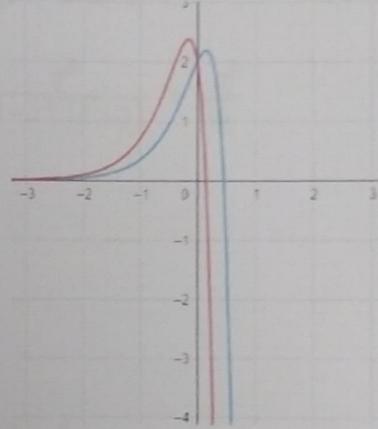
Sistema de ecuaciones

Reemplazando las condiciones $y(0) = y'(0) = 2$

$$\begin{cases} 2 = C_1 e^{5(0)} + C_2 e^{2(0)} \\ 2 = 5C_1 e^{5(0)} + 2C_2 e^{2(0)} \end{cases}$$

$$C_1 = -\frac{2}{3}; C_2 = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$y = -\frac{2}{3} e^{5x} + \frac{8}{3} e^{2x}$$



$$17. y''' - 6y'' + 11y' - 6y = 0 \quad \text{Si } y(0) = y'(0) = y''(0) = 1$$

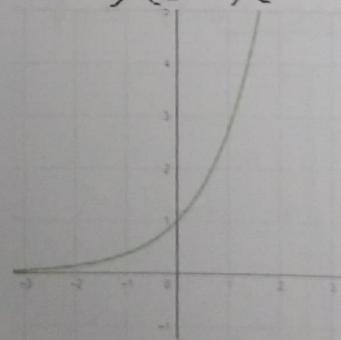
$$(D^3 - 6D^2 + 11D - 6)y = 0; D^3 - 6D^2 + 11D - 6 = 0; (D-1)(D-2)(D-3) = 0$$

$$D_1 = 1; D_2 = 2; D_3 = 3$$

$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + C_3 e^{3x}$$

$$y' = C_1 e^x + 2C_2 e^{2x} + 3C_3 e^{3x}$$

$$y'' = C_1 e^x + 4C_2 e^{2x} + 9C_3 e^{3x}$$



Sistema de ecuaciones

Reemplazando la condición $y(0) = y'(0) = y''(0) = 1$

$$\begin{cases} 1 = C_1 e^0 + C_2 e^{2(0)} + C_3 e^{3(0)} \\ 1 = C_1 e^0 + 2C_2 e^{2(0)} + 3C_3 e^{3(0)} \\ 1 = C_1 e^0 + 4C_2 e^{2(0)} + 9C_3 e^{3(0)} \end{cases} \quad \begin{matrix} C_1 = 1 \\ C_2 = 0 \\ C_3 = 0 \end{matrix} \quad y = 1e^x + 0e^{2x} + 0e^{3x}$$

$$y = e^x \quad y' = e^x \quad y'' = e^x$$

$$18. y^{(5)} - y^{(4)} + 273y^{(3)} - 820y'' + 570y = 0$$

$$D^5 - D^4 + 273D^3 - 820D^2 + 570D = 0$$

$$D(D^4 - D^3 + 273D^2 - 820D + 570) = 0$$

$D = \frac{dy}{dx}$

\therefore No se puede factorizar más

$$19. y''' - 6y'' + 9y' = e^x$$

$$y = y_c + y_h$$

Calculamos y_h

$$(D^3 - 6D^2 + 9)y = 0$$

$$(D-3)(D-3) = 0$$

$D = \frac{dy}{dx}$

$$y_h = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 x e^{3x}$$

Calculamos y_c

$$y = \frac{e^x}{D^2 - 6D + 9} \Rightarrow y = \frac{e^x}{(D-3)(D-3)} ; d=1$$

$$y = \frac{e^x}{(1-3)(1-3)} = \frac{e^x}{4}$$

Solución final

$$y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 x e^{3x} + \frac{e^x}{4}$$

$$20. y''' + 4y'' + 5y' = 10e^{-3x} ; y(0) = y'(0) = 1$$

$$y = y_c + y_h$$

Calculamos y_h

$$D^3 + 4D^2 + 5 = 0$$

$$D_1 = -2+i ; D_2 = -2-i$$

$D = \frac{dy}{dx}$

$$y_h = C_1 e^{-2x} \cos x + C_2 e^{-2x} \sin x$$

Calculamos y_c

$$y_c = 10e^{-3x}$$

$$y_c = \frac{10e^{-3x}}{D^3 + 4D^2 + 5} ; d=-3$$

$$y_c = \frac{10e^{-3x}}{2} = 5e^{-3x}$$

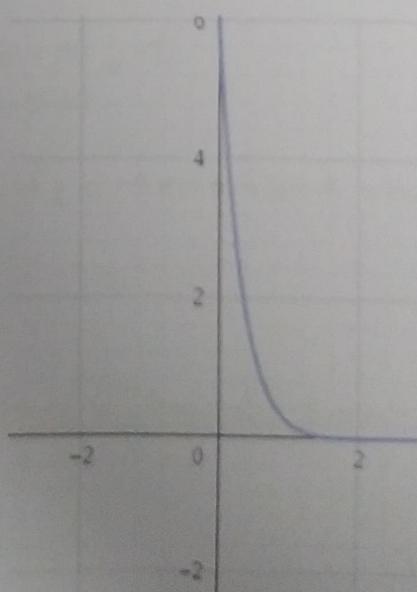
Solución

$$y = C_1 e^{-2x} \cos x + C_2 e^{-2x} \sin x + 5e^{-3x}$$

$$y = e^{-2x} (C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x) + 5e^{-3x}$$

Para la condición $y(0) = y'(0) = 1$

$$y = e^{-3x} (\cos x - \sin x) + 5e^{-3x}$$



PRACTICO #9

ECUACIONES DIFERENCIALES DE ORDEN SUPERIOR MÉTODO VARIACION DE PARÁMETRO

En los problemas 1-18 resuelva cada ecuación diferencial por medio de variación de parámetros.

$$1. y'' + y = \sec x$$

Realizando el cálculo auxiliar $m^2 + 1 = 0$ entonces:

$$y_c = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

Identificando $f(x) = \sec x$ tenemos:

$$\mu_1 = -\frac{\sin x \sec x}{1} = -\tan x ; \mu_2 = \frac{\cos x \sec x}{1} = 1$$

$\mu_1 = \ln |\cos x|$; $\mu_2 = x$; entonces tenemos:

$$y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \cos x \ln |\cos x| + x \sin x$$

$$2. y'' + y = \tan x$$

Realizando el cálculo auxiliar $m^2 + 1 = 0$ tenemos:

$$y_c = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x ; \quad W = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

Identificando $f(x) = \tan x$; tenemos: $\mu_1 = -\sin x \tan x = \cos x - \sec x$

$$\mu_2 = \sin x$$

$$\mu_1 = \sin x - \ln |\sec x + \tan x|$$

$$\mu_2 = -\cos x$$

$$y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \cos x (\sin x - \ln |\sec x + \tan x|) - \cos x \sin x$$

$$3. y'' + y = \sin x$$

Haciendo el cálculo auxiliar $m^2 + 1 = 0$ tenemos:

$$y_c = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x; W = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

Identificando $f(x) = \sin x$ tenemos:

$$\begin{aligned} u_1 &= -\sin^2 x & \text{Entonces: } u_1 = \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} x = \frac{1}{2} \sin x (\cos x - \frac{1}{2} x) \\ u_2 &= (\cos x) \sin(x) & u_2 = -\frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x \end{aligned}$$

$$y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \sin x \cos^2 x - \frac{1}{2} x \cos x - \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 x \sin x$$

$$y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x - \frac{1}{2} x \cos x$$

$$4. y'' + y = \sec x + \tan x$$

Haciendo el cálculo auxiliar $m^2 + 1 = 0$ tenemos:

$$y_c = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x; W = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

Identificando $y = \sec(x) + \tan(x)$ tenemos:

$$u_1 = -\sin x (\sec x + \tan x) = -\tan^2 x = 1 - \sec^2 x$$

$$u_2 = \cos x (\sec x + \tan x) = \tan x$$

Entonces:

$$u_1 = x - \tan x; u_2 = -\ln |\cos x|$$

$$y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + x \cos x - \sin x - \sin x \ln |\cos x|$$

$$y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + x \cos x - \sin x \ln |\cos x|$$

$$5. y'' + y = \cos^2 x$$

Haciendo el cálculo auxiliar $m^2 + 1 = 0$ tenemos:

$$y_c = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x; W = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

Identificando $f(x) = \cos^2 x$ tenemos:

$$u_1 = -\sin x \cos^2 x; u_2 = \cos^3 x = \cos x (1 - \sin^2 x)$$

Entonces:

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x ; u_2 = \sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x$$

$$y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + \sin^2 x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x$$

$$y = (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{3} (\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x)) (\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x) + \sin^2 x$$

$$y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \sin^2 x$$

6. $y'' - y = \sec^2 x$

Haciendo el calculo auxiliar $m^2 + 1 = 0$ entonces:

$$y_c = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x ; w = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

Identificando $f(x) = \sec^2 x$ tenemos:

$$\mu_1 = -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x} ; \mu_2 = \sec x$$

$$u_1 = -\frac{1}{\cos x} = -\sec x ; u_2 = \ln |\sec x + \tan x|$$

$$y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x - \cos x \sec x + \sin x \ln |\sec x + \tan x|$$

$$y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x - \frac{1}{4} \sin x \ln |\sec x + \tan x|$$

7. $y'' - y = \cosh x$

Haciendo el calculo auxiliar $m^2 + 1 = 0$ tenemos:

$$y_c = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} ; w = \begin{vmatrix} e^x & e^{-x} \\ e^{-x} & -e^{-x} \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

Identificando $f(x) = \cosh(x) = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x})$

$$\mu_1 = \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4} ; \mu_2 = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2x}$$

$$u_1 = -\frac{1}{8} e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4} x ; u_2 = -\frac{1}{8} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} x$$

$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{8} e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4} x e^x - \frac{1}{8} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} x e^{-x}$$

$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} + \frac{1}{4} (e^x - e^{-x})$$

$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} x \sinh x$$

$$8. y'' - y = \operatorname{senh} 2x$$

Haciendo el cálculo auxiliar $m^2 + 1 = 0$ tenemos

$$y_c = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}; \quad W = \begin{vmatrix} e^x & e^{-x} \\ e^x & -e^{-x} \end{vmatrix} = -2$$

Identificando $f(x) = \operatorname{senh} 2x$ tenemos:

$$\mu_1 = -\frac{1}{4} e^{3x} + \frac{1}{4} e^x; \quad \mu_2 = \frac{1}{4} e^{-3x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-x}$$

$$\mu_1 = \frac{1}{12} e^{3x} + \frac{1}{4} e^x; \quad \mu_2 = -\frac{1}{4} e^{-x} - \frac{1}{12} e^{-3x}$$

$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + \frac{1}{12} e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{12} e^{-2x}$$

$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + \frac{1}{6} (e^{2x} - e^{-2x})$$

$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{3} \operatorname{senh} 2x}_w$$

$$9. y'' - 4y = \frac{e^{2x}}{x}$$

Haciendo el cálculo auxiliar $m^2 - 4 = 0$ tenemos:

$$y_c = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-2x}; \quad W = \begin{vmatrix} e^{2x} & e^{-2x} \\ 2e^{2x} & -2e^{-2x} \end{vmatrix} = -4$$

Identificando $f(x) = e^{2x} / x$ tenemos:

$$\mu_1 = \frac{1}{4x}; \quad \mu_2 = \frac{-e^{4x}}{4x}$$

$$\mu_1 = \frac{1}{4} \ln(x); \quad \mu_2 = -\frac{1}{4} \int_{x_0}^x \frac{e^{4t}}{t} dt$$

$$y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{4} \left(e^{2x} \ln(x) - e^{-2x} \int_{x_0}^x \frac{e^{4t}}{t} dt \right)$$

$$10. y'' - 9y = \frac{9x}{e^{3x}}$$

Haciendo el cálculo auxiliar $m^2 - 9 = 0$ tenemos:

$$y_c = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-3x}; \quad W = \begin{vmatrix} e^{3x} & e^{-3x} \\ 3e^{3x} & -3e^{-3x} \end{vmatrix} = -6$$

Identificando $f(x) = \frac{9x}{e^{3x}}$ tenemos:

$$\mu_1 = -\frac{1}{24} e^{6x}; \quad \mu_2 = -\frac{3}{2} x$$

$$\mu_1 = -\frac{1}{24} e^{6x} - \frac{1}{4} x e^{6x}; \quad \mu_2 = -\frac{3}{4} x^2$$

$$y = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^{-3x} - \frac{1}{4} x e^{3x} (1 - 3x)$$

$$11. y'' + 3y' + 2y = \frac{1}{1+e^x}$$

Haciendo el cálculo auxiliar $m^2 + 3m + 2 = (m+1)(m+2) = 0$ tenemos:

$$y_c = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-2x}; \quad w = \begin{vmatrix} e^{2x} & e^{-2x} \\ -e^{2x} & -2e^{-2x} \end{vmatrix} = -e^{3x}$$

Identificando $f(x) = \frac{1}{(1+e^x)}$ tenemos:

$$\mu_1 = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}; \quad \mu_2 = -\frac{e^{2x}}{1+e^x} = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} - e^x$$

$$\mu_1 = \ln(1+e^x); \quad \mu_2 = \ln(1+e^x) - e^x$$

$$y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-2x} + e^x \ln(1+e^x) + e^{2x} \ln(1+e^x) - e^x$$

$$y = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{-2x} + (1+e^x) e^x \ln(1+e^x)$$

$$12. y'' - 2y' + y = \frac{e^x}{1+x^2}$$

Haciendo el cálculo auxiliar $m^2 - 2m + 1 = (m-1)^2 = 0$ tenemos:

$$y_c = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x; \quad w = \begin{vmatrix} e^x & x e^x \\ e^x & x e^x + e^x \end{vmatrix} = e^{2x}$$

Identificando $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{1+x^2}$

$$\mu_1 = \frac{x e^x e^x}{e^{2x} (1+x^2)} = -\frac{x}{1+x^2}; \quad \mu_2 = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$

$$u_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) ; \quad u_2 = \tan^{-1}(x)$$

$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} e^x \ln(1+x^2) + x e^x \tan^{-1}(x)$$

$$13. y'' + 3y' + 2y = \sin e^x$$

Haciendo el cálculo auxiliar $m^2 + 3m + 2 = (m+1)(m+2) = 0$

$$y_c = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{2x} ; \quad W = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-x} & e^{2x} \\ -e^{-x} & -2e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = -e^{3x}$$

Identificando $f(x) = \sin e^x$ tenemos:

$$\mu_1 = \frac{e^{-x} \sin e^x}{e^{-3x}} = \frac{e^x \sin e^x}{e^{-3x}} ; \quad \mu_2 = \frac{e^{2x} \sin e^x}{-e^{-3x}} = -e^{2x} \sin e^x$$

$$\mu_1 = -\cos e^x ; \quad \mu_2 = e^x \cos x - \sin e^x$$

$$y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{2x} - e^{-x} \cos e^x + e^{2x} \cos e^x - e^{2x} \sin e^x$$

$$y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{2x} - e^{2x} \sin e^x$$

$$14. y'' - 2y' + y = e^t \arctan t$$

Haciendo cálculo auxiliar $m^2 - 2m + 1 = (m-1)^2 = 0$ tenemos:

$$y_c = c_1 e^t - c_2 t e^t ; \quad W = \begin{vmatrix} e^t & t e^t \\ e^t & t e^t + e^t \end{vmatrix} = e^{2t}$$

Identificando $f(x) = e^t \tan^{-1} t$

$$\mu_1 = -\frac{t e^t \tan^{-1} t}{e^{2t}} = t \tan^{-1} t ; \quad \mu_2 = \frac{e^t e^t \tan^{-1} t}{e^{2t}} = \tan^{-1} t$$

$$\mu_1 = -\frac{1+t^2}{2} \tan^{-1}(t) + \frac{1}{2} ; \quad \mu_2 = t \tan^{-1} t - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t^2)$$

$$y = c_1 e^t + c_2 t e^t + \left(-\frac{1+t^2}{2} \tan^{-1} t + \frac{1}{2} \right) e^t + \left(t \tan^{-1} t - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t^2) \right) t e^t$$

$$y = c_1 e^t + c_2 t e^t + \frac{1}{2} e^t \left[\left(t^2 - 1 \right) \tan^{-1} t - \ln(1+t^2) \right]$$

$$15. y'' + 2y' + y = e^t \ln t$$

Haciendo el cálculo auxiliar $n^2 + 2n + 1 = (n+1)^2 = 0$ tenemos:

$$y_c = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 t e^{-t}; \quad W = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-t} & t e^{-t} \\ -e^{-t} & -t e^{-t} + e^{-t} \end{vmatrix} = e^{-2t}$$

Identificando $f(t) = e^t \ln t$

$$\mu_1 = -\frac{t e^{-t} e^{-t} \ln t}{e^{-2t}} = -t \ln t; \quad \mu_2 = \frac{e^{-t} e^{-t} \ln t}{e^{-2t}} = \ln t$$

$$\mu_1 = -\frac{1}{2} t^2 \ln t + \frac{1}{4} t^2; \quad \mu_2 = t \ln t - t$$

$$y = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 t e^{-t} - \frac{1}{2} t^2 e^{-t} \ln t + \frac{1}{4} t^2 e^{-t} + t^2 e^{-t} \ln t - t^2 e^{-t}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 e^{-t} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2} t^2 e^{-t} \ln t}_{-} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{4} t^2 e^{-t}}_{+}$$

$$16. 2y'' + 2y' + y = 4\sqrt{x}$$

Haciendo el cálculo auxiliar $2n^2 + 2n + 1 = 0$ tenemos

$$y_c = e^{x/2} (C_1 \cos(x/2) + C_2 \sin(x/2));$$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} e^{x/2} \cos(x/2) & e^{x/2} \sin(x/2) \\ (-1/2)e^{-x/2} \cos(x/2) - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x/2} \sin(x/2) & \frac{1}{2} e^{-x/2} \cos(x/2) - \frac{1}{2} e^{-x/2} \sin(x/2) \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} e^x$$

Identificando $f(x) = 2\sqrt{x}$ tenemos:

$$\mu_1 = -4e^{x/2} \sqrt{x} \sin(x/2); \quad \mu_2 = 4e^{x/2} \sqrt{x} \cos(x/2)$$

$$\mu_1 = -4 \int_{x_0}^x e^{t/2} \sqrt{t} \sin(t/2) dt; \quad \mu_2 = 4 \int_{x_0}^x e^{t/2} \sqrt{t} \cos(t/2) dt$$

$$y = e^{x/2} \left(C_1 \cos(x/2) + C_2 \sin(x/2) \right) - 4e^{x/2} \cos(x/2) \int_{x_0}^x e^{t/2} \sqrt{t} \sin(t/2) dt$$

$$+ 4e^{x/2} \sin(x/2) \int_{x_0}^x e^{t/2} \sqrt{t} \cos(t/2) dt$$

$$17. 3y'' - 6y' + 6y = e^x \sec x$$

Haciendo el cálculo auxiliar $3m^2 - 6m + 6 = 0$ tenemos:

$$y_c = e^x (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x); W = \begin{vmatrix} e^x \cos x & e^x \sin x \\ e^x \cos x - e^x \sin x & e^x \cos x + e^x \sin x \end{vmatrix} = e^{2x}$$

Identificando $f(x) = \frac{1}{3} e^x \sec x$ tenemos:

$$\mu_1 = -\frac{(e^x \sin x)(e^x \sec x)}{e^{2x}} / 3 = -\frac{1}{3} \tan x; u_1 = \frac{1}{3} \ln(\cos x)$$

$$\mu_2 = \frac{(e^x \cos x)(e^x \sec x)}{e^{2x}} / 3 = \frac{1}{3}; u_2 = \frac{1}{3} x$$

$$y = c_1 e^x \cos x + c_2 e^x \sin x + \underbrace{\frac{1}{3} \ln(\cos x) e^x \cos x + \frac{1}{3} x e^x \sin x}_{W}$$

$$18. 4y'' - 4y' + y = e^{x/2} \sqrt{1-x^2}$$

Haciendo el cálculo auxiliar $4m^2 - 4m + 1 = (2m-1)^2 = 0$ tenemos:

$$y_c = c_1 e^{x/2} + c_2 x e^{x/2}; W = \begin{vmatrix} e^{x/2} & x e^{x/2} \\ \frac{1}{2} e^{x/2} & \frac{1}{2} x e^{x/2} + e^{x/2} \end{vmatrix} = e^{x/2}$$

Identificando $f(x) = \frac{1}{4} e^{x/2} \sqrt{1-x^2}$ tenemos:

$$\mu_1 = -\frac{x^2 e^{x/2} \sqrt{1-x^2}}{4 e^x} = -\frac{1}{4} x \sqrt{1-x^2}; u_1 = \frac{1}{12} (1-x^2)^{1/2}$$

$$\mu_2 = \frac{e^{x/2} e^{x/2} \sqrt{1-x^2}}{4 e^x} = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{1-x^2}; u_2 = \frac{x}{8} \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{8} \sin^{-1} x$$

$$y = c_1 e^{x/2} + c_2 x e^{x/2} - \frac{1}{12} e^{x/2} (1-x^2)^{1/2} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{8} x^2 e^{x/2} \sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{8} x e^{x/2} \sin^{-1} x}_{W}$$

En los problemas 19 a 22 resuelva cada ecuación diferencial mediante variación de parámetros, sujeta a las condiciones iniciales $y(0)=1$; $y'(0)=0$.

19. $y'' - y = x e^{x/2}$

Haciendo el cálculo auxiliar $4m^2 - 1 = (2m-1)(2m+1) = 0$ entonces:

$$y_c = C_1 e^{x/2} + C_2 \bar{e}^{-x/2}; W = \begin{vmatrix} e^{x/2} & \bar{e}^{-x/2} \\ \frac{1}{2} e^{x/2} & -\frac{1}{2} \bar{e}^{-x/2} \end{vmatrix} = -1$$

Identificando $f(x) = \frac{x e^{x/2}}{4}$ tenemos:

$$\mu_1 = x/4; \quad \mu_1 = x^2/8$$

$$\mu_2 = -\frac{x e^x}{4}; \quad \mu_2 = \frac{-x e^x}{4} + \frac{e^x}{4}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{x/2} + C_2 \bar{e}^{-x/2} + \frac{1}{8} x^2 e^{x/2} - \frac{1}{4} x e^{x/2} + \frac{1}{4} e^{x/2}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{x/2} + C_2 \bar{e}^{-x/2} + \frac{1}{8} x^2 e^{x/2} - \frac{1}{4} x e^{x/2}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2} C_1 e^{x/2} - \frac{1}{2} C_2 \bar{e}^{-x/2} + \frac{1}{16} x^2 e^{x/2} + \frac{1}{8} x e^{x/2} - \frac{1}{4} e^{x/2}$$

Aplicando condiciones iniciales $y(0)=1$; $y'(0)=0$ tenemos:

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} C_1 - \frac{1}{2} C_2 - \frac{1}{4} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{3}{4}; \quad C_2 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{4} e^{x/2} + \frac{1}{4} \bar{e}^{-x/2} + \frac{1}{8} x^2 e^{x/2} - \frac{1}{4} x e^{x/2}$$

20. $2y'' + y' - y = x + 1$

Haciendo la ecuación del cálculo auxiliar $2m^2 + m - 1 = (2m-1)(m+1) = 0$ tenemos:

$$y_c = C_1 e^{x/2} + C_2 \bar{e}^{-x}; \quad W = \begin{vmatrix} e^{x/2} & \bar{e}^{-x} \\ \frac{1}{2} e^{x/2} & -\bar{e}^{-x} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2} \bar{e}^{-x/2}$$

Identificando la función $f(x) = (x+1)/2$ tenemos:

$$\mu_1 = \frac{1}{3} \bar{e}^{-x/2} (x+1); \quad \mu_1 = -\bar{e}^{-x/2} \left(\frac{2}{3}x - 2\right)$$

$$u_2 = -\frac{1}{3} e^x (x+1) ; \quad u_2 = -\frac{1}{3} x e^x$$

$$y = C_1 e^{x/2} + C_2 e^{-x} - x - 2$$

$$\dot{y} = \frac{1}{2} C_1 e^{x/2} - C_2 e^{-x} - 1$$

Con las condiciones iniciales tenemos

$$\begin{cases} C_1 - C_2 - 2 = 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} C_1 - C_2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{8}{3} ; \quad C_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$y = \frac{8}{3} e^{x/2} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{3} e^{-x} - x - 2}_w$$

$$21. y'' + 2y' - 8y = 2e^{-2x} - e^{-x}$$

Haciendo el cálculo auxiliar $m^2 + 2m - 8 = (m-2)(m+4) = 0$ tenemos:

$$y_c = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-4x} ; \quad W = \begin{vmatrix} e^{2x} & e^{-4x} \\ 2e^{2x} & -4e^{-4x} \end{vmatrix} = -6e^{-2x}$$

Identificando $f(x) = 2e^{-2x} - e^{-x}$ tenemos:

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{3} e^{4x} - \frac{1}{6} e^{-3x} ; \quad u_1 = -\frac{1}{12} e^{4x} + \frac{1}{18} e^{-3x}$$

$$u_2 = -\frac{1}{6} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{3} e^{-x} ; \quad u_2 = \frac{1}{18} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{6} e^{-x}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-4x} - \frac{1}{12} e^{2x} + \frac{1}{18} e^{-x} + \frac{1}{18} e^{-x} - \frac{1}{6} e^{-2x}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-4x} + \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + \frac{1}{4} e^{-x} ; \quad y = 2C_1 e^{2x} - 4C_2 e^{-4x} + \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{-x}$$

Aplicando condiciones iniciales $y(0) = 1$; $\dot{y}(0) = 0$ tenemos el sistema de ecuaciones:

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 - \frac{5}{36} = 1 \\ 2C_1 - 4C_2 + \frac{1}{18} = 0 \end{cases} ; \quad C_1 = \frac{25}{36} ; \quad C_2 = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$y = \frac{25}{36} e^{2x} + \frac{4}{9} e^{-4x} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2x} + \frac{1}{9} e^{-x} \quad w$$

$$22. y'' - 4y' + 4y = (12x^2 - 6x)e^{2x}$$

Haciendo el cálculo auxiliar $m^2 - 4m + 4 = (m-2)^2 = 0$ tenemos:

$$y_c = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 x e^{2x}; \quad W = \begin{vmatrix} e^{2x} & x e^{2x} \\ 2e^{2x} & 2x e^{2x} + e^{2x} \end{vmatrix} = e^{4x}$$

Identificando $f(x) = (12x^2 - 6x)e^{2x}$ tenemos:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} u_1 = 6x^2 - 12x^3 & ; & u_1 = 2x^3 - 3x^4 \\ u_2 = 12x^2 - 6x & ; & u_2 = 4x^3 - 3x^2 \end{array}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 x e^{2x} + e^{2x}(x^4 - x^3); \quad y' = 2C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 (2x e^{2x} + e^{2x}) + e^{2x}(4x^3 - 3x^2) + 2e^{2x}(x^4 - x^3)$$

Aplicando condiciones iniciales tenemos:

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 1 \\ 2C_1 + C_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow C_1 = 1; \quad C_2 = -2; \quad y = e^{2x}(x^4 - x^3 - 2x + 1)$$

En los problemas 23 y 24 las funciones que se indican son soluciones linealmente independientes de la ecuación diferencial homogénea asociada en (o; too). Determine la solución general de la ecuación homogénea.

$$23. x^2 y'' + x y' + \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{4}\right)y = x^{3/2}; \quad y_1 = x^{-1/2} \cos x; \quad y_2 = x^{-1/2} \sin x$$

Reescribir la ecuación a la forma:

$$y'' + \frac{1}{x} y' + \left(1 - \frac{1}{4x^2}\right) y = x^{-1/2}$$

Identificamos $f(x) = x^{-1/2}$. De $y_1 = x^{-1/2} \cos x$ y $y_2 = x^{-1/2} \sin x$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} x^{-1/2} \cos x & x^{-1/2} \sin x \\ -x^{-3/2} \sin x - 1/2 x^{-5/2} \cos x & x^{-1/2} \cos x - 1/2 x^{-3/2} \sin x \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$u_1 = \sin x; \quad u_1 = \cos x$$

$$u_2 = \cos x; \quad u_2 = \sin x$$

$$y = C_1 x^{-1/2} \cos x + C_2 x^{-1/2} \sin x + x^{-1/2}$$

$$24. x^2 y'' + x y' + y = \sec(\ln x); \quad y_1 = \cos(\ln x); \quad y_2 = \sin(\ln x)$$

Reescribimos la ecuación a la forma:

$$y'' + \frac{1}{x} y' + \frac{1}{x^2} y = \frac{\sec(\ln x)}{x^2}$$

Identificando $f(x) = \sec(\ln x)$ tenemos $f'(x) = \sec \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$. Dey₁ = $\cos(\ln x)$
y y₂ = $\sin(\ln x)$ tenemos:

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} \cos(\ln x) & \sin(\ln x) \\ -\sin(\ln x) & \frac{\cos(\ln x)}{x} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{x}; \quad \begin{array}{l} u_1 = \frac{-\tan(\ln x)}{x}; \quad u_1 = \ln \cos(\ln x) \\ u_2 = \frac{1}{x}; \quad u_2 = \ln x \end{array}$$

$$y = \cos(\ln x) \ln |\cos(\ln x)| + (\ln x) \sin(\ln x)$$

En los problemas 25 al 28 resuelva la ecuación diferencial de tercero orden usando variación de parámetros

$$25. y''' + y' = \tan x$$

Haciendo el cálculo auxiliar $m^3 + m = m(m^2 + 1) = 0$ tenemos:

$$y_c = c_1 + c_2 \cos x + c_3 \sin x; \quad W = \begin{vmatrix} 1 \cos x & \sin x \\ 0 - \sin x & \cos x \\ 0 - \cos x & -\sin x \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

Identificando $f(x) = \tan x$ tenemos:

$$u_1 = \tan x; \quad u_1 = -\ln |\cos x|$$

$$u_2 = -\sin x; \quad u_2 = \cos x$$

$$u_3 = \cos x - \sec x; \quad u_3 = \sin x - \ln |\sec x| + \tan x$$

$$y = (c_1 + c_2 \cos x + c_3 \sin x) - \ln |\cos x| - \sin x \ln |\sec x| + \tan x$$

$$26. y''' + 4y' = \sec 2x$$

Haciendo el cálculo auxiliar $m^3 + 4m = m(m^2 + 4) = 0$ tenemos:

$$y_c = c_1 + c_2 \cos(2x) + c_3 \sin(2x); \quad W = \begin{vmatrix} 1 \cos 2x & \sin 2x \\ 0 - 2\sin 2x & 2\cos 2x \\ 0 - 4\cos 2x & -4\sin 2x \end{vmatrix} = 8$$

Identificando $f(x) = \sec 2x$ tenemos:

$$u_1 = \frac{1}{4} \sec 2x; \quad u_1 = \frac{1}{8} \ln |\sec 2x + \tan 2x|$$

$$\mu_2 = -\frac{1}{4} ; \quad m_2 = -\frac{1}{4}x$$

$$\mu_3 = -\frac{1}{4} \tan 2x ; \quad m_3 = \frac{1}{8} \ln |\cos 2x|$$

$$y = c_1 + c_2 \cos 2x + c_3 \sin 2x + \frac{1}{8} \ln |\sec 2x + \tan 2x| - \frac{1}{4} x \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x \ln |\cos 2x|$$

$$27. y''' - 2y'' - y' + 2y = e^{4x}$$

Haciendo el calculo auxiliar $3m^2 - 6m + 30 = 0$ tenemos:

$$y_c = e^{4x} (c_1 \cos 3x + c_2 \sin 3x)$$

$$w = \begin{vmatrix} e^{4x} \cos 3x & e^{4x} \sin 3x \\ e^{4x} \cos 3x - 3e^{4x} \sin 3x & 3e^{4x} \cos 3x + e^{4x} \sin 3x \end{vmatrix} = 3e^{2x}$$

Identificando $f(x) = \frac{1}{3} e^{4x} + \tan x$ tenemos:

$$\mu_1 = -\frac{1}{9} \sin 3x + \tan 3x ; \quad m_1 = \frac{1}{27} \sin 3x + \frac{1}{27} \left[\ln \left(\cos \frac{3x}{2} - \sin \frac{3x}{2} \right) \right]$$

$$\mu_2 = \frac{1}{9} \sin 3x ; \quad m_2 = -\frac{1}{27} \cos 3x$$

$$y = e^{4x} (c_1 \cos 3x + c_2 \sin 3x)$$

$$28. y''' - 3y'' + 2y = \frac{e^{2x}}{1+x}$$

Haciendo la ecuación auxiliar $m^2 - 2m + 1 = (m-1)^2 = 0$ tenemos:

$$y_c = (c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x) ; \quad w = \begin{vmatrix} e^x & x e^x \\ e^x & x e^x + e^x \end{vmatrix} = e^{2x}$$

Identificando $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{x}$ tenemos:

$$\mu_1 = -1 ; \quad m_1 = -x$$

$$\mu_2 = \frac{1}{x} ; \quad m_2 = \ln x$$

$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x + \underline{4x^2 + 16x + 21 - x e^x + x e^x \ln x}$$