

EDOL(1) CC NH.



EDOL(4) CC H.



# formas de notación Derivada

$\frac{dy}{dx}$  Leibnitz.  $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{dy}{dx}$

$\dot{x}$  Newton Física

$y'(x)$  simplificada

$D_x y$  Operador  
Diferencial

$$\mathcal{D}_y^n \Leftrightarrow \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$$

$$\mathcal{D}_y^n \rightarrow \text{EDOL}(n) \subset H.$$

$$\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{D}^{n-1})y \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{D}_y^n$$

$$\mathcal{D}(f+g) \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{D}f + \mathcal{D}g$$

$$(\mathcal{D}^2 + a\mathcal{D} + b)y \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{D}_y^2 + a\mathcal{D}_y + by$$

$$m^2 + am + b = 0$$

$$(m - m_1)(m - m_2) = 0$$

$$(\mathcal{D} - m_1)(\mathcal{D} - m_2)y = 0$$

$$(D-a)(xD-b) \not\Rightarrow (xD-b)(D-a)$$

$$(D-a)(xD-b)y = (D-a)[xDy - by]$$

$$= D^2y + Dy - axDy + aby$$

$$(xD-b)(D-a)y = (xD-b)[Dy - ay]$$

$$= xD^2y - xD(ay) - bDy + aby$$

$$y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-3x}$$

$$(D-3)(D+3)y = 0$$

$$D^2 y - 9y = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 9y = 0$$

$$(D-3)(D+3)[C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-3x}] = 0$$

$$(D-3)[3C_1 e^{3x} - 3C_2 e^{-3x} + 3C_1 e^{3x} + 3C_2 e^{-3x}] = 0$$

$$(D-3)[6C_1 e^{3x} + (0)C_2 e^{-3x}] = 0$$

$$[18C_1 e^{3x} - 18C_1 e^{3x}] = 0$$

$$(0)C_1 e^{3x} = 0$$

Fin CAP 2

Q.E.D.

$$y''' - 6y'' + 4y' - 8y = 3e^{2x} - 4e^x \sin(2x)$$

$$y(0) = 4 \quad y'(0) = -2 \quad y''(0) = 10.$$

- 1) obtener la sol. part. utilizando MPU.
- 2) graficar la sol. part. y sus primeras 2 deriv.  
 $0 \leq x \leq 1$

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ y'_1 & y'_2 & y'_3 \\ y''_1 & y''_2 & y''_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A(x) \\ B(x) \\ D(x) \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ Q(x) \end{bmatrix}$$