

¿Qué es una Ecuación Diferencial?

Es una "expresión matemática" que tiene forma "ECUACIÓN" y que contiene, al menos, una de las derivadas de una función desconocida denominada "INCÓGNITA".

$$F(x, y(x), y'(x), \dots) = 0$$

$y(x)$ incógnita
 x var. independiente.

x	$F(x) = 0$	
x	$F(x, y) = 0$	$y(x)$

¿Qué significa resolver una ED?

Encontrar la forma de la incógnita que satisface la ecuación diferencial.

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 5 \frac{dy}{dx} + 6y = 0 \quad y(x)$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{l} y(x) = 4e^{2x} + 6e^{3x} \quad \text{"Solución"} \\ \frac{dy}{dx} = 8e^{2x} + 18e^{3x} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 16e^{2x} + 54e^{3x}$$

$$[16e^{2x} + 54e^{3x}] - 5[8e^{2x} + 18e^{3x}] + 6[4e^{2x} + 6e^{3x}] = 0$$

$$(16 - 40 + 24)e^{2x} + (54 - 90 + 36)e^{3x} = 0$$

$$(0)e^{2x} + (0)e^{3x} = 0$$

$$\underline{0 \equiv 0}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 5 \frac{dy}{dx} + 6y = 0$$

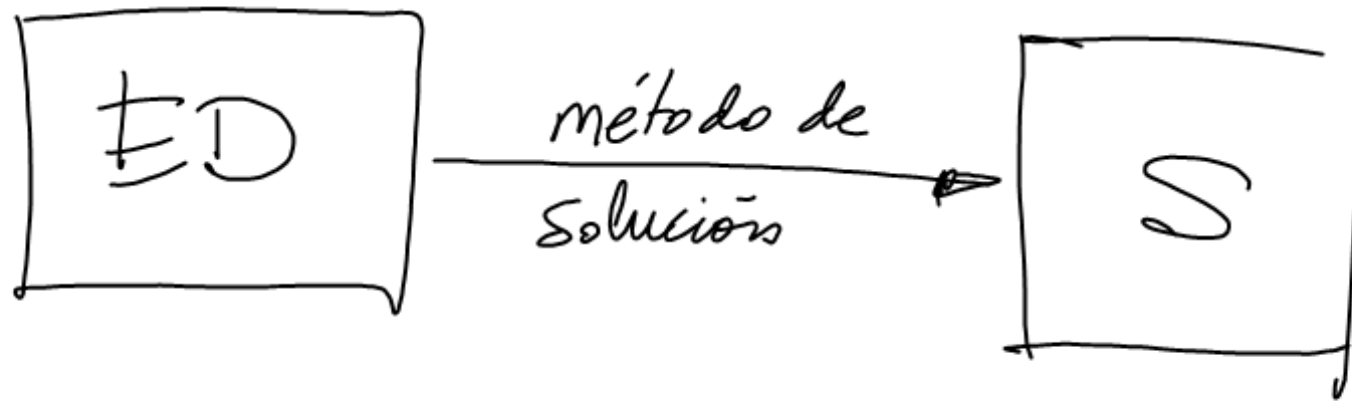
$$\left(\begin{aligned} y(x) &= 2e^{2x} + 4e^{-2x} \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= 4e^{2x} - 8e^{-2x} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 8e^{2x} + 16e^{-2x} \right.$$

$$[8e^{2x} + 16e^{-2x}] - 5[4e^{2x} - 8e^{-2x}] + 6[2e^{2x} + 4e^{-2x}] = 0$$

$$(8 - 20 + 12)e^{2x} + (16 + 40 + 24)e^{-2x} = 0$$

$$(0)e^{2x} + (80)e^{-2x} \neq 0$$



Soluciones
EDO

{ general (1)
Particular (∞)
"Singular" (#)

$$\begin{aligned}
 y &= C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x \\
 \left(\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= C_1 e^x + C_2 (x e^x + e^x) \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= (C_1 + C_2) e^x + C_2 x e^x \\ \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} &= (C_1 + C_2) e^x + C_2 (x e^x + e^x) \\ \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} &= (C_1 + 2C_2) e^x + C_2 x e^x \end{aligned} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left(\begin{aligned} \frac{dy}{dx} &= C_1 e^x + C_2 (x e^x + e^x) \\ \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} &= C_1 e^x + C_2 (x e^x + e^x + e^x) \\ &= C_1 e^x + C_2 (x e^x + 2e^x) \end{aligned} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^x & x e^x + e^x \\ e^x & x e^x + 2e^x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{dy}{dx} \\ \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

kramer

$$C_1 = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \frac{dy}{dx} & x e^x + e^x \\ \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} & x e^x + 2e^x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^x & x e^x + e^x \\ e^x & x e^x + 2e^x \end{vmatrix}} =$$

$$C_1 = \frac{\frac{dy}{dx}(x e^x + 2e^x) - \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}(x e^x + e^x)}{e^x(x e^x + 2e^x) - e^x(x e^x + e^x)}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{\frac{dy}{dx}(x e^x + 2e^x) - \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}(x e^x + e^x)}{\cancel{x e^x} + 2e^x - \cancel{x e^x} - e^x}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{\frac{dy}{dx}(x e^x + 2e^x) - \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}(x e^x + e^x)}{e^x}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{\frac{dy}{dx}(x+2) - \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}(x+1)}{e^x}$$

Diagram illustrating the relationship between an Ordinary Differential Equation (EDO) and its General Solution (SG).

EDO: $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$

SG: $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x$

Derivatives of the SG:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = c_1 e^x + c_2 (x e^x + e^x)$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = c_1 e^x + c_2 (x e^x + 2e^x)$$

Substituting the SG and its derivatives into the EDO:

$$\left[c_1 e^x + c_2 (x e^x + 2e^x) \right] - 2 \left[c_1 e^x + c_2 (x e^x + e^x) \right] + (c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x) = 0$$

$$(c_1 + 2c_2 - 2c_1 - 2c_2 + c_1) e^x + (c_2 - 2c_2 + c_2) x e^x = 0$$

$$(0c_1 + 0c_2) e^x + (0c_2) x e^x = 0$$

$$0 \equiv 0$$

ED {
 ED. Ordinarias
 EDO
 CAP. I, II, III, IV

$$F\left(x, y(x), \frac{dy}{dx}, \dots\right) = 0$$

↑
una sola variable independiente.

ED en Derivadas Parciales
 EDP
 CAP. V

$$F\left(x, y, z(x, y), \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \dots\right) = 0$$

↑
dos o más v.i.

Orden ED

El orden de ED está dado por la derivada de mayor orden

$$\frac{\partial^5 z}{\partial x^3 \partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0 \quad \text{ED en } P(5).$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0 \quad \text{EDO}(2)$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -g \quad \text{EDO}(2)$$

El orden EDO establece las constantes arbitrarias que contiene su solución general (única)

$$\frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} - 6 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 8y = 0 \quad \text{EDO}(4)$$

$$y_g = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + c_3 y_3 + c_4 y_4$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & y_3 & y_4 \\ y_1' & y_2' & y_3' & y_4' \\ y_1'' & y_2'' & y_3'' & y_4'' \\ y_1''' & y_2''' & y_3''' & y_4''' \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$y_g = C_1 \cos(2x) + C_2 \operatorname{sen}(3x) + C_3 e^{4x}$$

$$\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} + a_1(x) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + a_2(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + a_3(x) y = 0$$

EDO(3)

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -g \quad \text{EDO}(2)$$

$$y(t) = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 + y_3$$

$$P_{ST} = \frac{\sum S_5 + \sum T_n}{(n+5)}$$

$$P_{EP} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^3 E_i}{3}$$

$$P_{Senestre} = \frac{P_{EP} + P_{ST}}{2}$$

$$P_{Anál} = \frac{E_f + P_{Sen}}{2}$$