

P1] Boscomor los solucioner homogeneos: la EDO homogenea es

$$(D^2 + 5D + 6)y = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 6 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (D+3)(D+2)y = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda = \frac{-5 \pm \sqrt{25-24}}{2}$$

$$\rightarrow y_h = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 e^{-2x} \quad = -\frac{5+7}{2}$$

• La idea de la reducción de parámetros
es proponer una solución de la forma

$$y_p(x) = P_1(x)y_1(x) + P_2(x)y_2(x)$$

De la EDO e imponiendo que $P_1'y_1 + P_2'y_2 = 0$, se obtiene

$$\begin{cases} P_1'y_1 + P_2'y_2 = 0 \\ P_1'y_1' + P_2'y_2' = Q \end{cases}$$

Como sistemas matricial:

$$\text{matriz fundamental} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} P_1' \\ P_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ Q \end{bmatrix}$$

Para Aseñando $\begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix} = W(y_1, y_2) \neq 0$, entonces
usando la regla de Cramer obtener

$$r_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & y_2 \\ \bar{Q} & y_2 \end{vmatrix}}{W(y_1, y_2)} = \frac{-\bar{Q} y_2}{W(y_1, y_2)}$$

$$r_2 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} y_1 & 0 \\ y_2 & \bar{Q} \end{vmatrix}}{W(y_1, y_2)} = \frac{\bar{Q} y_1}{W(y_1, y_2)}$$

$$\rightarrow Y_p = -y_1 \int \frac{\bar{Q} y_2}{W(y_1, y_2)} dx + y_2 \int \frac{\bar{Q} y_1}{W(y_1, y_2)} dx$$

En este caso la matriz fundamental es

$$\Phi = \begin{bmatrix} e^{-3x} & e^{-2x} \\ -3e^{-3x} & -2e^{-2x} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow W = -2e^{-5x} + 3e^{-5x} = e^{-5x}$$

$$\rightarrow r_1^* = - \int \frac{4 \sin x}{e^{-5x}} e^{-2x} dx$$

$$= -4 \int \sin x e^{3x} dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{5} e^{3x} (\cos x - 3 \sin x) + K_1$$

$$Y_2 = \int \frac{9 \sin x e^{-3x}}{e^{-5x}} dx$$

$$= 9 \int \sin x e^{2x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{9}{5} e^{2x} (\cos x - 2 \sin x) + K_2$$

$$\rightarrow Y_p = \left(\frac{2}{5} e^{3x} (\cos x - 3 \sin x) \right) e^{-3x}$$

$$+ \left(-\frac{9}{5} e^{2x} (\cos x - 2 \sin x) \right) e^{-2x}$$

+ $K_1 Y_1 + K_2 Y_2$ ← es una solución
homogénea, lo que
interesa

$$\rightarrow Y_p = \frac{2 \cos x}{5} - \frac{6 \sin x}{5} - \frac{9 \cos x}{5} + \frac{8 \sin x}{5}$$

$$= -\frac{7 \cos x}{5} + \frac{2 \sin x}{5} = \frac{2}{5} (\sin x - \cos x)$$

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

P2] Lösungen homogen:

$$(D^2 + 2D + 1) y = 0 \quad \begin{aligned} & D^2 + 2D + 1 = 0 \\ & \Rightarrow \lambda_{1,2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(D + 1)^2 y = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y_h = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 x e^{-x} \quad (H = \{e^{-x}, x e^{-x}\})$$

$$\text{Ses } y_p = \alpha(x) e^{-x} + \beta(x) x e^{-x}, \text{ von}$$

$$\beta(x) = - \int \frac{e^{-x} \ln x \cdot x e^{-x}}{W(e^{-x}, x e^{-x})} dx$$

$$W(e^{-x}, x e^{-x}) = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-x} & x e^{-x} \\ -e^{-x} & e^{-x} - x e^{-x} \end{vmatrix}$$

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

$$\rightarrow \beta(x) = + \int \frac{e^{-2x} \ln x}{e^{-2x}} dx = + \int \ln x dx$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ dv = x \rightarrow v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \beta(x) = + \left(x \ln x - \int dx \right)$$

$$= -x + x \ln x$$

y

$$y = \int \frac{e^{-x} \ln x \cdot x e^{-x}}{e^{-2x}} dx = - \int x \ln x dx$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ v = x \rightarrow v = \frac{x^2}{2} \end{array} \right| = \frac{-x^2 \ln x}{2} + \int \frac{x}{2} dx$$

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

$$\rightarrow y_p = \frac{x^2}{2} \left(-\ln x + \frac{1}{2} \right) e^{-x} + x(\ln x - 1) x e^{-x}$$

$$= x^2 e^{-x} \left(-\frac{\ln x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} + \ln x - 1 \right)$$

$$= x^2 e^{-x} \left(\frac{\ln x}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \right) //$$

P2]

$$1. \quad \theta'' = -\delta \theta - \delta \theta'$$

$$\rightarrow \theta'' + 2\theta' + 2\theta = 0, \quad \theta(0) = \theta_0, \quad \theta'(0) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (D^2 + 2D + 2)\theta = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (D - \lambda_1)(D - \lambda_2)\theta = 0$$

$$\text{Con } \lambda_{1,2} = -1 \pm i$$

$$\rightarrow \mathcal{H} = \langle h e^{-x} \cos x, e^{-x} \sin x \rangle$$

Como las condiciones iniciales son $\theta(0) = \theta_0$

y $\dot{\theta}(0) = 0$, la forma

$$\theta(t) = C_1 e^{-t} \cos t + C_2 e^{-t} \sin t$$

$$\dot{\theta}(t)|_{t=0} = e^{-t} (-C_1 \sin t + C_2 \cos t) - e^{-t} (C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t)|_{t=0}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\rightarrow C_2 - C_1 = 0 \rightarrow C_2 = C_1$$

$$\theta(0) = \theta_0 = C_1$$

$$\therefore \theta(t) = \theta_0 e^{-t} (\cos t + \sin t)$$

Note: es válido por teorema de existencia
y unicidad

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= e^{-t} \cos t e^{-t} (\cos t - \sin t) \\
 &\quad + e^{-t} \sin t e^{-t} (\cos t + \sin t) \\
 &= e^{-2t} (\cos^2 t - \cos t \sin t + \sin t \cos t + \sin^2 t)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= e^{-2t}$$

$$\rightarrow J(t) = \int \frac{e^{-2t} \sin^2 t}{e^{-2t}} dt$$

$$= - \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} \right) dt = -\frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin 2t}{4}$$

$$\bullet P(t) = \int \cancel{e^{-t} \sin t} \cancel{e^{-t} \cos t} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin 2t}{2} dt = -\frac{\cos 2t}{4}$$

2. en $t=2\pi$, dann für

$$\ell(t=2\pi) = \ell_0 e^{-2\pi}$$

$$j(t=2\pi) = \ell_0 (-e^{-t} (\cancel{\cos t + \sin t})$$

$$+ e^{-t} (-\sin t + \cos t)) \Big|_{t=2\pi}$$

$$= \ell_0 (-e^{-2\pi} + e^{-2\pi}) = 0,$$

el probleme es ein Fehler

$$\int \theta'' + 2\dot{\theta} + 2\theta = e^{-t} \sin t$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \ell(2\pi) = \ell_0 e^{-2\pi} = \ell_{2\pi} \\ \dot{\ell}(2\pi) = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

Prozessor $\theta_p = \alpha(t) e^{-t} \cos t + \beta(t) e^{-t} \sin t$

von

$$\alpha(t) = - \int \frac{e^{-t} \cos t \cdot e^{-t} \sin t}{W(e^{-t} \cos t, e^{-t} \sin t)} dt$$

$$W(e^{-t} \cos t, e^{-t} \sin t) = \begin{vmatrix} e^{-t} \cos t & e^{-t} \sin t \\ -e^{-t} \cos t - e^{-t} \sin t & -e^{-t} \sin t + e^{-t} \cos t \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow \phi_p = \left(\frac{t}{2} + \frac{\sin 2t}{4} \right) e^{-t} \cos t - \frac{\cos 2t}{4} e^{-t} \sin t$$

$$= -\frac{t}{2} e^{-t} \cos t + e^{-t} \left(\frac{\cos 2t}{4} - \frac{\cos 2t \sin t}{4} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{t e^{-t}}{2} \cos t + e^{-t} \sin t$$

parte de homogénea

$$\phi_p = -\frac{t e^{-t}}{2} \cos t$$

$$\therefore \phi(t) = C_1 e^{-t} \cos t + C_2 e^{-t} \sin t$$

$$-\frac{t e^{-t}}{2} \cos t$$

$$\ell(2\pi) = C_1 \cancel{e^{-2\pi}} + C_2 \cancel{e^{-2\pi}} = \ell_{2\pi} = \ell_0 \cancel{e^{-2\pi}}$$

$$\rightarrow C_2 = \ell_0 + \pi$$

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{\phi}(t) &= (\ell_0 + \pi) (-e^{-t} \cos t - e^{-t} \sin t) + C_2 (-e^{-t} \sin t \\ &\quad + e^{-t} \cos t) + \frac{1}{2} (-e^{-t} \cos t + e^{-t} \cos t \\ &\quad + \frac{t e^{-t}}{2} \sin t) \Big|_{t=2\pi} \end{aligned}$$

$$\dot{\phi}(0) = (\ell_0 + \pi) (-1 e^{-2\pi}) + C_2 e^{-2\pi} + \frac{1}{2} (e^{-2\pi} + 2\pi e^{-2\pi})$$

$$\rightarrow C_2 = \left(+(\theta_0 + \pi) e^{-2\pi} + \frac{C}{2} e^{-2\pi} (1 - 2\pi) \right) \frac{1}{e^{-2\pi}}$$

$$= \theta_0 + \pi + \frac{1}{2} - \pi = \theta_0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$C_2 = \theta_0 + \gamma_2$$

P3] Fórmula de Abel

Para una EDO $y^{(n)} + \bar{a}_{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \dots + \bar{a}_0 y = 0$,

si y_1, \dots, y_n son soluciones de la EDO,
entonces

$$W(y_n, \dots, y_1; x) = -\bar{a}_{n-1}(x) W(y_n, \dots, y_1; x)$$

$$\rightarrow W(x) = C \exp \left(- \int \bar{a}_{n-1}(x) dx \right)$$

7. En P(x) es la EDO, $\bar{Q}_{p-1}(x) = P(x)$

$$\rightarrow W(y_1, y_2; x) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y'_1 & y'_2 \end{vmatrix} = C \exp\left(- \int P(x) dx\right)$$

$$\rightarrow y'_1 y_2 - y_1 y'_2 = C \exp\left(- \int P(x) dx\right)$$

$$\rightarrow y'_2 - \frac{y_2 y'_1(x)}{y_1(x)} = \underline{C \exp\left(- \int P(x) dx\right)} \quad (y_1 \neq 0)$$

es una EDO para y_2 !

$$1. \exp\left(\int -\frac{y'_1}{y_1} dx\right) = \exp\left(- \int \frac{dy_1}{y_1}\right) = \frac{1}{y_1}$$

$$\left(\frac{y_2}{y_1}\right)' = \underline{\frac{C \exp\left(- \int P(x) dx\right)}{y_1^2(x)}} \quad / \int$$

parte de la
OT(x) ind. const.
↓ gen

$$\rightarrow y_2 = C y_1 \int \frac{1}{y_1^2} \exp\left(- \int P(x) dx\right) dx + D y_1(x)$$

Tomando $D=0$:

$$y_2 = C y_1 \int \frac{1}{y_1^2} \exp\left(- \int P(x) dx\right) dx$$

formule de Liouville

L₁

2, to EDO homogene es

$$4x^2 y'' + y = 0$$

con $y_1 = x^{1/2}$, usando la formula

$$y_2 = C x^{1/2} \int \frac{1}{x} \exp\left(-\int p \cdot dx\right) dx$$

$$= C x^{1/2} \ln x$$

$$\therefore \mathcal{H} = \{x^{1/2}, x^{1/2} \ln x\}$$

• Proporción sobre las soluciones particulares

$$y_p = \alpha(x) \sqrt{x} + \beta(x) \sqrt{x} \ln x$$

Calculus on $W(\sqrt{x}, \sqrt{x} \ln x)$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} x^{1/2} & \sqrt{x} \ln x \\ \frac{1}{2x^{1/2}} & \frac{\ln x}{2x^{1/2}} + \frac{1}{x^{1/2}} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{\ln x}{x} + 1 - \frac{\ln x}{x} = 1,$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda(x) = - \int \frac{9x^2 \cdot x^{1/2} \ln x}{7} dx$$

$$= -4 \int x^{5/2} \ln x dx \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} u = \ln x \rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx \\ dv = x^{5/2} \rightarrow v = \frac{2x^{7/2}}{7} \end{array} \right.$$

$$= -4 \left(\frac{2x^{7/2} \ln x}{7} - \int \frac{2}{7} x^{5/2} dx \right)$$

$$= -4 \left(\frac{2x^{7/2} \ln x}{7} - \frac{4}{5} x^{7/2} \right) + C$$

$$\text{II} \quad \beta(x) = \int \frac{9x^2 x^{1/2}}{7} dx = 4 \int x^{5/2} dx = \frac{8}{7} x^{7/2}$$

$$\left(-\frac{8x^{7/2}}{7} \ln x + \frac{16}{45} x^{7/2} \right)$$

$$y_p = q \left(\frac{9x^{7/2}}{99} - \frac{2x^{7/2} \ln x}{7} \right) x^{1/2}$$

$$+ \frac{8}{7} x^{7/2} \cdot x^{1/2} \ln x$$

$$= q \left(\cancel{\frac{9x^4}{99}} - \cancel{\frac{2x^4 \ln x}{7}} \right) + \frac{8}{7} x^4 \ln x$$

$$= \cancel{1} \frac{x^4}{99} //$$

$$\therefore y = C_1 \sqrt{x} + C_2 \sqrt{x} \ln x + \cancel{\frac{1}{99} x^4}$$

P5 | Rework oder.

1. $\exists x_0, W(x_0) \neq 0 \rightarrow y_1, \dots, y_n$ Son l.i.

2. La implementación hace el otro lado de (1) puede no cumplirse

3. Si y_1, \dots, y_n tienen la misma EDO, en orden

$\exists x_0, W(x_0) \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow W(x) \neq 0, \forall x \rightarrow y_1, \dots, y_n$ Son l.i.

Nos piden demostrar que si y_1, \dots, y_n son l.i.
y solución de la E.D.O, entonces

$$W(x) \neq 0, \forall x$$

Hagamos por contradicción:

Si $W(x_0) = 0$ para $x_0 \in I$, entonces existe
un vector $\vec{z} \neq 0$ tal que

$$\vec{\Phi}(x_0)\vec{z} = \vec{0}, \text{ pero } |\vec{\Phi}(x_0)| = |W(x_0)| = 0$$

Sea $z = \lambda_1 y_1 + \dots + \lambda_n y_n$, entonces

$$z'(x_0) = 0, z''(x_0) = 0, \dots, z^{(n-1)}(x_0) = 0$$

Entonces z es solución de la E.D.O ($\forall x \in I$),

Tenemos un problema de Cauchy con condiciones

iniciales tales $\rightarrow 0 = \lambda_1 y_1 + \dots + \lambda_n y_n$ y $\vec{z}'(0) = 0$, son l.d. \rightarrow

La idea era utilizar lo existente del I

Para demostrar que las funciones eran l.d. por definición]

2. Usar !

Basta ver existe x_0 t.g $W(x_0) = 0$

$$W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} x^2 & \ln x \\ 2x & \frac{1}{x} \end{vmatrix} = x - 2x \ln x$$

Con $x_0 = 0$, $W(x_0) = 0 \rightarrow x, \ln x$

no pueden ser soluciones de la misma EDO,
pues de lo contrario serían l.d.

3. Al haber e anterior tiene el mismo espacio de
soluciones $\mathcal{H} = \{h(y_1, y_2)\}$

$$\rightarrow y_1'' + a_1(x)y_1' + a_0(x)y_1 = 0$$

$$y_2'' + b_1(x)y_2' + b_0(x)y_2 = 0$$

$$y_1'' + b_1(x)y_1' + b_0(x)y_1 = 0$$

$$y_2'' + b_1(x)y_2' + b_0(x)y_2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (a_1 - b_1)y_1' + (a_0 - b_0)y_1 = 0 \quad \rightarrow (a_1 - b_1)y_2' + (a_0 - b_0)y_2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 - b_0 \\ a_1 - b_1 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

Como $\det(A) = W(y_1, y_2) \neq 0$, A es invertible

$\text{M.} \rightarrow Q_0(x) = b_0(v), Q_1(x) = b_1(x), \text{ for } x$

Q. Usar vectorial en la matriz

$$W(fy_1, fy_2, fy_3) = \begin{vmatrix} f[y_1, y_2, y_3] \\ f'[y_1, y_2, y_3] + f[y_1', y_2', y_3'] \\ f''[y_1, y_2, y_3] + 2f'[y_1, y_2, y_3] + f[y_1'', y_2'', y_3''] \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} f[y_1, y_2, y_3] \\ f'[y_1, y_2, y_3] \\ f''[y_1, y_2, y_3] \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} f[y_1, y_2, y_3] \\ f[y_1', y_2', y_3'] \\ 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$= 0$, para la 1^{ra} y 2^{da} filas son l. d.

A la usan la el determinante en linea
por filas

Now if $e^x, xe^x, x^2 e^x$ form a free

$$W(e^x, xe^x, x^2 e^x) = e^x W(1, x, x^2)$$

$$= e^x \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x & x^2 \\ 0 & 1 & 2x \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 2e^x$$

Now let us consider $x=0$, for l.c.

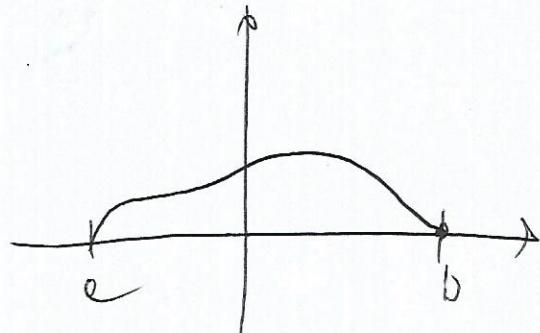
P9] $W(y_1, y_2; x) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y'_1 & y'_2 \end{vmatrix}$

$$W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1(x) & y_2(x) \\ y'_1(x) & y'_2(x) \end{vmatrix} = y_1(x) y'_2(x) - y_2(x) y'_1(x)$$

$$= y_2(a) y'_1(a)$$

$$\cdot \quad J(x) < B(x) \quad \cdot \quad y_1(a) = y_2(b) = 0$$

$$\cdot \quad J_1(x) > 0, \quad x \in [a, b]$$



$$\rightarrow Q_0(x) = b_0(v), Q_1(x) = b_1(v), \forall x$$

q. Volumen des dreieckigen Vektors $f\vec{y}$, bei $\vec{y} = [y_1, y_2, y_3]$

$$W(fy_1, fy_2, fy_3) = \begin{vmatrix} f\vec{y} \\ f^1\vec{y} & + & f\vec{y}' \\ f''\vec{y} + 2f^1\vec{y}' + f\vec{y}'' \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} f\vec{y} \\ f^1\vec{y} \\ f''\vec{y} + 2f^1\vec{y}' + f\vec{y}'' \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} f\vec{y} \\ f\vec{y}' \\ f''\vec{y} + 2f^1\vec{y}' + f\vec{y}'' \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 0, \text{ puer } f\vec{y} \text{ y } f^1\vec{y} \text{ son l.d.}$$

dhonde usomor que el $\det()$ e multipliado por filos.

$$= \begin{vmatrix} f\vec{y} \\ f\vec{y}' \\ f\vec{y}'' \end{vmatrix} \neq 2 \begin{vmatrix} f\vec{y} \\ f\vec{y}' \\ f^1\vec{y}' \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} f\vec{y} \\ f\vec{y}' \\ f\vec{y}'' \end{vmatrix} = f \begin{vmatrix} \vec{y} \\ \vec{y}' \\ \vec{y}'' \end{vmatrix} -$$

$$= fW(y_1, y_2, y_3)$$

$$\rightarrow W(0) = -\underbrace{y_2(0)}_{>0} \underbrace{y'_1(0)}_{\geq 0} \leq 0$$

$$W(b) = -\underbrace{y'_1(b)}_{\geq 0} \underbrace{y_2(b)}_{>0} \geq 0$$

(i) $W'(x) = (y_1 y'_2 - y'_1 y_2)' = y_1 y''_2 - y''_1 y_2$

EDOs $\rightarrow y''_1 = -\alpha y_1; y''_2 = -\beta y_2$

$$\rightarrow W' = (\alpha - \beta) y_1 y_2$$

$$\rightarrow \int_a^b W'(x) dx = \int_a^b (\alpha(x) - \beta(x)) y_1(x) y_2(x) dx$$

$$\rightarrow W(b) - W(0) = \int_a^b \underbrace{(\alpha(x) - \beta(x))}_{<0} \underbrace{y_1(x)}_{>0} \underbrace{y_2(x)}_{>0} dx < 0$$

$$\rightarrow W(b) < W(0) \Leftrightarrow \text{min } W(b) \geq W(0)$$

Ainsi, $y_2(x) > 0 \quad \forall x \in [a, b]$ est faux $\rightarrow \exists \bar{x} \in [a, b] \quad y_2(\bar{x}) = 0$

(iii) Teorema Se $w(a) \leq 0$ y $w(b) \geq 0$, pero $W(x)$ es continua! por T.V.M

$$\rightarrow f\bar{x}_0 + w(\bar{x}) = 0$$

\longrightarrow

es decir no puede ocurrir pues y_1 e y_2 son soluciones de las E.D.O, por lo tanto

$$f\bar{x} + y_2(\bar{x}) = 0$$

\emptyset