

(a) Donat el problema $y' = f(x, y)$, $y(x_0) = y_0$ [Problema 1] el teorema afirma que:

Si $\exists S = (\alpha, \beta) \times (\gamma, \delta)$ tq $(x_0, y_0) \in S$

on $f(x, y)$ i $\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y)$ són contínues dins de S
aleshores

$\exists ! y(x)$ que satisfà l'eq diferencial i la condició inicial
que es vàlida en algun interval $(x_1, x_2) \subset (\alpha, \beta)$. El que no
fia el teorema és ~~que~~ quant han de valer x_1 i x_2 .

(b) $y_1'(x) = 0 \rightarrow ?$ solució de $y' = \sqrt{y}$ amb $y(0) = 0$

$$y_1'(x) = 0 \rightarrow \begin{cases} y_1' = \sqrt{y_1} \rightarrow 0 = 0 & \text{OK} \\ y_1(0) = 0 & \text{OK} \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{array}{l} y_1(x) = 0 \text{ és} \\ \text{una solució} \\ \text{al problema} \end{array}$$

$$(c) y' = y^{1/2} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = y^{1/2} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{y^{1/2}} = dx \rightarrow \frac{y^{-1/2+1}}{-1/2+1} = x + C \rightarrow 2y^{1/2} = x + C$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y = \frac{x^2}{4} \\ \leftarrow C = 0 \text{ si } y(0) = 0 \quad \leftarrow y = \frac{x^2}{4} + C \quad \leftarrow \end{array} \right.$$

És una altra solució.

Hem de notar que per $x < 0$ $\frac{2x}{4} \neq \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{4}}$

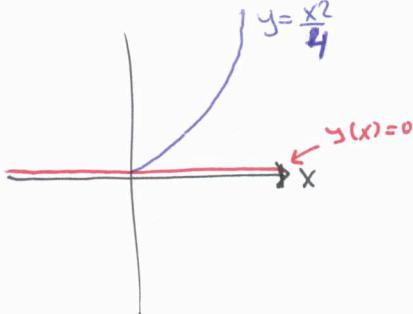
Per tant la solució $y = \frac{x^2}{4}$ es vàlida únicament per $x \geq 0$.

(d) Tenim que l'eq. $y' = y^{1/2}$ amb cond inicial $y(0) = 0$ té 2 solucions

$$\begin{cases} y(x) = 0 & \text{vàlida } \forall x \\ y(x) = \frac{x^2}{4} & \text{vàlida } x \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

El teorema enunciat a (a) no es compleix pq.

$f(x, y) = \sqrt{y} \rightarrow$ • No ~~és~~ és una funció analítica en $(x_0, y_0) = (0, 0)$
per tant la serà derivable en dit punt no està definida
i per tant no té sentit ~~no tantes~~ demanar-se si
és contínua o no. \nexists que verifiqui les cond del teorema.



Així doncs l'eq dif amb dita cond inicial pot
tenir més d'una solució (com és el cas per $x \geq 0$)
com hem vist. \uparrow \downarrow
vàlida en un cert interval

Problema 2

$M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0$ serà una eq. diferenciable si i només

$$\text{si } \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \Leftrightarrow \exists \psi(x,y) \text{ tq}$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = N, \quad \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = M$$

i a més a més $\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2}$ i $\frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2}$
són contínues en un cert
interval.

(a)

Quan resulta ser no exacta, ens

demanam per un $\mu = \mu(x,y) \neq 0$ $\frac{\partial(\mu M)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial(\mu N)}{\partial x}$

És dir que si multiplicam tota l'eq. diferencial per μ obtenim
una eq. d.f. exacta.

Sovint feim o assumim simplificacions com ara $\mu = \mu(x)$, aleshores,
en dit cas particular:

$$\frac{\partial(\mu M)}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \mu N}{\partial x} \rightarrow \mu \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = (\partial_x \mu) N + \mu \partial_x N \rightarrow \mu (\partial_y M - \partial_x N) = \mu' N$$

Caldrà resoldre
aquesta equació diferencial
per trobar μ
i comprender que efectivament
 $\mu = \mu(x)$ només.

$$\frac{\mu'}{\mu} = \frac{\partial_y M - \partial_x N}{N}$$

(b) $\boxed{(x^2+y^2+x)dx + xydy = 0}$ És idèntic a la 4.1 del Full #2

$$M = x^2 + y^2 + x, \quad N = xy \rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 2y \quad ; \quad \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = y \rightarrow \text{NO es exacte}$$

- Suposem $\mu = \mu(x) \rightarrow \frac{\mu'}{\mu} = \frac{\partial_y M - \partial_x N}{N} \rightarrow \frac{\mu'}{\mu} = \frac{1}{x}$ OK μ serà només
funció de x . La nostra
hipòtesi de partida és
correcta

$$\mu = x$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu} \frac{d\mu}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$$



- Així doncs

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = \mu M \rightarrow \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = x^3 + y^2 x + x^2 \rightarrow \psi(x,y) = \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{y^2 x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} + h(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = \mu N \rightarrow \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y} = y x^2 \rightarrow h'(y) = 0 \rightarrow h(y) = Cte.$$

- Per tant $\psi = cte$ és la solució és dir

$$\frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{y^2 x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} = C \rightarrow y^2 = \left(C - \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} \right) \cdot \frac{2}{x^2}$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{C}{x^2} - \frac{2x}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$y^{(IV)} + 2y''' + 2y'' = 3e^x + \cos(x) + e^{-x} \sin(x)$$

[1]

Problema 3.1

Semblant al 7.6 del full 4

Passos

1 - Trobar solucions a la homogènia $y_h \rightarrow y^{IV} + 2y''' + 2y'' = 0$

2 - Trobar solucions particulars a la NO homogènia: $y_p = y_{p_1} + y_{p_2} + y_{p_3}$

$$2.1 - y_{p_1} \rightsquigarrow y^{IV} + 2y''' + 2y'' = 3e^x \quad [2]$$

$$2.2 - y_{p_2} \rightsquigarrow y^{IV} + 2y''' + 2y'' = \cos(x) \quad [3]$$

$$2.3 - y_{p_3} \rightsquigarrow y^{IV} + 2y''' + 2y'' = e^{-x} \sin(x) \quad [4]$$

3 - Adjuntar solucions: $y = y_h + y_p$

Pas 1 $y = e^{rx} \xrightarrow{[1]} r^4 + 2r^3 + 2r^2 = 0 \rightarrow r=0$ doble, $r=-1+i$, $r=-1-i$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_{1h} = 1 \\ y_{2h} = x \\ y_{3h} = e^{-x} \cos(x) \\ y_{4h} = e^{-x} \sin(x) \end{array} \right.$$

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

Pas 2.1 Proposem solucions del tipus $y_{p_1} = A e^x$, resulta que

$$y_{p_1}' = y_{p_1} = y_{p_1}'' = y_{p_1}''' = y_{p_1}^{IV} \xrightarrow{[2]} 5A = 3 \rightarrow A = \frac{3}{5} \rightarrow y_{p_1} = \frac{3}{5} e^x$$

Pas 2.2 Proposem solucions del tipus $y_{p_2} = B \cos(x) + C \sin(x)$

$$\begin{aligned} y_{p_2}' &= -B \sin(x) + C \cos(x) & y_{p_2}''' &= B \sin(x) - C \cos(x) \\ y_{p_2}'' &= -B \cos(x) - C \sin(x) & y_{p_2}^{IV} &= B \cos(x) + C \sin(x) \end{aligned} \xrightarrow{[3]} \begin{aligned} B \cos(x) + C \sin(x) + 2B \sin(x) - 2C \cos(x) \\ -2B \cos(x) - 2C \sin(x) = 0 \end{aligned} \rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} B - 2C - 2B = 1 \\ C + 2B - 2C = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} -B - 2C = 1 \\ -C + 2B = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \begin{cases} B = -1/5 \\ C = 2/5 \end{cases} \rightarrow y_{p_2} = -\frac{1}{5} \cos(x) - \frac{2}{5} \sin(x)$$

Pas 2.3 Quan tenim $g(x) = e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x) \rightarrow$ Si $\alpha + \beta i$ és arrel de multiplicitat "s" del polinomi característic de l'homogènia, sabrem que davant la mescla de sin i cos i exp hem de posar x^s

Proposem: $y_{p_3} = x^1 e^{-x} (D \sin(x) + E \cos(x))$ ja que $r = -1+i$ és una arrel simple ($s=1$)

Notació: $S \equiv \sin(x)$, $C \equiv \cos(x)$

Els fets adjunts provenen que:

$$\begin{cases} y_{p_3}' = e^{-x} [DS + EC + x \cdot (-DS - EC + DC - ES)] \\ y_{p_3}'' = 2e^{-x} [DC - ES - DS - EC + x \cdot (-DC + ES)] \\ y_{p_3}''' = 2e^{-x} [-3DC + 3ES + x \cdot (DC - ES + EC + DS)] \\ y_{p_3}^{IV} = 2e^{-x} [4DC - 4ES + 4DS + 4EC + x \cdot (-2EC - 2DS)] \end{cases}$$

$$e^{-x} (4DS + 4EC) = e^{-x} \cdot S$$

$$\hookrightarrow \text{Per tant } D = 1/4, E = 0 \rightarrow y_{p_3} = \frac{1}{4} x e^{-x} \sin(x)$$

Pas 3

$$y = C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 e^{-x} \cos(x) + C_4 e^{-x} \sin(x) + \frac{3}{5} e^x - \frac{1}{5} \cos(x) - \frac{2}{5} \sin(x) + \frac{1}{4} x e^{-x} \sin(x)$$

$$y = x e^{-x} (\underline{D}\underline{S} + \underline{E}\underline{C})$$

Derivadas del problema
3.1, pas 2.3

~~$y = x e^{-x} (\underline{D}\underline{S} + \underline{E}\underline{C})$~~ Notas: $S \equiv \sin(x)$, $C \equiv \cos(x)$

$$y' = e^{-x} (\underline{D}\underline{S} + \underline{E}\underline{C}) + x \cdot [(-1) e^{-x} (\underline{D}\underline{S} + \underline{E}\underline{C}) + e^{-x} (\underline{D}\underline{C} - \underline{E}\underline{S})]$$

$$\boxed{y' = e^{-x} \left[\underline{D}\underline{S} + \underline{E}\underline{C} + x \left[\underline{-D}\underline{S} - \underline{E}\underline{C} + \underline{D}\underline{C} - \underline{E}\underline{S} \right] \right]} \checkmark$$

$$y'' = \cancel{e^{-x}} \left[\underline{-D}\underline{S} \cancel{\underline{E}\underline{C}} + x \left[+\underline{D}\underline{S} + \cancel{\underline{E}\underline{C}} \cancel{\underline{D}\underline{C} + \underline{E}\underline{S}} \right] \right]$$

$$+ e^{-x} \left[\underline{D}\underline{C} - \underline{E}\underline{S} + \underline{-D}\underline{S} - \underline{E}\underline{C} + \underline{D}\underline{C} - \underline{E}\underline{S} + x \left[-\underline{D}\underline{C} + \underline{E}\underline{S} - \cancel{\underline{D}\underline{S} - \underline{E}\underline{C}} \right] \right]$$

$$y'' = e^{-x} \left[2\underline{D}\underline{C} - 2\underline{E}\underline{S} - 2\underline{D}\underline{S} - 2\underline{E}\underline{C} + 2x \left[-\underline{D}\underline{C} + \underline{E}\underline{S} \right] \right]$$

$$\boxed{y'' = 2 e^{-x} \left[\underline{D}\underline{C} - \underline{E}\underline{S} - \underline{D}\underline{S} - \underline{E}\underline{C} + x \left[-\underline{D}\underline{C} + \underline{E}\underline{S} \right] \right]} \checkmark$$

$$y''' = +2 e^{-x} \left[\cancel{-\underline{D}\underline{C} + \underline{E}\underline{S}} + \cancel{\underline{D}\underline{S} + \underline{E}\underline{C}} + x \left[+\underline{D}\underline{C} - \underline{E}\underline{S} \right] \right]$$

$$2 e^{-x} \left[\cancel{-\underline{D}\underline{S} - \underline{E}\underline{C}} - \cancel{\underline{D}\underline{C} + \underline{E}\underline{S}} - \cancel{\underline{D}\underline{C} + \underline{E}\underline{S}} + x \left[+\underline{D}\underline{S} + \underline{E}\underline{C} \right] \right]$$

$$\boxed{y''' = 2 e^{-x} \left[-3\underline{D}\underline{C} + 3\underline{E}\underline{S} + x \left[\cancel{-\underline{D}\underline{C} - \underline{E}\underline{S} + \underline{E}\underline{C}} + \underline{D}\underline{S} \right] \right]} \checkmark$$

$$y^{(IV)} = 2 e^{-x} \left[3\underline{D}\underline{C} - 3\underline{E}\underline{S} + x \left[\cancel{-\underline{D}\underline{C} + \underline{E}\underline{S} - \underline{E}\underline{C}} \right] \right]$$

$$2 e^{-x} \left[+3\underline{D}\underline{S} + 3\underline{E}\underline{C} + \cancel{\underline{D}\underline{C} - \underline{E}\underline{S} + \underline{E}\underline{C}} + x \left[\cancel{-\underline{D}\underline{S} - \underline{E}\underline{C} - \underline{E}\underline{S}} \right] \right]$$

$$\boxed{y^{(IV)} = 2 e^{-x} \left[5\underline{D}\underline{C} - 4\underline{E}\underline{S} + 3\underline{D}\underline{S} + 4\underline{E}\underline{C} + x \left[-2\underline{D}\underline{C} - 2\underline{D}\underline{S} - 2\underline{E}\underline{C} \right] \right] + DC}$$

$$\boxed{y^{(V)} = 2 e^{-x} \left[4\underline{D}\underline{C} - 4\underline{E}\underline{S} + 4\underline{D}\underline{S} + 4\underline{E}\underline{C} + x \left[-2\underline{D}\underline{C} - 2\underline{E}\underline{C} - 2\underline{D}\underline{S} \right] \right]}$$

$$\underline{y^{(IV)} + 2y''' + 2y''} = e^{-x} \sin(x)$$

Cálculo problema
3.1, pgs 2.3

$$e^{-x} \left[8DC - 8ES + 8DS + 8EC + x \left[-4EC - 4DS \right] \right]$$

$$e^{-x} \left[-12DC + 12ES + x \left[+4EC + 4DS + 4DC - 4ES \right] \right]$$

$$e^{-x} \left[4DC - 4ES - 4DS - 4EC + x \left[-4DC + 4ES \right] \right]$$

/ / 4DS + 4EC ○

$$e^{-x} (4DS + 4EC) = e^{-x} \cdot S$$

ainda implica que

$$D = 1/4$$

$$E = 0.$$

Logo $y_p = \frac{1}{4} \times \sin(x) e^{-x}$

$y_p = \frac{1}{4} \sin(x) e^{-x}$

$$2y \, dx + \frac{x^2 - y}{x} \, dy = 0$$

Semblant al 6.1 del Full #1

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

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

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

$$* x' + \frac{1}{2y} x = \frac{1}{2} x^{-1} \quad \text{Bernoulli amb } n = -1.$$

$$\text{Proposem canvi } z = x^{1-n} \rightarrow z = x^2 \rightarrow x = z^{1/2}$$

$$z' = 2x^{1/2} \rightarrow x' = \frac{z'}{2x} = \frac{z'}{2z^{1/2}}$$

$$\frac{z'}{2z^{1/2}} + \frac{1}{2y} z^{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{z^{1/2}}$$

molt $z^{1/2}$

$$\frac{z'}{2} + \frac{1}{2y} z = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$z' + \frac{z}{y} = 1$$

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

$$\mu \cdot (z' + \frac{z}{y}) = \mu \cdot 1$$

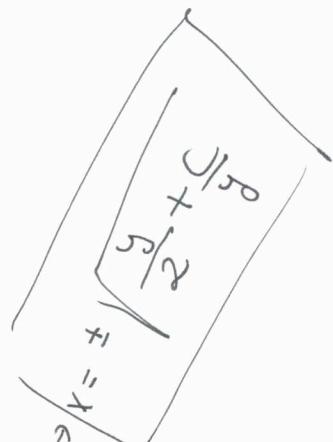
$$yz' + z = y$$

$$(zy)' = y$$

$$zy = \int y \, dy$$

$$zy = \frac{y^2}{2} + C$$

$$z = \frac{y}{2} + \frac{C}{y} \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{y}{2} + \frac{C}{y}$$



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

Problema
3.3

Identic al 1.3 del Full #2

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left[\frac{-x^2 + xy + y^2}{y^2} \right]^{-1} = \left[\frac{-1 + y/x + (y/x)^2}{(y/x)^2} \right]^{-1}$$

És una equació homogènia. Fem el canvi $z = y/x$ llavors ens queda

$$x z' + z = \left(\frac{-1 + z + z^2}{z^2} \right)^{-1} \rightarrow \left(\frac{z^2 + z - 1}{z - z^3} \right) dz = \frac{dx}{x}$$



És de variables separables. Per no haver de fer una integral complicada faiig

avixc
dones
per recerarre
l'eq separable
com

$$\frac{z(1+z)-1}{z(1-z)} = \frac{A}{z} + \frac{B}{1-z} + \frac{C}{1+z} = \frac{A(1-z^2) + Bz(1+z) + Cz(1-z)}{z(1-z^2)}$$

$$\text{Si } z=0 \rightarrow -1 = A$$

$$\text{Si } z=1 \rightarrow 1 = 2B \rightarrow B = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{Si } z=-1 \rightarrow -1 = -2C \rightarrow C = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left(-\frac{1}{z} - \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{z-1} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{z+1} \right) dz = \frac{dx}{x}$$

↓ integrant cada costat

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{z+1}{z^2(z-1)} \right) = \ln(x) + C \rightarrow \text{elevant tot a } e \rightarrow \frac{z+1}{z^2(z-1)} = K x^2$$

$$\left[\frac{y+x}{y-x} = K y^2 \right]$$

Forma implícita de la solució.

Desferim el canvi $z = y/x$