

Puntu CR

P4 $x' = \sqrt{|x|}$ $x(0) = 0$

$x(t) \equiv 0$ es solución de la ecuación (1 pto)

Tomemos una solución con c.i. $c > 0$ en t_0 .

Mientras $x(t) \neq 0$

sin $|x| \rightarrow \frac{x'}{\sqrt{x}} = 1$

por $c > 0$

$$\int_{t_0}^t \frac{x'(s)}{\sqrt{x(s)}} ds = t - t_0$$

$$2x(t)^{1/2} - 2x(t_0)^{1/2} = t - t_0$$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{4} (2c^{1/2} + (t - t_0))^2 \quad (2 \text{ pts})$$

Esta sol se anula si $2c^{1/2} + (\bar{t} - t_0) = 0$

$$\bar{t} = t_0 - 2c^{1/2}$$

tomando $\bar{t} = 0$ $t_0 = 2c^{1/2}$

Así obtenemos $x(t) = \frac{1}{4} (2c^{1/2} + (t - 2c^{1/2}))^2$

$$x(t) = \frac{1}{4} t^2 \quad \text{para } t \geq 0$$

De hecho $x(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ \frac{1}{4} t^2 & t \geq 0 \end{cases}$

es sol de la EDO
(es derivable)

análogamente, tomando $c < 0$ se tiene la sol

$$x(t) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{4} t^2 & t \leq 0 \\ 0 & t > 0 \end{cases}$$

*(3.0 pts)

Error usual:

tomar como soluciones

$$x_1 = \frac{t^2}{4} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{y} \quad x_2 = -\frac{t^2}{4} \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

x_1 cumple la edo para $t \geq 0$, pero con $t < 0$

$$x_1' = \frac{t}{2}, \quad \sqrt{|x_1|} = \sqrt{\frac{-t^2}{4}} = -\frac{t}{2}$$

esto pues $-t > 0$

x_2 lo mismo pero con $t > 0$

$$x_2' = -\frac{t}{2}, \quad \sqrt{|x_2|} = \sqrt{\frac{t^2}{4}} = \frac{t}{2}$$

Por esto se descuentan o.s de cada solución.

$$(2) \quad y' + y^2 = f(t) \quad y(0) = 1/2$$

$$f(t) = 1 \quad t < 1$$

$$f(t) = 0 \quad t \geq 1$$

Pruébe que $y(t) \rightarrow 0$
 $t \rightarrow \infty$.

Resolución

$$y' + y^2 = 1 \quad y(0) = 1/2$$

$$y' = 1 - y^2 = (1-y)(1+y)$$

$$\frac{y'}{(1-y)(1+y)} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{(1-y)} + \frac{1}{(1+y)} = \frac{2}{(1-y^2)}$$

$$\int_{y(0)}^{y(t)} \frac{1}{2(1-y)} + \frac{1}{2(1+y)} = \int_0^t dt = t$$

$$-\ln|1-y| + \ln|1+y| \Big|_{y(0)}^{y(t)} = 2t$$

$$\ln \left| \frac{1+y}{1-y} \right| - \ln \left| \frac{3/2}{1/2} \right| = 2t$$

$$\left| \frac{1+y}{1-y} \right| = e^{\ln 3} \cdot e^{2t}$$

Como $y(0) = 1/2 < 1$
no hay cambio
de signo

$$\frac{(1+y)}{(1-y)} = e^{\ln 3} e^{2t}$$

$$1+y = e^{\ln 3} \cdot e^{2t} (1-y) = 3e^{2t} (1-y)$$

$$y + 3e^{2t} y = 3e^{2t} - 1$$

$$y(t) = \frac{3e^{2t} - 1}{1 + 3e^{2t}}$$

(2,5 pt)

$$y(1) = \frac{3e^2 - 1}{3e^2 + 1}$$

(0,5 pt)

Ahora para $t > 1$
 $y' + y^2 = 0$

$$y(1) = \frac{3e^2 - 1}{3e^2 + 1} > 0$$

$$y' = -y^2$$

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

$$\int_1^t \frac{y'}{y^2} = -(t-1)$$

$$\left. -\frac{1}{y} \right|_1^t = -(t-1)$$

$$-\frac{1}{y(t)} + \frac{1}{y(1)} = -(t-1)$$

$$\frac{1}{y(1)} + (t-1) = \frac{1}{y(t)}$$

$$\frac{3e^2 + 1}{3e^2 - 1} + (t-1) = \frac{1}{y(t)}$$

2.0 pt.

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{\frac{3e^2 + 1}{3e^2 - 1} + (t-1)} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

1.0 pt
(límite)

Pauta P3 CR

a) $y' - \frac{y}{x} = x e^x$

factor integrante: $e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = e^{-\ln x} = \frac{1}{x}$

Multiplcamos la ec. por el factor integrante:

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x} y \right) = e^x \quad / \int$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{x} y(x) = e^x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = x e^x + Cx, \quad C \in \mathbb{R} \quad (3 \text{ pts})$$

b) $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{(x^2 + y^2)}{2xy}, \quad v = \frac{y}{x}$

$$v = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow vx = y \quad / ()' \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} x + v = \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} x + v = -\left(\frac{\frac{x}{y} + \frac{y}{x}}{2} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} x + v = -\frac{v - \frac{1}{v}}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} x = -\frac{3}{2}v - \frac{1}{2v} = \frac{-3v^2 - 1}{2v} \quad (1 \text{ pt.})$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-2v}{3v^2 + 1} \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \quad / \int \Rightarrow \int \frac{-2v}{3v^2 + 1} dv = \ln|x| + C$$

$$3v^2 + 1 = w$$

$$\frac{dw}{dv} = 6v \rightarrow 2v = \frac{1}{3} \frac{dw}{dv} \Rightarrow \int -\frac{1}{3} \frac{dw}{w} dv = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{3} \ln|w| = \ln|x| + C_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|w|^{-1/3} = \ln|x| + C_1 \quad / e^{(\cdot)} \quad y \quad w = 3v^2 + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (3v^2 + 1)^{-1/3} = Cx \quad (C = e^{C_1})$$

$$\Rightarrow 3v^2 + 1 = Cx^{-3} \quad (C = C^{-3})$$

$$\Rightarrow 3\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2 + 1 = Cx^{-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3y^2 + x^2}{x^2} = Cx^{-3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y^2 + x^2 = Cx^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow 3y^2 = Cx^{-1} - x^2$$

(2 pts)