

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

EDO(1) NL.

EXACTA

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

ES EXACTA.

$$\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \right) + \left(\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \frac{1}{y} - \frac{x}{y^2} \right) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$SG_1 = \int M dx + \int \left[N - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M dx \right] dy = C,$$

$$SG_2 = \int N dy + \int \left[M - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int N dy \right] dx = C,$$

Factor Integrante

No es:

Separable
Homogeneous

Exacta.

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

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

 $\mu(x, y)$ FACTOR
INTEGRANTE.

EXACTA.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \mu(x, y) M(x, y) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \mu(x, y) N(x, y)$$

$$\mu \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} + M \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} = N \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} + \mu \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

 $\mu(x)$

$$(0) + \mu(x) \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = N \frac{d\mu(x)}{dx} + \mu(x) \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

$$N \frac{d\mu(x)}{dx} = \mu(x) \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \mu(x) \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{d\mu(x)}{dx} = \mu(x) \left(\frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N} \right)$$

$$\frac{d\mu(x)}{\mu(x)} = \left(\frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N} \right) dx$$

$$\frac{d\mu(x)}{\mu(x)} = f(x) dx$$

$$\underbrace{(1-x^2y)}_M + \underbrace{x^2(y-x)}_N \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = (0) - x^2 \quad \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 2xy - 3x^2$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \quad \text{No es EXACTA.}$$

$\mu(x)$

$$\frac{d\mu}{\mu} = \left(\frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N} \right) dx$$

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

$$= \frac{2x^2 - 2xy}{-x^3 + x^2y} \Rightarrow \frac{2(x^2 - xy)}{-x(x^2 - xy)} \Rightarrow -\frac{2}{x}$$

$$\frac{d\mu}{\mu} = -2 \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\int \frac{d\mu}{\mu} = -2 \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\ln \mu(x) = -2 \ln(x)$$

$$\ln \mu(x) = \ln \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right)$$

$$\boxed{\mu(x) = \frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$(1-x^2y) + (x^2y - x^3) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} (1-x^2y) + \frac{1}{x^2} (x^2y - x^3) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

EXACTA $\left(\frac{1}{x^2} - y \right) + (y - x) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

MM

NN

$$\frac{\partial MM}{\partial y} = -1 \quad \frac{\partial NN}{\partial x} = -1$$

$$\frac{\partial MM}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial NN}{\partial x} \quad \text{EXACTA}$$

curves

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

$\exists \mathcal{D}_0(1) \subset \text{ev. NH.}$