



Universidad Interamericana para el
Desarrollo UNID Campus Tuxpan.

Licenciatura

Ingeniería de software y sistemas
computacionales

Materia

Ecuaciones diferenciales

Actividad

Sesión 3

Alumno

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Enlace del diagrama de flujo de ecuaciones diferenciales de primer orden para solución de problemas:

<https://www.mermaidchart.com/raw/f1096443-68de-44e9-bb56-eeedb8288bc3d?theme=light&version=v0.1&format=svg>

Una ecuación diferencial es una expresión matemática (igualdad) que contiene al menos un término de la razón de la derivada de una variable dependiente, respecto a una o más variables independientes.

Función	Variable	Derivada
$f(x) = y$	x	$y', \frac{dy}{dx}, f'(x)$
$f(x)$	x	
$f(t)$	t	$\frac{dy}{dx}$, $f'(t)$

① $\frac{dy}{dx} = 6xy \checkmark$

② $xy' + x = 3 \checkmark$

③ $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = x^2 + 2 \checkmark$

④ $5y - 3y = y^2 \times$

⑤ $y'' - y' = y \checkmark$

Notación

Leibniz $\frac{dy}{dx}$ $\frac{dt}{dx}$ $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}$

Prima y' t' y'' y''' $y^{(4)}$

Punto $\frac{ds}{dt} = s'$ $\frac{d^2s}{dt^2} = s''$

Subíndice U_{xx} U_{xy}

Orden de E.D.

① $t'' + 3t' = x^3 + 2$ 2do orden

② $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^3 - 4y = e^x$ 2do orden

③ $y'' - 5y' + 3y^3 = 0$ 2do orden

④ $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + y^4 = 2x$ 3er orden

Ecuación diferencial Ordinaria (EDO)

Parcial (EDP)

EDO

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{dy}{dx} = 5 + x = \text{[scribbled out]}$$

$$\textcircled{2} xy' + y = 3 = x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 3$$

EDP

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{dy}{dt} = x^2 \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad y' + y - x^2 - 2x = 0$$

$$y = x^2$$

$$2x + x^2 - x^2 - 2x = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \frac{y''}{4} + 2y' + 3y - e^{2x} = 6e^{2x}$$

$$\frac{4e^{2x}}{4} + 2(2e^{2x}) + 3(e^{2x}) - e^{2x} = 6e^{2x}$$

$$e^{2x} + 4e^{2x} + 3e^{2x} - e^{2x} = 6e^{2x}$$

$$7e^{2x} = 6e^{2x}$$

No sat: sfac

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 2y'' - y' + \frac{y}{3} = x(x^2 - 9x + 30)$$

$$y = 3x^3$$

$$2(18x) - 9x^2 + \frac{3x^3}{3} = x^3 - 9x^2 + 30x$$

$$y' = 9x^2$$

$$36x - 9x^2 + x^3 = x^3 - 9x^2 + 30x$$

$$y'' = 18x$$

No sat: sfac

$$\textcircled{4} \quad y' + y = \text{Sen } x$$

$$y = \frac{1}{2} \text{Sen } x - \frac{1}{2} \text{Cos } x + 10e^{-x}$$

~~Verifica~~

$$y' = \frac{1}{2} \text{Cos } x + \frac{1}{2} \text{Sen } x - 10e^{-x}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \text{Cos } x + \frac{1}{2} \text{Sen } x - 10e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Sen } x - \frac{1}{2} \text{Cos } x + 10e^{-x} = \text{Sen } x$$

$$\text{Sen } x = \text{Sen } x$$

Si: sat: sfac

Paso para resolver EDO con variables separables (Ecuación diferencial ordinaria)

- 1 Despejar y'
- 2 Verificar si es EDO de variables separables
- 3 Separar las variables
- 4 Integrar

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= 3x^2 \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= 3x^2 \\ dy &= 3x^2 dx \\ \int dy &= 3 \int x^2 dx \\ y &= \frac{3x^3}{3} + C \\ y &= x^3 + C //\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= x^2 \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= x^2 \\ dy &= x^2 dx \\ \int dy &= \int x^2 dx \\ y &= \frac{x^3}{3} + C\end{aligned}$$

$$a^n \cdot a^m = a^{n+m}$$

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= 5y \\ \frac{dy}{dx} &= 5y \\ dy &= 5y dx \\ \frac{dy}{y} &= 5 dx \\ \int \frac{dy}{y} &= 5 \int dx \\ \ln(y) &= 5x + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}e^{\ln(x)} &= e^{5x+C} \\ y &= e^{5x+C} \\ y &= e^{5x} \cdot e^C \\ y &= e^{5x} \cdot C_1 \\ y &= C_1 e^{5x}\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = 4y^3$$

$$dy = 4y^3 dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{y^3} = 4 dx$$

$$\int y^{-3} dy = 4 \int dx$$

$$\frac{y^{-2}}{-2} = 4x + C$$

$$-\frac{1}{2y^2} = 4x + C$$

$$-1 = (4x + C) 2y^2$$

$$-1 = (8x + C_1) y^2$$

$$\frac{-1}{(8x + C_1)} = y^2$$

$$y^2 = \frac{-1}{8x + C_1}$$

$$y = \sqrt{\frac{-1}{8x + C}}$$

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

$$y^2 dx = x+2 dx$$

$$\int y^2 dy = \int x+2 dx$$

$$\int y^2 dy = \int x dx + 2 \int dx$$

$$\frac{y^3}{3} = \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot 2x + C$$

$$y^3 = 3\left(\frac{x^2}{2} \cdot 2x + C\right)$$

$$y^3 = \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 6x + C$$

$$y = \sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{2}x^2 + 6x + C}$$

$$y' = \frac{y}{x}$$

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

$$x dx = y dy$$

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

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

$$\ln(y) = \ln(x) + C$$

$$e^{\ln(y)} = e^{\ln(x) + C}$$

$$y = e^{\ln(x) + C}$$

$$y = e^{\ln(x)} \cdot e^C$$

$$y = x \cdot C$$

$$y = C \cdot x$$

$$y' = y + 2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y + 2$$

$$dy = (y + 2) dx$$

$$\frac{dy}{y+2} = dx$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y+2} = \int dx$$

~~Integrate~~

$$\ln(y+2) = x + C$$

$$e^{\ln(y+2)} = e^{x+C}$$

$$y+2 = e^x \cdot e^C$$

$$y = C \cdot e^x - 2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{6x^2}{2y + \cos y}$$

$$2y + \cos y \, dy = 6x^2 \, dx$$

$$\int 2y + \cos y \, dy = \int 6x^2 \, dx \Rightarrow \int 2y \, dy + \int \cos y \, dy$$

$$\frac{2y^2}{2} + \sin y = \frac{6x^3}{3} + C$$

$$y^2 + \sin y = 2x^3 + C$$

$$(2) (6y - \sec^2 y) dy - (1 + \sin x) dx = 0$$

~~6y - \sec^2 y~~

$$6y - \sec^2 y dy = (1 + \sin x) dx$$

$$\int (6y - \sec^2 y) dy = \int (1 + \sin x) dx$$

$$\frac{6y^2}{2} - \tan y = x - \cos x + C$$

$$3y^2 - \tan y = x - \cos x + C$$

$$-yy' + e^{2x} = 0$$

$$-yy' = -e^{2x} \quad (*-1)$$

$$yy' = e^{2x}$$

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

$$y dy = e^{2x} dx$$

$$\int y dy = \int e^{2x} dx$$

$$\frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} + C$$

$$y^2 = 2 \left(\cancel{\frac{1}{2}} e^{2x} + C \right)$$

$$y^2 = e^{2x} + C_1$$

$$\sqrt{y^2} = \sqrt{e^{2x} + C_1}$$

$$y = \sqrt{e^{2x} + C}$$