

ECUACIONES DIFERENCIALES ORDINARIAS

Segundo Parcial

DOCENTE

Ing. Victor Toalombo

2024

Riobamba - Ecuador

Ecuaciones homogéneas

Función Homogénea: dice que la función $f(x, y)$ es homogénea de grado k . x e y , si y sólo si, cumple con la condición siguiente

$$f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \lambda^k f(x, y)$$

Ejemplos

$$f(x, y) = x^2y - 4y^3 \quad \text{es homogénea de grado 3 en } x \text{ e } y$$

$$f(x, y) = y^2 \tan \frac{x}{y} \quad \text{es homogénea de grado 2 en } x \text{ e } y$$

$$f(x, y) = \sqrt[3]{x^3 - y^3} \quad \text{es homogénea de grado 1 en } x \text{ e } y$$

$$f(x, y) = e^x \quad \text{no es homogénea}$$

Definición

Una EDO de primer grado y de primer grado de la forma:

$$M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$$

es homogénea si M y N son funciones homogéneas del mismo grado de x e y

Ej:

$$(x^3 - y^3)dx + y^2x dy = 0$$

$$(x^3 - y^2 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})dx - xy \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dy = 0$$

$$(x^2 - y^2 - y \arcsen \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)) dx = x \cos \left(\frac{y}{x} \right) dy$$

Ejercicio

$$(x - y)dx + x dy = 0$$

$$y = ux \quad u = \frac{y}{x}$$

Pasos

$$dy = udx + xdu$$

1. Escribir la EDO $M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0$

$$(x - ux)dx + x(udx + xdu) = 0$$

2. Comprobar que sea homogénea

$$xdx - uxdx + uxdx + x^2du = 0$$

3. Hacer cambio de variable $y = ux$ ó $x = uy$

4. Resolver por separación de variables

5. Volver a la variables inicial.

La mayoría de ejercicios se factoriza.

$$xdx - uxdx + uxdx + x^2du = 0$$

$$xdx(1 - u + u) + x^2du = 0$$

$$xdx + x^2du = 0$$

$$xdx = -x^2du$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2}dx = -du$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x}dx = - \int du = \ln(x) = -u + c = \ln(x) = \frac{-y}{x} + c$$

$$= x \ln(x) - xc = -y = cx - x \ln(x) = y.$$

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

$$3xydy = (y^2 - x^2)dx$$

$$y = ux \quad dy = udx + xdu$$

$$3x \cdot ux(udx + xdu) = (u^2x^2 - x^2)dx$$

$$3ux^2(udx + xdu) = (u^2x^2 - x^2)dx$$

$$3u^2x^2dx + 3ux^3du = u^2x^2dx - x^2dx$$

$$3ux^3du = u^2x^2dx - x^2dx - 3u^2x^2dx$$

Factorizar

$$3ux^3du = x^2dx(u^2 - 1 - 3u^2)$$

$$3ux^3du = x^2dx(-2u^2 - 1)$$

$$\frac{3udu}{-2u^2 - 1} = \frac{x^2dx}{x^3}$$

$$\int \frac{3udu}{-2u^2 - 1} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$-3 \int \frac{udu}{2u^2 + 1} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

Resolver por sustitución

$$\begin{aligned}
 -3 \int \frac{udu}{2u^2+1} & \quad v = 2u^2+1 \quad \frac{dv}{4} = udu \\
 -3 \int \frac{dv/4}{v} &= -\frac{3}{4} \int \frac{dv}{v} \\
 -\frac{3}{4} \ln v &= -\frac{3}{4} \ln 2u^2+1,
 \end{aligned}$$

se tiene:

$$\begin{aligned}
 -\frac{3}{4} \ln 2u^2+1 &= \ln x + c \\
 -3 \ln \frac{2y^2}{x^2} + 1 &= 4(\ln x + \ln c)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 -3 \ln \frac{2y^2}{x^2} + 1 &= 4 \ln x + 4 \ln c & a \ln b &= \ln b^a \\
 \ln \frac{2y^2+x^2}{x^2} &= \ln x^4 + \ln c^4 & \frac{2y^2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{1} &= \frac{2y^2+x^2}{x^2} \\
 \ln \frac{x^2}{2y^2+x^2} &= \ln c_1 x^4 & \ln a + \ln b &= \ln ab \\
 \frac{x^6}{(2y^2+x^2)^3} &= c_1 x^4 = \frac{x^2}{x^4(2y^2+x^2)^3} = c_1 = \frac{x^2}{(2y^2+x^2)^3} = c_1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(\mathbf{x}^2 + 3\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y} + \mathbf{y}^2)\mathbf{d}\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^2\mathbf{d}\mathbf{y} = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= ux & dy &= udx + xdu \\
 (x^2 + 3x^2u + x^2u^2)dx - x^2(udx + xdu) &= 0 \\
 x^2(u^2 + 2u + 1)dx - x^3du &= 0 \\
 (u^2 + 2u + 1)dx - xdu &= 0 \\
 \int \frac{dx}{x} - \int \frac{du}{(u+1)^2} &= 0 \\
 \ln x + \frac{x}{y+x} &= c.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{x} \frac{\mathbf{xdy}}{\mathbf{dx}} = \mathbf{y} + \sqrt{\mathbf{y}^2 - \mathbf{x}^2}$$

Ec. Dif. Or. Exactas

Diferencial total:

Si $f : R^2 \rightarrow R$, es una función diferenciable en $(x, y) \in R^2$, entonces la diferencial total de f es la función df , cuyo valor está dado por:

$$df(x, y) = \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} dy$$

Diferencial exacta: Una expresión de la forma $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ se denomina exacta si existe una función $f : D \subset R^2 \rightarrow R$ tal que:

$$df(x, y) = M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy$$

Es decir que toda expresión que es la diferencial total de función de x e y se llama diferencial exacta.

Definición: Considerar que la ecuación diferencial $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ (a) si existe otra función $z = f(x, y)$ tal que:

$$\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial N(x, y)}{\partial y} = M(x, y) \wedge \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} = N(x, y),$$

se dice que la ecuación a es una ec. dif. exacta. **Teorema:**

La condición necesaria y suficiente para que una ecuación diferencial $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$, sea exacta, es que:

$$\frac{\partial M(x, y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N(x, y)}{\partial x}$$

Ejemplo

$$(e^x \sen y - 2y \sen x)dx + (e^x \cos y + 2 \cos x)dy = 0$$

es exacta porque:

$$\begin{aligned} M(x, y) &= e^x \sen y - 2y \sen x \rightarrow \frac{\partial M(x, y)}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y - 2 \sen x \\ N(x, y) &= e^x \cos y + 2 \cos x \rightarrow \frac{\partial N(x, y)}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y - 2 \sen x, \end{aligned}$$

de donde $\frac{\partial M(x, y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N(x, y)}{\partial x}$

$$x dy + y dx = 0$$

$$d(xy) = d(c) \quad \text{multiplicación de derivadas}$$

$$\int d(x,y) = \int d(c)$$

$$xy = c$$

$$(e^y + 6x)dx + xe^y dy = 0 \quad \text{No es homogénea o se la resuelve por separación}$$

$$d(xe^y + 3x^2) = d(c) \rightarrow \text{se requiere cómo encontrar la función}$$

$$xe^y + 3x^2 = c.$$

para saber si es exacta se encuentra por medio de derivadas parciales.

$$f(x,y) = 2x^3y + 3xy^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2y(3x^2) + 3y^2(1)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2x^3(1) + 3x(2y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 6x^2y + 3y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2x^3 + 6xy$$

Diferencial de una función

$$df(x,y) = f_x dx + f_y dy$$

$$df(x,y) = (2xy + 5)dx + (x^2 - 2)dy$$

$$(2xy + 5)dx + (x^2 - 2)dy = 0$$

$$df(x,y) = d(c) \rightarrow f(x,y) = c$$

$$x^2y + 5y - 2y = 0$$

$$(e^y + 6x)dx + xe^y dy = 0$$

Paso 1: determinar si es exacta.

Es exacta si: $M_y = N_x$ deriv. de M con respecto a $y = \text{der. } N \text{ respect. } x$

$$M_y = e^y$$

$$N_x = e^y$$

Paso 2: Integrar

$$\int x e^y dy = x \int e^y dy = x e^y + g(x) \quad g(x) = c \rightarrow \text{porque es int. parcial}$$

$$f(x, y) = x e^y + g(x)$$

Derivada parcial

$$f_x = e^y + g'(x) = e^y + 6x$$

$$g'(x) = 6x$$

$$g(x) = \int 6x dx = \frac{6x^2}{2} + c_1 = 3x^2 + c_1$$

$$f(x, y) = x e^y + 3x^2 + c_1.$$

Paso 3: La solución es $f(x, y) = c$

$$f(x, y) = x e^y + 3x^2 + c_1$$

$$x e^y + 3x^2 + c_1 = c$$

$$x e^y + 3x^2 = c.$$

$$\underbrace{(y+2)}_{M_y=1} dx + \underbrace{(x+y)^2}_{N_x=1} dy = 0$$

Paso 1: Determinar si es exacta.

Es exacta si: $M_y = N_x$

Paso 2: Integrar para obtener $f(x, y)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (y+2) dx &= \int y dx + \int 2 dx = y \int dx + 2 \int dx \\ &= yx + 2x + g(y) \quad \rightarrow \text{porque es integración parcial} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x, y) = xy + 2x + g(y)$$

$$f_y = x + g'(y) = x + y^2$$

$$g'(y) = y^2$$

$$g(y) = \int y^2 dy = \frac{y^3}{3}.$$

Paso 3: La solución general es $f(x,y) = c$

$$f(x,y) = xy + 2x + \frac{y^3}{3}$$

$$xy + 2x + \frac{y^3}{3} = C$$

Encontrar el valor de k que haga exacta la ecuación diferencial y resolverla.

$$(y^4 + kxy^2 - kx)dx + (4xy^3 + 10x^2y)dy = 0$$

$$Mdx + Ndy = 0$$

$$M_y = 4y^3 + 2kxy \quad N_x = 4y^3 + 20xy$$

$$2k = 20 \rightarrow k = 10$$

$$\therefore (y^4 + 10xy^2 - 10x)dx + (4xy^3 + 10x^2y)dy = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int (y^4 + 10xy^2 - 10x)dx &= \int y^4 dx + \int 10xy^2 dx - \int 10x dx \\ &= y^4 \int dx + 10y^2 \int x dx - 10 \int x dx \\ &= y^4 + 10y^2 \frac{x^2}{2} - 10 \frac{x^2}{2} + g(y) \end{aligned}$$

$$F(x,y) = xy^4 + 5x^2y^2 - 5x^2 + g(y)$$

$$F_y = \cancel{4xy^3} + \cancel{10x^2}y + g'(y) = \cancel{4xy^3} + \cancel{10x^2}y$$

$$g'(y)=0$$

$$y(y)=0$$

$$F(x,y) = xy^4 + 5x^2y^2 + 0$$

$$xy^4 + 5x^2y^2 - 5x^2 = c$$

Factor de integración

$$M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0 \quad (1)$$

Si la ecuación no es exacta se puede transformar en exacta, eligiendo una función u que pueda depender tanto de la x como de la y de tal manera que la ecuación sea exacta

$$u(x,y)M(x,y)dx + u(x,y)N(x,y)dy = 0 \quad (2)$$

entonces a la función $u(x,y)$ se llama factor integrante

Como la ecuación (2) es exacta, se cumple

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u(x,y)M(x,y)}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial u(x,y)N(x,y)}{\partial x} \\ \frac{M(x,y)\partial u(x,y)}{\partial y} - \frac{N(x,y)\partial u(x,y)}{\partial x} &= \left[\frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial y} \right] u(x,y) \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Para determinar el factor integrante se considera los siguientes casos:

1er Caso: Si u es una función sólo de x entonces $\frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial y} = 0$. De la ec. (3)

$$-N(x,y)\frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial y} \right) u(x)$$

$$N(x,y)\frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} \right) u(x)$$

$$\int \frac{\partial u(x)}{u(x)} = \int \frac{1}{N(x,y)} \left(\frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} \right) = \int f(x)dx$$

donde
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{N(x,y)} \left(\frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} \right)$$

Como
$$\int \frac{\partial u(x)}{u(x)} = \int f(x)dx \rightarrow \ln u = \int f(x)dx$$

2do Caso: Si u es una función sólo de y , entonces $\frac{\partial u(x,y)}{\partial x} = 0$

Luego de la ec (3) resulta:

$$\begin{aligned}
 M(x,y) \frac{\partial u(y)}{\partial y} &= \left(\frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial y} \right) u(y) \\
 \frac{\partial u(y)}{u(y)} &= -\frac{1}{M(x,y)} \left(\frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} \right) dy = g(y) dy \\
 \text{donde :} g(y) &= -\frac{1}{M(x,y)} \left(\frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} \right) \\
 \frac{u(y)}{u(y)} &= g(y) dy \text{ integrando: } \int \frac{\partial u(y)}{u(y)} = \int g(y) dy \rightarrow \ln u y = \int g(y) = \int g(y) dy \\
 \therefore u(y) &= e^{\int g(y) dy}
 \end{aligned}$$

3er Caso: En nuestros ejercicios el factor integrante está dado en un producto de dos factores $f(x) \wedge g(y)$ es decir, $u(x,y) = f(x)g(y)$ que reemplazando en la ec. (3) se tiene:

$$\begin{aligned}
 M(x,y) \frac{\partial(f(x), g(y))}{\partial y} - \frac{N(x,y) \partial(f(x), f(y))}{\partial x} &= \left(\frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial y} \right) f(x)g(y) \\
 M(x,y) f(x)g(x) - N(x,y) f(x)g(y) &= \left(\frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial y} \right) f(x)g(y) \\
 \left(\frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} \right) f(x)g(y) &= N(x,y) + f'(x)g(y) - M(x,y) f(x)g'(y) \\
 \frac{\partial M(x,y)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N(x,y)}{\partial x} &= N(x,y) \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} - M(x,y) \frac{g'(y)}{g(y)}
 \end{aligned}$$

4to Casos: Para ciertas ejercicios su factor integrante es de la forma $u(x,y) = x^n y^m$ se determinan mediante la condición necesaria y suficiente de las ecuaciones diferenciales exactas.

$$(4xy^2 + 3y)dx + (3x^2y + 2x)dy = 0$$

$$x^2y(4xy^2 + 3y)dx + (3x^2y + 2x)dy = 0$$

$$(4x^3y^3 + 3x^2y^2)dx + (3x^4y^2 + 2x^3y)dy = 0$$

Antes no era exacta, ahora:

$$Mdx + Ndy = 0 \quad M_y = 12x^3y^2 + 6x^2y$$

$$M_y = N_x \quad u_x = 12x^3y^2 + 6x^2y$$

x^2y es un factor de integración.

Un factor de integración es una función que al multiplicar por toda la ED, esya se convierte en exacta.

$$Mdx + Ndy = 0$$

Caso 1: si $\frac{M_y - N_x}{N}$ es una función solamente de $x \rightarrow f(x) = \frac{M_y - N_x}{N}$

$$f(x) = e^{\int p(y)dy} \text{ es factor de integración}$$

Caso 2: Si $\frac{N_x - M_y}{M}$ es función solamente de y , entonces $p(y) = \frac{N_x - M_y}{M}$

$$f(y) = e^{\int p(y)dy} \text{ es factor de integración}$$

$$(x^2 + y^2)dx - 2xydy = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} M_y &= 2y & N_x &= -2y & P(x) &= \frac{M_y - N_x}{N} \\ x^{-2}(x^2 + y^2)dx - x^{-2}(2xy)dy &= 0 & \frac{2y - (-2y)}{-2xy} &= \frac{\cancel{4y}}{\cancel{-2xy}} = \frac{-2}{x} = P(x) \\ (1 + x^{-2}y^2)dx - 2x^{-1}ydy &= 0 & f(x) &= e^{\int p(x)dx} \\ M_y &= 2x^{-2}y & e^{\int -\frac{2}{x}dx} &= e^{2 \int \frac{dx}{x}} = e^{-2 \ln x} = x^{-2} \\ U_x &= 2y^{-2}y \\ & - \int 2x^{-1}ydy = -x^{-1} \int 2ydy = -x^{-1}y^2 + g(x)^c \\ F(x, y) &= -x^{-1}y^2 + g^x \\ F_x &= x^{-2}y^2 + g'(x) = -x^{-1}y^2 \\ g'(x) &= 1 \\ g(x) &= \int 1dx = x \\ F(x, y) &= -x^{-1}y^2 + x = c & c &= x - \frac{y^2}{x} \text{ ó } x \left(x - \frac{y^2}{x} = 0 \right) \\ & & x^2 - y^2 &= c_x \end{aligned}$$

$$(\mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{y}^2)\mathbf{dx} + \mathbf{xydy} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$Mdx + Ndy = 0 \quad P(x) = \frac{M_y - N_y}{N} = \frac{4y - y}{xy} = \frac{3y}{xy} = \frac{3}{x} = P(x)$$

$$M_y = 4y \quad N_x = y \quad e^{\int \frac{3}{x} dx} = e^{3 \int \frac{dx}{x}} = e^{3 \ln x} = e^{\ln x^3} = x^3$$

$$x^3(x + 2y^2)dy + x^3(xy)dy = 0$$

$$(x^4 + 2x^3y^2)dx + x^4ydy = 0$$

$$M_y = x^4 4x^3y \quad U_x = x^3y$$

$$\int x^4ydy = x^4 \int ydy = x^4 \frac{y^2}{2} + g(x)$$

$$F_x = \frac{1}{2}(4x^3)y^2 + g'(x) = 2x^3y^2 + g'(x) \quad F(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}x^4y^2 + g(x)$$

$$\cancel{2x^3y^2} + g'(x) = x^4 + \cancel{2x^3y^2} \quad g'(x) = x^4 - 1g(x) = \int x^4 dx = \frac{x^5}{5}$$

$$F(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}x^4y^2 + \frac{x^5}{5} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x^4y^2 + \frac{x^5}{5} = c$$

$$(\mathbf{xy} + \mathbf{x}^2)\mathbf{dx} + (\mathbf{x}^2 + 2\mathbf{xy})\mathbf{dy} = \mathbf{0}$$

$$M_y = x + 2y \quad N_x = 2x + 3y \quad \frac{M_y - N_x}{N} = \frac{x + 2y - 2x - 3y}{x^2 + 3xy} = \frac{x - y}{x(x + 3y)}$$

$$P(y) = \frac{N_x - M_y}{u} = \frac{2x + 3y - x - 2y}{xy + y^2} = \frac{\cancel{x} + \cancel{y}}{y(\cancel{x} + \cancel{y})} = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$f(y) = e^{\int P(y)} dy$$

$$e^{\int \frac{1}{y} dy} = e^{\int \frac{dy}{y}} = e^{\ln y} = y$$

$$y(xy + y^2)dx + y(x^2 + 3xy)dy = 0$$

$$(xy^2 + y^3)dx + (x^2y + 3xy^2)dy = 0$$

$$M_y = 2xy + 3y^2 \quad N_x = 2xy + 3y^2$$

$$\int (xy^2 + y^3)dx = \int xy^2dx + \int y^3dx = y^2 \int xdx + y^3 \int dx = y^2 \frac{x^2}{2} + y^3x + g(y)$$

$$F(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2 + xy^3 + g(y)$$

$$F_y = \frac{1}{2}x^2(2y) + x(3y^2) + g'(y)$$

$$= x^2y + 3xy^2 + g'(y) = x^2y = x^2y + 3xy^2$$

$$g'(y) = 0 \rightarrow g(y) = 0$$

$$F(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2 + xy^3 + c \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}x^2y^2 + xy^3 = c$$

$$y \cos x dx + (y - \sin x) dy = 0$$

$$M_y = \cos x \frac{M_y - N_x}{N} = \frac{\cos x - (-\cos x)}{y - \sin x} = \frac{2 \cos x}{y - \sin x} \text{ No sirve}$$

$$N_x = -\cos x \frac{N_x - M_y}{M} = \frac{-\cos x - \cos x}{y \cos x} = \frac{-2 \cos x}{y \cos x} = \frac{-2}{y}$$

$$f(y) = e^{\int p(x) dy} = e^{\int \frac{-2}{y} dy} = e^{-2 \int \frac{dy}{y}} = e^{-2 \ln y} = e^{\ln y^{-2}} = y^{-2}$$

$$y^{-2}(y \cos x) dx + y^{-2}(y - \sin x) dy = 0$$

$$y^{-1} \cos x dx + (y^{-1} - y^{-2} \sin x) dy = 0$$

$$M_y = -y^{-2 \cos x} \quad N_x = -y^{-2 \cos x}$$

$$\int y^{-1} \cos x dx = y^{-1} \int \cos x dx = y^{-1} \sin x + g(y)$$

$$F(x, y) = y^{-1} \sin x + g(y)$$

$$F_y = -y^{-2} \sin x + g'(y) = y^{-1} - y^{-2} \sin x$$

$$g'(y) = y^{-1} \rightarrow \int \frac{1}{y} dy = \ln |y|$$

$$F(x, y) = y^{-1} \sin x + \ln y$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{y} + \ln |y| = c \quad y \left(\frac{\sin x}{y} + \ln |y| = c \right) = \sin x + y \ln = c_y$$

Ecuaciones diferenciales lineales

Al considerar la ecuación diferencial ordinaria:

$$a_1(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + a_2(x)y = f(x) \quad (1)$$

donde a_1 , a_2 y f con funciones solamente de x o constante.

Al suponer que $a_1(x) \neq 0$, entonces, dividiendo a la ecuacion (1) por $a_1(x)$ se tiene,

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{a_2(x)}{a_1(x)} + \frac{f(x)}{a_1(x)} \Rightarrow \underbrace{\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = Q(x)}_{\text{Ec. Diferencial lineal de primer orden}} \quad (2)$$

Si $Q(x) = 0$, la ecuación (2) toma la forma:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad (3)$$

La ecuación (3) se llamará ec. diferencial lineal homogénea y es una ecuación diferencial de variable separable y la solución es:

$$y = ke^{-\int p(x)dx}.$$

Si $Q(x) \neq 0$, la ecuacion (2), es decir, $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = Q(x)$ es una Ec. Diferencial lineal no homogénea.

Dado que $Q(x) \neq 0$, la ecuacion (2) no es exacta. Por lo tanto se hallará un factor de integración para la solución, si $I(x)$ es un factor integrante solo de x a la ecuación (2) se expresa como:

$$I(x) = e^{\int p(x)dx},$$

y al multiplicar a la ecuación diferencial

$$y = e^{-\int p(x)dx} \left[\int e^{\int p(x)dx} Q(x) dx + c \right]$$

Q' es la solución general de la ecuación (2).

Ejemplo para reconocer

$f_1(x)y' + f_2(x)y = f_3(x)$ Ec. Diferencial Lineal de primer orden

$$2xy' + x^2y = 7x + 2 \quad \text{"y"} \text{ no debe tener exponente, ln, etc.}$$

$$y' + y = 0$$

$$y - 2y' + x = 0 \rightarrow -2y' + y = -x$$

$$y' \cos x + 5xy = -1$$

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

$$4(xy') + 3y' + 5y = 1 + 4y \rightarrow (4x + 3)y' + y = 1$$

Los que no son:

$$xy' + 5y^2 = 4x$$

$$7x(y')^3 + 5xy = 1$$

$$y' + 2y = \operatorname{sen} y$$

$$y'' + 5yy' - 2y = 12x \quad yy' \text{ no debe multiplicar}$$

$$5xy'' - \operatorname{sen} y' = 0 \quad \operatorname{sen} y' \text{ esta dentro de la función seno}$$

$$5xt'' + t' - \frac{4}{t} = 12 \quad \frac{4}{t} \text{ está dividiendo}$$

$$f_1(x)y''' + f_2(x)y'' + f_3(x)y' + f_4(x)y = f_5(x) \text{ E.D. Lineal } 3^{er} \text{ orden}$$

$$f_1(x)y^n + f_2(x)y^{n-1} + \dots + f_n(x)y' + f_{n+1}(x)y = f_{n+2}(x) \text{ E.D. cualquier orden}$$

Trabajo aula virtual

$$12x^2y + 5y' = y''' \text{ si es lineal}$$

$$5xy'' + 12x^2y^2 - 15x = 0 \text{ no es lineal}$$

$$12xy' - \sqrt{xy} = 5x \text{ no es lineal}$$

$$\frac{d^5y}{dx^5} - y = 0 \text{ si es lineal}$$

$$12\cos y - 13x'' + 12x' = x \text{ si es lineal}$$

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

$$p(x) = 2 \quad Q(x) = x^2 + 2x$$

$$y = e^{-\int p(x)dx} \left[\int e^{\int p(x)dx} Q(x) dx + c \right]$$

$$y = e^{-\int 2dx} \left[\int e^{\int 2dx} (x^2 + 2x) dx + c \right]$$

$$y = e^{-2x} \left[\int e^{2x} (x^2 + 2x) dx + c \right] \quad \text{integrando por partes}$$

$$y = \frac{2x^2 + 2x - 1}{4} + ce^{-2x}.$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x \ln x} y \stackrel{\text{se divide para } (x \ln x)}{=} \frac{x^2 (3 \ln |x| - 1)}{\ln x}$$

$$y = e^{-\int p(x)dx} \left[\int e^{\int p(x)dx} Q(x) dx + c \right]$$

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x}} \left[\int e^{\int \frac{dx}{x \ln x}} \frac{x^2 (3 \ln |x| - 1)}{\ln |x|} dx + c \right]$$

$$y = e^{\ln(\ln |x|)} \left[\int e^{-\ln(\ln |x|)} \frac{x^2 (3 \ln |x| - 1)}{\ln |x|} dx + c \right] \quad \text{simplificando}$$

$$y = \ln |x| \left[\frac{x^2 (3 \ln |x| - 1)}{\ln^2 |x|} dx + c \right], \quad \text{poniendo bajo un diferencial}$$

$$y = \ln |x| \left(\int d \left(\frac{x^3}{\ln |x|} \right) + c \right) = \ln |x| \left(\frac{x^3}{\ln |x|} + c \right)$$

$$y = x^3 + c \cdot \ln |x|.$$

$$* \quad x^3 \frac{dy}{dx} + 3x^2 y = x \quad \div x^3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{3x^2}{x^3} y = \frac{x}{x^3} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{3}{x} y = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$y = e^{-\int p(x) dx} \left[\int e^{\int p(x) dx} Q(x) dx + c \right]$$

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{3}{x} dx} \left[\int e^{\int \frac{3}{x} dx} \frac{1}{x^2} dx + c \right]$$

$$y = e^{-3 \int \frac{dx}{x}} \left[\int e^{3 \int \frac{dx}{x}} \frac{1}{x^2} dx + c \right]$$

$$y = e^{-3 \ln x} \left[\int e^{3 \ln x} \frac{1}{x^2} dx + c \right]$$

$$y = e^{\ln x^{-3}} \left[\int e^{\ln x^3} \frac{1}{x^2} dx + c \right]$$

$$y = x^{-3} \left[\int \frac{x^3}{x^2} dx + c \right]$$

$$y = x^{-3} (x dx + c) \Rightarrow x^{-3} \frac{x^2}{2} + x^{-3} c = \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{c}{x^3}.$$

Otra forma

$$p(x) = \frac{3}{x} \quad q(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$u(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx} = e^{\int \frac{3}{x} dx} = e^{3 \int \frac{dx}{x}} = e^{3 \ln x} = e^{\ln x^3} = x^3$$

$$uy = \int u q dx$$

$$x^3 y = \int x^3 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$$

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

$$x^3 y = \frac{x^2}{2} + c$$

$$y = \frac{x^2}{2x^3} + \frac{c}{x^3}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{c}{x^3}$$

$$* \quad x^2 y' + 2xy = 3x^2$$

$$\frac{x^2}{x^2} y' + \frac{2xy}{x^2} = \frac{3x^2}{x^2}$$

$$y' + \frac{2y}{x} = 3$$

$$yu = \int q u dx$$

$$u = e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} = e^{2 \int \frac{dx}{x}} = e^{2 \ln x} = e^{\ln x^2} = e^{\ln x^2} = x^2$$

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

$$yx^2 = x^3 + c$$

$$y = \frac{x^3}{x^2} + \frac{c}{x^2}$$

$$y = x + \frac{c}{x^2}.$$

$$* \quad \frac{dy}{ddx} + 2y = x$$

$$p(x) = 2 \qquad q(x)x$$

$$u=e^{\int 2dx}$$

$$=e^{2x}$$

$$yu=\int qu dx$$

$$ye^{2x}=\int xe^{2x}dx$$

$$\int u dv=uv-\int vdu$$

$$u=x \quad dv=e^{2x}dx$$

$$du=dx \quad v=\int e^{2x}dx=\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$$

$$ye^{2x}=x\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}-\int\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}dx$$

$$ye^{2x}=\frac{1}{2}xe^{2x}-\frac{1}{4}e^{2x}+c$$

$$y=\frac{\frac{1}{2}xe^{2x}}{e^{2x}}-\frac{\frac{1}{4}e^{2x}}{e^{2x}}+\frac{c}{e^{2x}}$$

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

$$* \quad x\frac{dy}{dx}+3x^2+4y=0$$

$$\frac{\frac{xdy}{dx}}{x}+\frac{3x^2}{x}+\frac{4y}{x}=0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}+3x+\frac{4y}{x}=0$$

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

$$p(x)=\frac{4}{x} \qquad q(x)=-3x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= e^{\int p(x)dx} \\
 &= e^{\int \frac{4}{x}dx} \\
 &= e^{4\int \frac{dx}{x}} \\
 &= e^{4\ln x} \\
 &= e^{\ln x^4} \\
 &= x^4
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 yu &= \int qu dx \\
 yx^4 &= \int -3x(x^4)dx \\
 yx^4 &= -3 \int x^5 dx \\
 yx^4 &= \frac{-3x^6}{6} + c \\
 yx^4 &= \frac{-x^6}{2} + c \\
 y &= \frac{-x^6}{2x^4} + \frac{c}{x^4} \\
 y &= \frac{-x^2}{2} + \frac{c}{x^4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$* \quad x \frac{dy}{dx} + 1 = x + y$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{x} &= 1 + \frac{1}{x}y \\
 \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x}y &= 1 - \frac{1}{x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$p(x) = -\frac{1}{x} \qquad q(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= e^{\int \frac{-1}{x} dx} \\
 &= e^{-\int \frac{dx}{x}} \\
 &= e^{-\ln x} \\
 &= x^{\ln x^{-1}} \\
 &= x^{-1} \\
 &= \frac{1}{x}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y \frac{1}{x} &= \int \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) \frac{1}{x} dx \\
 y \frac{1}{x} &= \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\
 y \frac{1}{x} &= \int \frac{1}{x} dx - \int x^{-2} dx \\
 y \frac{1}{x} &= \ln x - \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + c \\
 y \frac{1}{x} &= \ln x - \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + c \\
 y \frac{1}{x} &= \ln x + x^{-1} + c \\
 y &= x \ln x + 1 + c_x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$* \frac{dr}{d\theta} = \sec \theta + r \tan \theta$$

$$\frac{dr}{d\theta} = \sec \theta + r \tan \theta \Rightarrow \frac{dr}{d\theta} - r \tan \theta = \sec \theta$$

$$p(\theta) = -\tan \theta \qquad q(\theta) = \sec \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= e^{\int -\tan \theta d\theta} \\
 &= e^{-\int \tan \theta d\theta} \\
 &= e^{-(-\ln |\cos \theta|)} \\
 &= e^{\ln |\cos \theta|} = \cos \theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$r \cos \theta = \int \sec \theta \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$r \cos \theta = \int d\theta$$

$$r \cos \theta = \theta + c$$

$$r = \frac{\theta}{\cos \theta} + \frac{c}{\cos \theta} \quad \text{consideramos } \sec \theta = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \Rightarrow \sec \theta \cos \theta = 1$$

$$r = \theta \sec \theta + c \sec \theta$$

Ecuación Bernoulli

$$P_0(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + P_1(x)y = Q(x)y^n \rightarrow \text{Ec. Bernoulli}$$

Se debe hacer un cambio de variable,

$$u = y^{1-n}$$

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

$$u = y^{1-2} = y^{-1} \Rightarrow y = u^{-1} \Rightarrow y' = -1u^{-1-1}u' = -u^{-2}u'$$

$$-u^{-2}u' - u^{-1} = 2e^x(u^{-1})^2$$

$$-u^{-2}u' - u^{-1} = 2e^x u^{-2} \quad \text{se complica más}$$

el objetivo es que sea lineal

$$(-u^{-2}u' - u^{-1} = 2e^x u^{-2})(-u^2) \quad \div u^{-2}$$

$$\underbrace{u' + u = -2e^x}_{y' + p(x)y = q(x)}$$

$$p(x) \qquad q(x) = -2e^x$$

$$u = e^{\int p(x)dx}$$

$$= e^{\int 1dx}$$

$$= e^x$$

continuando con el desarrollo

$$yu = \int qu dx$$

$$ue^x = \int -2e^x e^x dx$$

$$= - \int e^{2x} 2 dx \rightarrow \int e^v dv = e^v \text{ la derivada de } 2x \text{ es } 2$$

$$= -e^{2x} + c$$

$$= -e^{2x} + c$$

$$u = \frac{e^{2x}}{e^x} + \frac{c}{e^x}$$

$$u = -e^x + ce^{-x}$$

$$u = y^{-1} \Rightarrow y^{-1} = -e^x + ce^{-x}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{-e^x + ce^{-x}}$$

$$* \quad xy' - y = \frac{x^2}{y^2} \Rightarrow xy' - y = x^2 y^{-2}$$

$$u = y^{1-n}$$

$$= y^{1-(-2)}$$

$$= y^3 \Rightarrow u^{\frac{1}{3}} = y \Rightarrow y' = \frac{1}{3} u^{\frac{1}{3}-1} u' = \frac{1}{3} u^{-\frac{2}{3}} u'$$

por lo tanto,

$$x \frac{1}{3} u^{-\frac{2}{3}} u' - u^{\frac{1}{3}} = x^2 \left(u^{\frac{1}{3}} \right)^{-2}$$

$$\left(3u^{\frac{2}{3}} \right) \left(x \frac{1}{3} u^{-\frac{2}{3}} u' - u^{\frac{1}{3}} \right) = \left(x^2 u^{-\frac{2}{3}} \right) \left(3u^{\frac{2}{3}} \right)$$

$$(xu' - 3u = 3x^2) \quad \div x$$

$$u' - \frac{3u}{x} = 3x$$

identificamos

$$p(x) \frac{-3}{x}$$

$$q(x) = 3x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u &= e^{\int p(x)dx} \\
&= e^{\int \frac{-3}{x} dx} = e^{-3 \int \frac{dx}{x}} \\
&= e^{-3 \ln x} \\
&= e^{\ln x} \\
&= x^3
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
yu &= \int qu dx \\
ux^{-3} &= \int 3xx^{-3} dx \\
ux^{-3} &= 3 \int x^{-2} dx \\
ux^{-3} &= 3 \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + c \\
ux^{-3} &= -3x^{-1} + c \\
(ux^{-3} = -3x^{-1} + c)(x^3) \\
u &= -3x^2 + cx^3 \\
u &= y^3 \\
y^3 &= -3x^2 + cx^3
\end{aligned}$$

$$* \quad xy' + y = \frac{x^2}{y^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u &= y^{1-n} \\
&= y^{1+2} \\
&= y^3 \Rightarrow y = u^{\frac{1}{3}} \\
y' &= \frac{1}{3} u^{\frac{1}{3}-1} u' \\
y' &= \frac{1}{3} u^{-\frac{2}{3}} u'
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
x \frac{1}{3} u^{-\frac{2}{3}} u' - u^{\frac{1}{3}} &= x^2 \left(u^{\frac{1}{3}} \right)^{-2} \\
\left(3u^{\frac{2}{3}} \right) \left(x \frac{1}{3} u^{-\frac{2}{3}} u' - u^{\frac{1}{3}} \right) &= \left(x^2 u^{-\frac{2}{3}} \right) \left(3u^{\frac{2}{3}} \right) \\
xu' - 3u &= 3x^2 \quad \div x \\
u' - \frac{3u}{x} &= 3x
\end{aligned}$$

$$p(x) = \frac{-3}{x} \qquad q(x) = 3x$$

$$u = e^{\int p(x)dx}$$

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

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

$$= e^{-3 \ln x}$$

$$= e^{\ln x^{-3}}$$

$$= x^{-3}$$

$$yu = \int qu dx$$

$$ux^{-3} = \int 3xx^{-3} dx$$

$$= 3 \int x^{-2} dx$$

$$= \frac{3x^{-1}}{-1} + c$$

$$= -3x^{-1} + c$$

$$(ux^{-3} = -3x^{-1} + c)(x^3)$$

$$u = -3x^2 + cx^3$$

$$u = y^3$$

$$y^3 = -3x^2 + cx^3$$

$$* \quad xy' + y = 3x\sqrt{y} \Rightarrow xy' + y = 3xy^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$u = y^{1-n}$$

$$= y^{1-\frac{-1}{2}}$$

$$= y^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$u^2 = y \Rightarrow y' = 2uu'$$

$$x2uu' + u^2 = 3x\sqrt{u^2}$$

$$(2xuu' + u^2 = 3xu) \quad \div (2xu)$$

$$\frac{2xuu'}{2xu} + \frac{u^2}{2xu} = \frac{3xu}{2xu}$$

$$u' + \frac{u}{2x} = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{2x} \qquad q(x) = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$u = e^{\int p(x)dx}$$

$$= e^{\int \frac{1}{2x} dx}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x}}$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln x}$$

$$= e^{\ln x^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$= x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$ux^{\frac{1}{2}} = \int \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{3}{2} \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

$$= x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

$$(ux^{\frac{1}{2}} = x^{\frac{3}{2}} + c) \quad \div x^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{ux^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}} + \frac{c}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$u = x + \frac{c}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$u = y^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$u = \sqrt{y}$$

$$\sqrt{y} = x + \frac{c}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$y = \left(x + \frac{c}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^2$$