

> RESUELTA

SERIE 2020-1-2 (capítulo 2)

SEMESTRE 2020-1

> restart :

1) DADA LA ECUACIÓN DIFERENCIAL

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) - 4 y(x) = 2 e^{2x} + 5 e^{-2x} \quad (1)$$

a) OBTENER LA SOLUCIÓN GENERAL DE LA SIGUIENTE ECUACIÓN DIFERENCIAL UTILIZANDO EXCLUSIVAMENTE EL MÉTODO DE VARIACIÓN DE PARÁMETROS (**sin utilizar dsolve**)

b) CON LA SOLUCIÓN GENERAL OBTENIDA EN EL INCISO a) Y DADAS LAS CONDICIONES INICIALES $y(0) = -6$ &

$y'(0) = 8$ OBTENER LA SOLUCIÓN PARTICULAR (**sin utilizar dsolve**)

c) GRAFIQUE (JUNTAS) LA SOLUCIÓN PARTICULAR OBTENIDA EN EL INCISO b) Y LA PRIMERA DERIVADA DE ÉSTA, CONSIDERNADO UN INTERVALO $0 < x < 1$

> restart

> Ecua := $\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) - 4 y(x) = 2 e^{2x} + 5 e^{-2x}$

$$Ecua := \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) - 4 y(x) = 2 e^{2x} + 5 e^{-2x} \quad (2)$$

> EcuaHom := lhs(Ecua) = 0

$$EcuaHom := \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) - 4 y(x) = 0 \quad (3)$$

> Q := rhs(Ecua)

$$Q := 2 e^{2x} + 5 e^{-2x} \quad (4)$$

> EcuaCarac := $m \cdot 2 - 4 = 0$

$$EcuaCarac := m^2 - 4 = 0 \quad (5)$$

> Raiz := solve(EcuaCarac)

$$Raiz := 2, -2 \quad (6)$$

> yy[1] := exp(Raiz[1]·x); yy[2] := exp(Raiz[2]·x)

$$yy_1 := e^{2x}$$

$$yy_2 := e^{-2x} \quad (7)$$

> SolHom := $y(x) = C[1] \cdot yy[1] + C[2] \cdot yy[2]$

$$SolHom := y(x) = e^{2x} C_1 + e^{-2x} C_2 \quad (8)$$

> with(linalg) :

> WW := wronskian([yy[1], yy[2]], x)

$$WW := \begin{bmatrix} e^{2x} & e^{-2x} \\ 2e^{2x} & -2e^{-2x} \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

> $BB := \text{array}([0, Q])$

$$BB := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 2e^{2x} + 5e^{-2x} \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

> $Para := \text{linsolve}(WW, BB)$

$$Para := \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4} \frac{2e^{2x} + 5e^{-2x}}{e^{2x}} & -\frac{1}{4} \frac{2e^{2x} + 5e^{-2x}}{e^{-2x}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (11)$$

> $Aprima := \text{expand}(Para[1]); Bprima := \text{expand}(Para[2])$

$$Aprima := \frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{4(e^x)^4}$$

$$Bprima := -\frac{1}{2}(e^x)^4 - \frac{5}{4} \quad (12)$$

> $A := \text{int}(Aprima, x) + C[1]; B := \text{int}(Bprima, x) + C[2]$

$$A := \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{5}{16(e^x)^4} + C_1$$

$$B := -\frac{1}{8}(e^x)^4 - \frac{5}{4}x + C_2 \quad (13)$$

> $SolNoHom := y(x) = \text{simplify}(A \cdot yy[1] + B \cdot yy[2])$

$$SolNoHom := y(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}x - \frac{5}{16}e^{-2x} + e^{2x}C_1 - \frac{1}{8}e^{2x} - \frac{5}{4}e^{-2x}x + e^{-2x}C_2 \quad (14)$$

>

b) SolPart

> $Sist := \text{eval}(\text{subs}(x=0, \text{rhs}(SolNoHom)) = -6), \text{eval}(\text{subs}(x=0, \text{rhs}(\text{diff}(SolNoHom, x)) = 8)) : Sist[1]; Sist[2]$

$$-\frac{7}{16} + C_1 + C_2 = -6$$

$$-\frac{3}{8} + 2C_1 - 2C_2 = 8 \quad (15)$$

> $Param := \text{solve}(\{Sist\}, \{C[1], C[2]\})$

$$Param := \left\{ C_1 = -\frac{11}{16}, C_2 = -\frac{39}{8} \right\} \quad (16)$$

> $SolPart := \text{subs}(C[1] = \text{rhs}(Param[1]), C[2] = \text{rhs}(Param[2]), SolNoHom)$

$$SolPart := y(x) = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}x - \frac{83}{16}e^{-2x} - \frac{13}{16}e^{2x} - \frac{5}{4}e^{-2x}x \quad (17)$$

> $CondUno := \text{eval}(\text{subs}(x=0, SolPart))$

$$CondUno := y(0) = -6 \quad (18)$$

> $CondDos := \text{eval}(\text{subs}(x=0, \text{rhs}(\text{diff}(SolPart, x))))$

$$CondDos := 8 \quad (19)$$

> $\text{plot}([\text{rhs}(SolPart), \text{rhs}(\text{diff}(SolPart, x))], x=0..1)$



2) OBTENGA Y GRAFIQUE { EN EL INTERVALO $-1..1$ } LA SOLUCIÓN PARTICULAR DE LOS SIGUIENTES PROBLEMAS (sin utilizar dsolve):

$$\frac{d^3}{dx^3} y(x) + \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) + \frac{d}{dx} y(x) + y(x) = 0$$

$$y\left(\frac{1}{2} \pi\right)=3$$

(20)

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> restart :
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b) CON CONDICIONES INICIALES

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} x(t) - 7 \left(\frac{d}{dt} x(t) \right) + 12 x(t) = \cos(3 t) + t^2$$

$$x(1) = 2$$

$$D(x)(1) = -2$$

(21)

> restart :

c) CON CONDICIONES INICIALES

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) + 2 \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) + 2 y(x) = 3 e^{2x}$$

$$y(0) = -5$$

$$D(y)(0) = 8$$

(22)

[illegible]

> *restart* :

3) DADO EL SIGUIENTE PROBLEMA DE CONDICIONES INICIALES & UTILIZANDO EXCLUSIVAMENTE EL MÉTODO DE VARIACIÓN DE PARÁMETROS (**sin utilizar dsolve**)

$$\frac{d^4}{dt^4} y(t) + 5 \left(\frac{d^2}{dt^2} y(t) \right) - 4 y(t) = 5 e^{-3t} \cos(2t)$$

$$y(0) = -2$$

$$D(y)(0) = 0$$

$$D^{(2)}(y)(0) = 7$$

$$D^{(3)}(y)(0) = -5$$

(23)

a) OBTENER SU SOLUCIÓN PARTICULAR

b) GRAFICAR EL RESULTADO DEL INCISO a) EN UN INTERVALO $0 < t < 1$

>

[illegible]

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> restart
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4) SI SABEMOS QUE LA SOLUCIÓN GENERAL

$$y(x) = \frac{C_1}{x^2} + C_2 x$$

(24)

SATISFACE LA ECUACIÓN DIFERENCIAL HOMOGÉNEA SIGUIENTE

$$-2 y(x) + \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) x^2 + 2 x \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) = 0$$

(25)

OBTENER LA SOLUCIÓN GENERAL DE LA SIGUIENTE ECUACIÓN NO HOMOGÉNEA UTILIZANDO EXCLUSIVAMENTE EL MÉTODO DE VARIACIÓN DE PARÁMETROS (sin utilizar dsolve)

$$-2y(x) + \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x)\right)x^2 + 2x\left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x)\right) = 32x^2$$

(26)

> restart

$$> \text{SolGral} := y(x) = \frac{C_1}{x^2} + C_2 x$$

$$\text{SolGral} := y(x) = \frac{C_1}{x^2} + C_2 x \quad (27)$$

$$> \text{EcuaHom} := -2 y(x) + \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) x^2 + 2 x \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) = 0$$

$$\text{EcuaHom} := -2 y(x) + \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) x^2 + 2 x \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) = 0 \quad (28)$$

$$> \text{EcuaNoHom} := -2 y(x) + \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) x^2 + 2 x \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) = 32 x^2$$

$$\text{EcuaNoHom} := -2 y(x) + \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) x^2 + 2 x \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) = 32 x^2 \quad (29)$$

$$> \text{EcuaHomEst} := \text{expand} \left(\frac{\text{lhs}(\text{EcuaHom})}{x \cdot 2} = \frac{\text{rhs}(\text{EcuaHom})}{x \cdot 2} \right)$$

$$\text{EcuaHomEst} := -\frac{2 y(x)}{x^2} + \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) + \frac{2 \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right)}{x} = 0 \quad (30)$$

$$> \text{CompUno} := \text{simplify}(\text{eval}(\text{subs}(y(x) = \text{rhs}(\text{SolGral}), \text{EcuaHomEst})))$$

$$\text{CompUno} := 0 = 0 \quad (31)$$

$$> \text{EcuaNoHomEst} := \text{expand} \left(\frac{\text{lhs}(\text{EcuaNoHom})}{x \cdot 2} = \frac{\text{rhs}(\text{EcuaNoHom})}{x \cdot 2} \right)$$

$$\text{EcuaNoHomEst} := -\frac{2 y(x)}{x^2} + \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) + \frac{2 \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right)}{x} = 32 \quad (32)$$

$$> \text{SolGralNoHom} := y(x) = \frac{A}{x \cdot 2} + B \cdot x$$

$$\text{SolGralNoHom} := y(x) = \frac{A}{x^2} + B x \quad (33)$$

$$> \text{with}(\text{linalg}) :$$

$$> yy[1] := \frac{1}{x \cdot 2}; yy[2] := x$$

$$yy_1 := \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$yy_2 := x \quad (34)$$

$$> WW := \text{wronskian}([yy[1], yy[2]], x)$$

$$WW := \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{x^2} & x \\ -\frac{2}{x^3} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (35)$$

```
> BB := array( [0, rhs(EcuaNoHomEst)] )
```

$$BB := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 32 \end{bmatrix} \quad (36)$$

```
> Para := linsolve(WW, BB)
```

$$Para := \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{32}{3}x^3 & \frac{32}{3} \end{bmatrix} \quad (37)$$

```
> Aprima := Para[1]; Bprima := Para[2]
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$$\begin{aligned} Aprima &:= -\frac{32}{3}x^3 \\ Bprima &:= \frac{32}{3} \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

$$\triangleright A := \text{int}(A_{\text{prima}}, x) + C[1]; B := \text{int}(B_{\text{prima}}, x) + C[2]$$

$$\begin{aligned} A &:= -\frac{8}{3}x^4 + C_1 \\ B &:= \frac{32}{3}x + C_2 \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

```
> SolFinal := expand(SolGralNoHom)
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$$SolFinal := y(x) = 8x^2 + \frac{C_1}{x^2} + C_2x \quad (40)$$

```
> CompDos := simplify(eval(subs(y(x) = rhs(SolFinal), lhs(EcuaNoHomEst)
    - rhs(EcuaNoHomEst) = 0)))
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$$CompDos := 0 = 0 \quad (41)$$

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 \leq [illegible]

> restart

$$F := \frac{s}{(s \cdot 2 + 9) \cdot 2} \quad (42)$$

> with(inttrans) :

$$\textcolor{red}{>} f := \textit{invlaplace}(F, s, t)$$

$$f := \frac{1}{6} t \sin(3 t) \quad (43)$$

$$> G := \frac{\exp(-2 \cdot s)}{s \cdot 2 + s + 1}$$

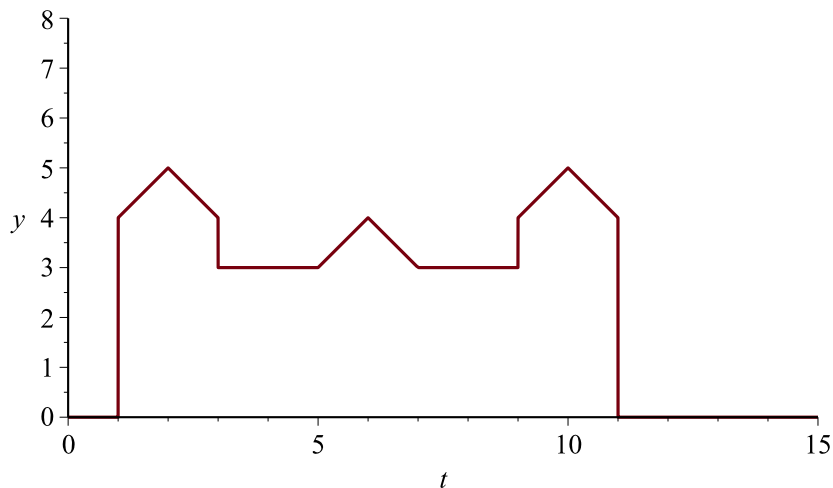
$$G := \frac{e^{-2s}}{s^2 + s + 1} \quad (44)$$

```
> g := invlaplace(G, s, t)
```

$$g := \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{Heaviside}(t-2) \sqrt{3} e^{-\frac{1}{2}t+1} \sin\left(\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{3} (t-2)\right) \quad (45)$$

```
> restart
```

```
> f := 4·Heaviside(t-1) + (t-1)·Heaviside(t-1) - 2·(t-2)·Heaviside(t-2) + (t-3)
·Heaviside(t-3) - Heaviside(t-3) + (t-5)·Heaviside(t-5) - 2·(t-6)·Heaviside(t-6)
+ (t-7)·Heaviside(t-7) + Heaviside(t-9) + (t-9)·Heaviside(t-9) - 2·(t-10)·Heaviside(t-10)
+ (t-11)·Heaviside(t-11) - 4·Heaviside(t-11) : plot(f, t
= 0..15, y=0..8, scaling=CONSTRAINED)
```

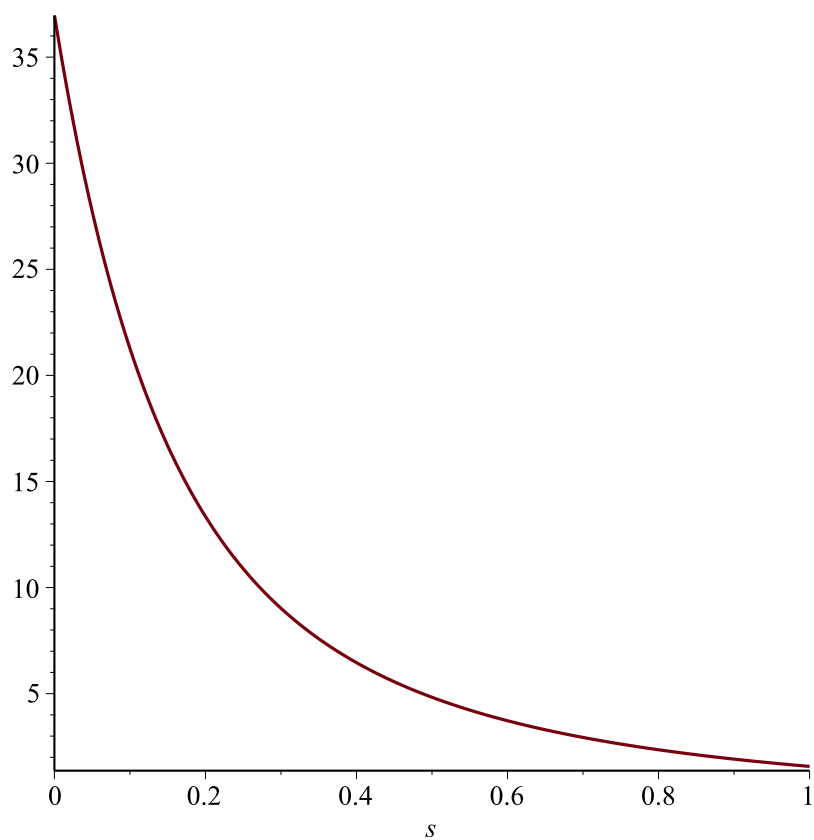


```
> with(inttrans) :
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```
> F := laplace(f, t, s)
```

$$F := \frac{e^{-s} + e^{-11s} - 2e^{-10s} + e^{-9s} + e^{-7s} - 2e^{-6s} + e^{-5s} + e^{-3s} - 2e^{-2s}}{s^2} + \frac{4e^{-s} - 4e^{-11s} + e^{-9s} - e^{-3s}}{s} \quad (46)$$

```
> plot(F, s=0..1)
```



```
> restart
```

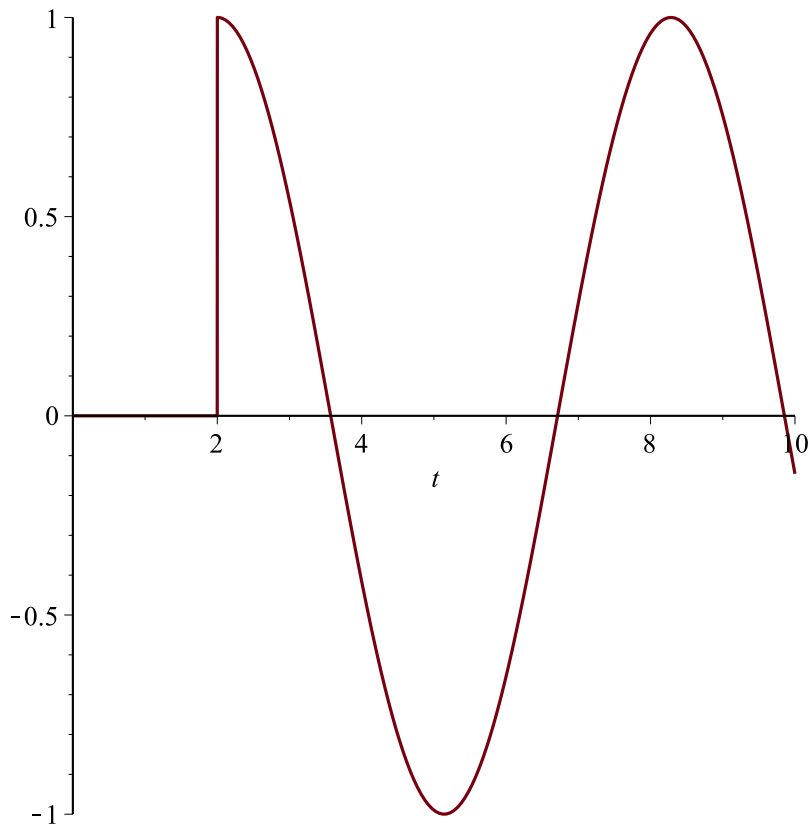
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> Ecua := diff(y(t), t$3) + diff(y(t), t$2) + diff(y(t), t) + y(t) = cos(t - 2) · Heaviside(t - 2)
```

$$Ecua := \frac{d^3}{dt^3} y(t) + \frac{d^2}{dt^2} y(t) + \frac{d}{dt} y(t) + y(t) = \cos(t - 2) \text{ Heaviside}(t - 2) \quad (47)$$

```
> Q := rhs(Ecua)
```

$$Q := \cos(t - 2) \text{ Heaviside}(t - 2) \quad (48)$$

```
> plot(Q, t = 0 .. 10)
```

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{Cond} := y(0) = 0, D(y)(0) = 0, D(D(y))(0) = 0 \\ &\qquad\qquad\qquad \text{Cond} := y(0) = 0, D(y)(0) = 0, D^{(2)}(y)(0) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

> with(inttrans) :

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{EcuaLap} := \text{subs}(\text{Cond}, \text{laplace}(\text{Ecua}, t, s)) \\ \text{EcuaLap} &:= s^3 \text{laplace}(y(t), t, s) + s^2 \text{laplace}(y(t), t, s) + s \text{laplace}(y(t), t, s) + \text{laplace}(y(t), \\ &\qquad t, s) = \frac{e^{-2s}s}{s^2 + 1} \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{SolLap} := \text{isolate}(\text{EcuaLap}, \text{laplace}(y(t), t, s)) \\ \text{SolLap} &:= \text{laplace}(y(t), t, s) = \frac{e^{-2s}s}{(s^2 + 1)(s^3 + s^2 + s + 1)} \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{SolPart} := \text{invlaplace}(\text{SolLap}, s, t) \\ \text{SolPart} &:= y(t) = \frac{1}{4} \left(-e^{-t+2} - \cos(t-2)(t-3) + \sin(t-2)(t-2) \right) \text{Heaviside}(t-2) \end{aligned} \quad (52)$$

> plot(rhs(SolPart), t=0..10)

