

>
SOLUCIÓN

FACULTAD DE INGENIERÍA
ECUACIONES DIFERENCIALES
PRIMER EXAMEN PARCIAL
SEMESTRE 2023-2

25 ABRIL 2023

> restart

1) (20/100)

OBTENER LA SOLUCIÓN GENERAL DE LA SIGUIENTE ECUACIÓN DIFERENCIAL DE PRIMER ORDEN (SIN UTILIZAR dsolve)

> $\frac{d}{dt} x(t) + x(t) \cdot \cos(t) = \sin(t) \cdot \cos(t)$

$$\frac{d}{dt} x(t) + x(t) \cos(t) = \sin(t) \cos(t) \quad (1)$$

>

INICIA RESPUESTA 1)

> $Ecuacion := \frac{d}{dt} x(t) + x(t) \cos(t) = \sin(t) \cos(t)$

$$Ecuacion := \frac{d}{dt} x(t) + x(t) \cos(t) = \sin(t) \cos(t) \quad (2)$$

> $p := \cos(t); q := rhs(Ecuacion)$

$$p := \cos(t)$$

$$q := \sin(t) \cos(t) \quad (3)$$

> $IntP := int(p, t)$

$$IntP := \sin(t) \quad (4)$$

> $IntPneg := int(-p, t)$

$$IntPneg := -\sin(t) \quad (5)$$

> $SolucionGeneral := x(t) = expand(C_1 \cdot \exp(IntPneg) + \exp(IntPneg) \cdot int(\exp(IntP) \cdot q, t))$

$$SolucionGeneral := x(t) = \frac{C_1}{e^{\sin(t)}} + \sin(t) - 1 \quad (6)$$

>

comprobacion

> $SolGral := dsolve(Ecuacion)$

$$SolGral := x(t) = \sin(t) - 1 + e^{-\sin(t)} _C1 \quad (7)$$

>

FIN RESPUESTA 1)

>

2) (30/100)

OBTENER LA SOLUCIÓN GENERAL DE LA SIGUIENTE ECUACIÓN DIFERENCIAL DE PRIMER ORDEN (SIN UTILIZAR dsolve)

> $2xy(x) - (3x^2 - y(x)^2) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) = 0$

$$2xy(x) - (3x^2 - y(x)^2) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) = 0 \quad (8)$$

>

INICIA RESPUESTA 2)

$$> \text{Ecua} := 2xy(x) - (3x^2 - y(x)^2) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) = 0$$

$$\text{Ecua} := 2xy(x) - (3x^2 - y(x)^2) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) = 0 \quad (9)$$

> with(DEtools) :

> odeadvisor(Ecua)

[[_homogeneous, class A], _rational, _dAlembert] (10)

> EcuaDos := simplify(isolate(eval(subs(y(x) = u(x) * x, Ecua), diff(u(x), x))))

$$\text{EcuaDos} := \frac{d}{dx} u(x) = -\frac{u(x)(u(x)^2 - 1)}{x(u(x)^2 - 3)} \quad (11)$$

> odeadvisor(EcuaDos)

[_separable] (12)

$$> P := -\frac{u(u^2 - 1)}{(u^2 - 3)}$$

$$P := -\frac{u(u^2 - 1)}{u^2 - 3} \quad (13)$$

> R := x

R := x (14)

$$> \text{SolUno} := \int \left(\frac{1}{P}, u \right) = \int \left(\frac{1}{R}, x \right) + _CI$$

$$\text{SolUno} := -3 \ln(u) + \ln(u - 1) + \ln(u + 1) = \ln(x) + _CI \quad (15)$$

> SolDos := isolate(simplify(subs(u = y(x)/x, SolUno)), _CI)

$$\text{SolDos} := _CI = -3 \ln\left(\frac{y(x)}{x}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{y(x) - x}{x}\right) + \ln\left(\frac{y(x) + x}{x}\right) - \ln(x) \quad (16)$$

> SolGral := simplify(exp(rhs(SolDos))) = _CI

$$\text{SolGral} := \frac{y(x)^2 - x^2}{y(x)^3} = _CI \quad (17)$$

> DerSolGral := isolate(diff(SolGral, x), diff(y(x), x))

$$\text{DerSolGral} := \frac{d}{dx} y(x) = -\frac{2xy(x)}{-3x^2 + y(x)^2} \quad (18)$$

> DerEcua := isolate(Ecua, diff(y(x), x))

$$\text{DerEcua} := \frac{d}{dx} y(x) = -\frac{2xy(x)}{-3x^2 + y(x)^2} \quad (19)$$

> Comprobacion := rhs(DerEcua) - rhs(DerSolGral) = 0

$$\text{Comprobacion} := 0 = 0 \quad (20)$$

>

FIN RESPUESTA 2)

> restart

3) (20/100)

OBTENER LA SOLUCIÓN PARTICULAR DEL SIGUIENTE PROBLEMA DE UNA ECUACIÓN DIFERENCIAL HOMOGÉNEA CON CONDICIONES INICIALES (SIN UTILIZAR dsolve)

>
$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) - 4 \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) + 3 y(x) = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) - 4 \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) + 3 y(x) = 0 \quad (21)$$

> $y(0) = 6, D(y)(0) = 10$

$$y(0) = 6, D(y)(0) = 10 \quad (22)$$

>

INICIA RESPUESTA 2)

> $Ecua := \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) - 4 \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) + 3 y(x) = 0$

$$Ecua := \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) - 4 \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) + 3 y(x) = 0 \quad (23)$$

> $CondIni := y(0) = 6, D(y)(0) = 10$

$$CondIni := y(0) = 6, D(y)(0) = 10 \quad (24)$$

> $EcuaCarac := m^2 - 4m + 3 = 0$

$$EcuaCarac := m^2 - 4m + 3 = 0 \quad (25)$$

> $Raiz := solve(EcuaCarac)$

$$Raiz := 3, 1 \quad (26)$$

> $SolGralHom := y(x) = _C1 \cdot \exp(Raiz[1] \cdot x) + _C2 \cdot \exp(Raiz[2] \cdot x)$

$$SolGralHom := y(x) = _C1 e^{3x} + _C2 e^x \quad (27)$$

> $EcuaUno := eval(subs(x=0, rhs(SolGralHom) = 6))$

$$EcuaUno := _C1 + _C2 = 6 \quad (28)$$

> $EcuaDos := eval(subs(x=0, rhs(diff(SolGralHom, x)) = 10))$

$$EcuaDos := 3 _C1 + _C2 = 10 \quad (29)$$

> $Para := solve([EcuaUno, EcuaDos])$

$$Para := \{ _C1 = 2, _C2 = 4 \} \quad (30)$$

> $SolPart := subs(Para, SolGralHom)$

$$SolPart := y(x) = 2 e^{3x} + 4 e^x \quad (31)$$

> $Comprobacion := eval(subs(y(x) = rhs(SolPart), Ecua))$

$$Comprobacion := 0 = 0 \quad (32)$$

> $CondIni$

$$y(0) = 6, D(y)(0) = 10 \quad (33)$$

> $CompUno := simplify(subs(x=0, SolPart))$

$$CompUno := y(0) = 6 \quad (34)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{CompDos} := D(y)(0) = \text{simplify}(\text{subs}(x=0, \text{rhs}(\text{diff}(\text{SolPart}, x)))) \\ & \text{CompDos} := D(y)(0) = 10 \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

FIN RESPUESTA 3)

> restart

4) (30/100)

DADA LA SIGUIENTE **SOLUCIÓN GENERAL** DE UNA ECUACIÓN DIFERENCIAL DESCONOCIDA

$$\begin{aligned} > y(x) = C_1 e^{-2x} \cos(2x) + C_2 e^{-2x} \sin(2x) + 5 \cos(2x) + \sin(2x) \\ & y(x) = C_1 e^{-2x} \cos(2x) + C_2 e^{-2x} \sin(2x) + 5 \cos(2x) + \sin(2x) \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

a) OBTENGA LA **SOLUCIÓN PARTICULAR** DADAS LAS CONDICIONES DE FRONTERA SIGUIENTES **(15 puntos)**

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{Condicion} := y(0) = 4, y\left(\frac{\text{Pi}}{4}\right) = 4 : \text{Condicion}_1; \text{Condicion}_2 \\ & y(0) = 4 \\ & y\left(\frac{1}{4} \pi\right) = 4 \end{aligned} \quad (37)$$

INICIA RESPUESTAS 4)

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{SolucionGeneral} := y(x) = C_1 e^{-2x} \cos(2x) + C_2 e^{-2x} \sin(2x) + 5 \cos(2x) + \sin(2x) \\ & \text{SolucionGeneral} := y(x) = C_1 e^{-2x} \cos(2x) + C_2 e^{-2x} \sin(2x) + 5 \cos(2x) + \sin(2x) \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{Condicion} := y(0) = 4, y\left(\frac{\text{Pi}}{4}\right) = 4 : \text{Condicion}_1; \text{Condicion}_2 \\ & y(0) = 4 \\ & y\left(\frac{1}{4} \pi\right) = 4 \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{Sistema} := \text{eval}(\text{subs}(x=0, \text{rhs}(\text{SolucionGeneral}) = \text{rhs}(\text{Condicion}_1))), \text{eval}\left(\text{subs}\left(x = \frac{\text{Pi}}{4}, \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \text{rhs}(\text{SolucionGeneral}) = \text{rhs}(\text{Condicion}_2)\right)\right) : \text{Sistema}_1; \text{Sistema}_2 \\ & C_1 + 5 = 4 \\ & 1 + C_2 e^{-\frac{1}{2} \pi} = 4 \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{Parametro} := \text{simplify}(\text{solve}(\{\text{Sistema}\}, \{C_1, C_2\})) : \text{Parametro}_1; \text{Parametro}_2 \\ & C_1 = -1 \\ & C_2 = 3 e^{\frac{1}{2} \pi} \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{SolucionParticular} := \text{subs}(C_1 = \text{rhs}(\text{Parametro}_1), C_2 = \text{rhs}(\text{Parametro}_2), \text{SolucionGeneral}) \\ & \text{SolucionParticular} := y(x) = -e^{-2x} \cos(2x) + 3 e^{\frac{1}{2} \pi} e^{-2x} \sin(2x) + 5 \cos(2x) + \sin(2x) \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

>

b) OBTENGA SU ECUACIÓN DIFERENCIAL ORDINARIA LINEAL CORRESPONDIENTE Y CLASIFIQUELA (por tipo de coeficientes y tipo de homogeneidad). (15 puntos)

> *SolucionGeneral*

$$y(x) = C_1 e^{-2x} \cos(2x) + C_2 e^{-2x} \sin(2x) + 5 \cos(2x) + \sin(2x) \quad (43)$$

> *SolucionHomogenea* := $y(x) = C_1 e^{-2x} \cos(2x) + C_2 e^{-2x} \sin(2x)$

$$\text{SolucionHomogenea} := y(x) = C_1 e^{-2x} \cos(2x) + C_2 e^{-2x} \sin(2x) \quad (44)$$

> *SolucionParticular* := $y(x) = 5 \cos(2x) + \sin(2x)$

$$\text{SolucionParticular} := y(x) = 5 \cos(2x) + \sin(2x) \quad (45)$$

> *EcuacionCaracteristica* := $\text{expand}((m - (-2 + 2 \cdot I)) \cdot (m - (-2 - 2 \cdot I))) = 0$

$$\text{EcuacionCaracteristica} := m^2 + 4m + 8 = 0 \quad (46)$$

> *EcuacionHomogenea* := $y'' + 4 \cdot y' + 8 \cdot y = 0$

$$\text{EcuacionHomogenea} := \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) + 4 \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) + 8 y(x) = 0 \quad (47)$$

> *Q* := $\text{eval}(\text{subs}(y(x) = \text{rhs}(\text{SolucionParticular}), \text{lhs}(\text{EcuacionHomogenea})))$

$$Q := 28 \cos(2x) - 36 \sin(2x) \quad (48)$$

> *EcuacionFinal* := $\text{lhs}(\text{EcuacionHomogenea}) = Q$

$$\text{EcuacionFinal} := \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) + 4 \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) + 8 y(x) = 28 \cos(2x) - 36 \sin(2x) \quad (49)$$

>

comprobacion

> *SolGral* := $\text{simplify}(\text{dsolve}(\text{EcuacionFinal}))$

$$\text{SolGral} := y(x) = e^{-2x} \sin(2x) _C2 + e^{-2x} \cos(2x) _C1 + 5 \cos(2x) + \sin(2x) \quad (50)$$

> *SolucionGeneral*

$$y(x) = C_1 e^{-2x} \cos(2x) + C_2 e^{-2x} \sin(2x) + 5 \cos(2x) + \sin(2x) \quad (51)$$

>

FIN RESPUESTAS 4)

>

> *restart*

FIN DEL EXAMEN

>