

Definición:

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

Resolver $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ED} \\ \text{solución} \end{array} \right\}$ incógnita $y/x)$ general
particular (y_0).

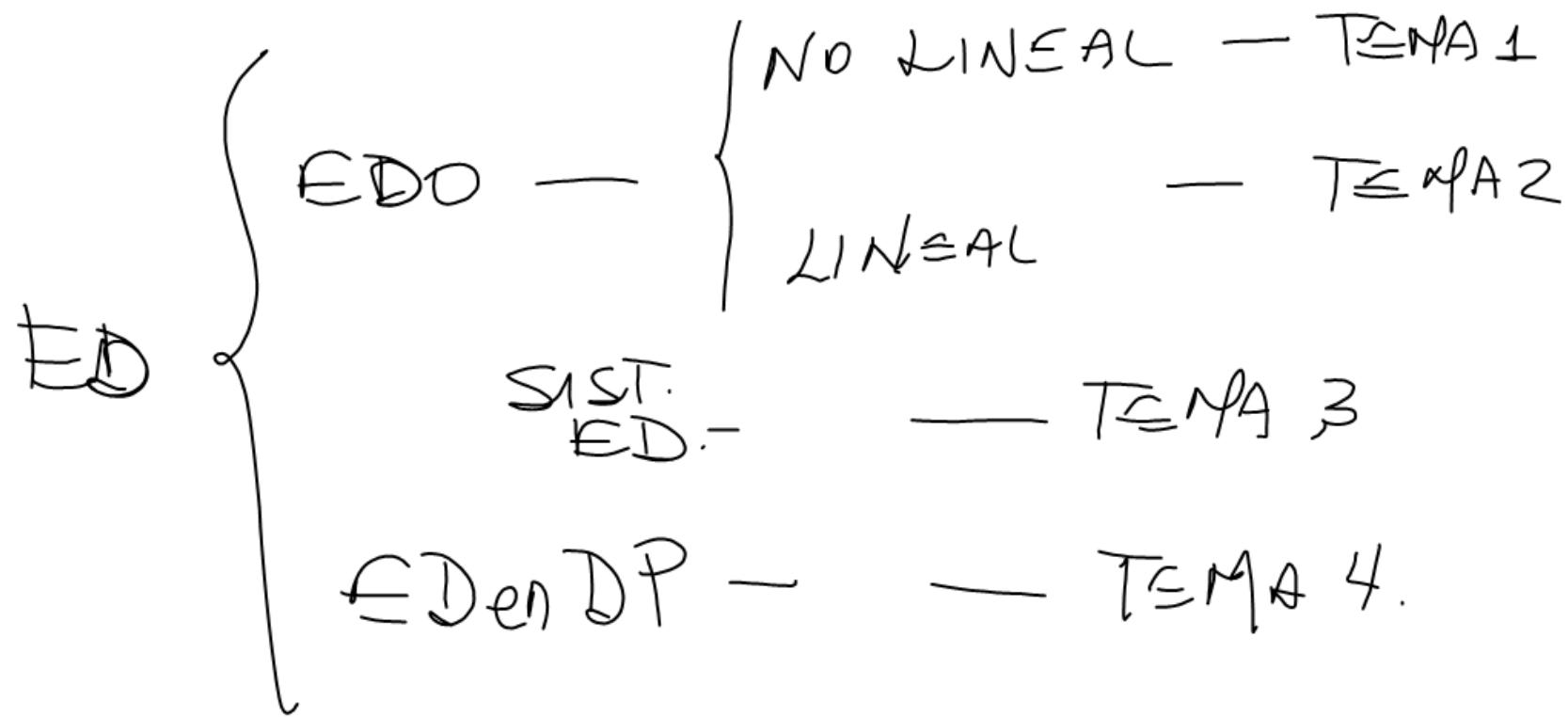
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad y = c, \quad y(0) = 2$$

S6

$$\text{order} = 1 \quad y = 2 \quad \text{SP}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \quad y = c e^x \quad y(0) = 2$$

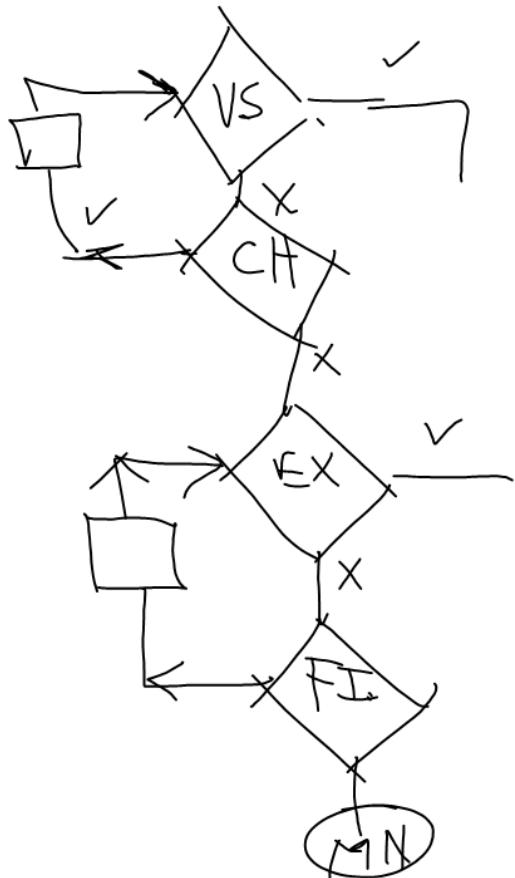
$$y = 2e^x \quad \text{SP}$$



TEMA 1 NO LINEALES

$$M + N \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 + 8 \frac{dy}{dx} = 6$$



with (DF-tools):
 > odeadvisor (ECCUA).
 > intfactor (ECCUA).

TEMA 2.

$$\text{EDOL} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Hom.} \\ \text{No-Hom} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} CC \\ CV \end{array} \right. \begin{matrix} \times \\ \times \end{matrix}$$

$$y = e^{mx}$$

$$\text{CASO } 1 - m_1 + m_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$m^2 + a_1 m + a_2 = 0$$

$$\text{CASO } 2 - m_1 = m_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y_{C_I} = C_1 e^{m_1 x} + C_2 x e^{m_1 x} \quad \text{CASO } 3 - m_{1,2} \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$y_{C_{II}} = C_1 e^{m_1 x} + C_2 x e^{m_1 x}$$

$$m_{1,2} = a \pm bi$$

$$\begin{matrix} a \in \mathbb{R} \\ b \in \mathbb{R} \end{matrix}$$

$$y_{C_{III}} = e^{ax} (C_1 \cos(bx) + C_2 \sin(bx))$$

$$y_g = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 x e^{2x} + C_3 e^{2x} \cos(3x) + C_4 e^{2x} \sin(3x)$$

$$(m-2)^2 / ((m-2)^2 + (3)^2) = 0$$

$$(m^2 - 4m + 4)(m^2 - 4m + 4 + 9) = 0$$

$$m^4 - 8m^3 + 33m^2 - 68m + 52 = 0$$

$$y^{IV} - 8y''' + 33y'' - 68y' + 52y = 0$$

$$\mathcal{P}(D)y = Q(x) \quad EDOH(n) NH.$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 6\frac{dy}{dx} + 5y = 8x^2 - 6e^x$$

$$(D^2 - 6D + 5)y = 8x^2 - 6e^x$$

$$(D-1)(D-5)D_A^3(D-1)_A = 0$$

$$y_g = \frac{c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{5x}}{y_{g/h}} + \frac{A + Bx + D_x^2 + Exe^x}{y_{p/q}}$$

$$y = A + Bx + Dx^2 + Exe^x$$

$$y' = B + 2Dx + Exe^x + Ee^x$$

$$y'' = 2D + Exe^x + 2Ee^x$$