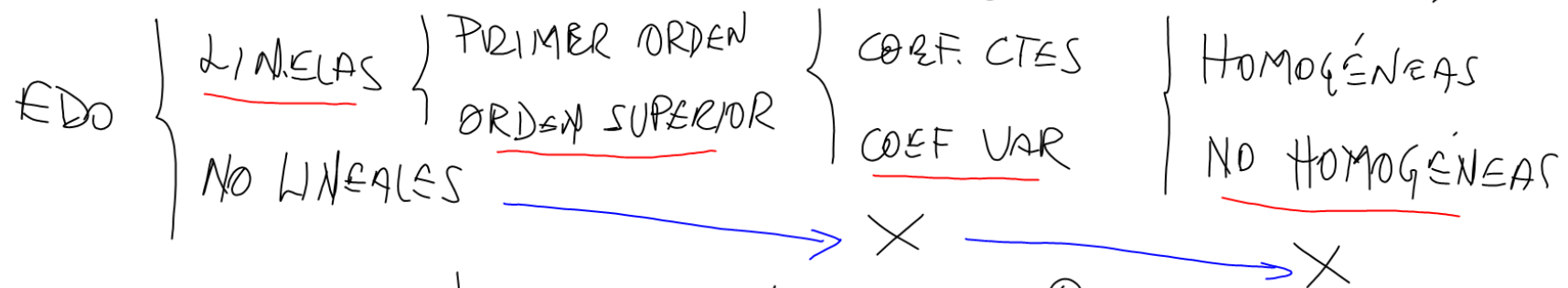


DEFINIR LINEALIDAD DE EDO

FORMA GENERAL DE UNA EDO(n)L

$$a_0(x) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + a_1(x) \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1}(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + a_n(x) y = Q(x)$$



EDO(n)L { NO HOMOGÉNEA si $Q(x) \neq 0$
 HOMOGÉNEA si $Q(x) = 0$

EDO(n)L { H { COEF. CONSTANTES $\forall i \in 0 \dots n \quad a_i(x) = k$
 NH { COEF. VARIABLES

Una EDO(n) ES LINEAL si $y(x)$ y todas sus derivadas SON LINEALES!

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 5x^2 y^2 = 6 \cos(3x) \quad \text{EDO(1) NL.}$$

$y(x)$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 5x^2 y = 6 \cos(3x) \quad \text{EDO(1) LCV NH.}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 5y = 6 \cos(3x) \quad \text{EDO(1) LCC NH.}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 5y = 0 \quad \text{EDO(1) LCC H.}$$

$$\mathbb{E}DO(z) \not\subset L$$

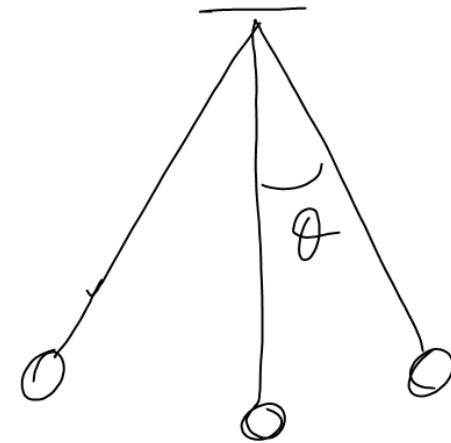
$$\frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} + a_1 \sin(\theta) = F$$

$$\theta \leq 4^\circ$$

$$\sin(\theta) \doteq \theta \text{ [rad]}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} + a_1 \theta = F$$

$$\mathbb{E}DO(z) \subset CC \mathbb{N}H.$$



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

$$\frac{\frac{dy}{dx}}{y} = 6$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 6y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - 6y = 0 \quad \text{EDO}(1) \text{ hcc H.}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{4}{x^2}$$

EDO(1) NL

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{y}{x} = 0$$

EDO(1) L CV H.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \cdot y = x$$

EDO(1) NL

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{5x^2} y = \frac{8e^{2x}}{5x^3}$$

EDO(1) L CV NH,

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - \cos(2x) \frac{dy}{dx} + \sin(2x) y = 0$$

EDO(2) L CV H.

$$\underbrace{a_0(x) \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} + a_1(x) \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1}(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + a_n(x) y}_{\text{parte homogénea}} = \underbrace{Q(x)}_{\text{No Hom.}}$$

LINEAL

$$y_{g/NH} = y_{g/H_A} + y_{P/Q}$$

TEOREMA DE EXISTENCIA Y UNICIDAD DE LA SOLUCIÓN EDO

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

DADA EDO(1) EXISTIRÁ SOLUCIÓN Y SERÁ
ÚNICA EN TODO PUNTO SI:

- a) $F(x, y)$ existe y es continua.
& b) $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ existe y es continua

$$y = cx \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = c$$

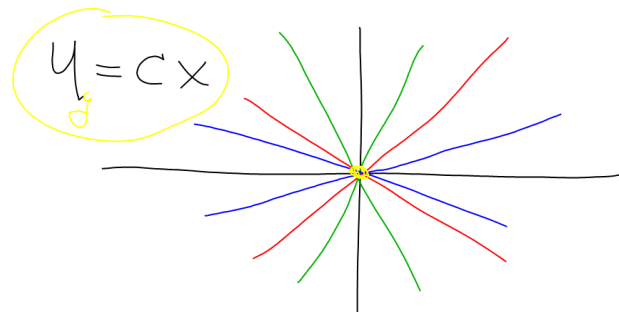
$$y = \frac{dy}{dx} x \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} \quad \text{EDO(1) L CU H.}$$

$$F(x, y) = \frac{y}{x}$$

$x=0$ no es cont.

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$\rightarrow x=0$ es indeterminada



Soluciones singulares

EDO(1) Nh.

$$2y(y'+2) - x(y')^2 = 0$$

$$cy - (c-x)^2 = 0$$

$$c=1 \quad y - (1-x)^2 = 0$$

$$y = \frac{(c-x)^2}{c}$$

$$c=2 \quad 2y - (2-x)^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{c} (2(c-x))$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -2 \left(1 - \frac{x}{c}\right)$$

$$\exists D(1)NL$$

$$M(x, y) + N(x, y) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$N(x, y) \frac{dy}{dx} = -M(x, y)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{M(x, y)}{N(x, y)} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{M(x, y)}{N(x, y)} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)}$$

$$\exists D(1)LCU \mathbb{N}H.$$

CLASES EN J205A

[8 FEB
22 FEB
7 MAR
21 MAR
4 ABR
18 ABR
2 MAYO
16 MAYO