

ECUACIÓN DIFERENCIAL

$$F(x, f(x), f'(x)) = 0$$

EXPRESIÓN MATEMÁTICA QUE TIENE FORMA "ECUACIÓN" Y QUE CONTIENE, AL MENOS, UNA DE LAS DERIVADAS DE UNA FUNCIÓN DESCONOCIDA DENOMINADA "FUNCIÓN INCÓGNITA".

RESOLVER UNA E.D. ES BUSCAR Y ENCONTRAR LA FORMA DE LA "FUNCIÓN INCÓGNITA"

LA FORMA DE LA F.I. QUE SATISFACE LA E.D. SE DENOMINA "SOLUCIÓN"

TODO FUNCIÓN "SOLUCIÓN" DEBE SATISFACER SU E.D. CORRESP.

$$0 \equiv 0$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -g$$

$$F(t, y(t), y'(t), y''(t)) = 0$$

$$F\left(\frac{dy}{dt}, g\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right) = -g$$

$$d\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right) = -g dt$$

$$\int d\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right) = -g \int dt$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + C_1 = -g(t + C_2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -gt + (-C_1 - gC_2)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -gt + C_{10}$$

$$G(t, y(t), \frac{dy}{dt}) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow dy = (-gt + C_{10}) dt$$

$$\int dy = -g \int t dt + C_{10} \int dt$$

$$y + C_3 = -g\left(\frac{t^2}{2} + C_4\right) + C_{10}(t + C_5)$$

$$y(t) = -\frac{g}{2}t^2 + C_{10}t + (-C_3 - gC_4 + C_{10}C_5)$$

$$y(t) = -\frac{g}{2}t^2 + C_{10}t + C_{20} \quad \text{Solución}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -g$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -gt + C_{10} + (0)$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -g + (0) \rightarrow [-g] = -g$$

$$-g + g = 0$$

$$(0 \equiv 0)$$

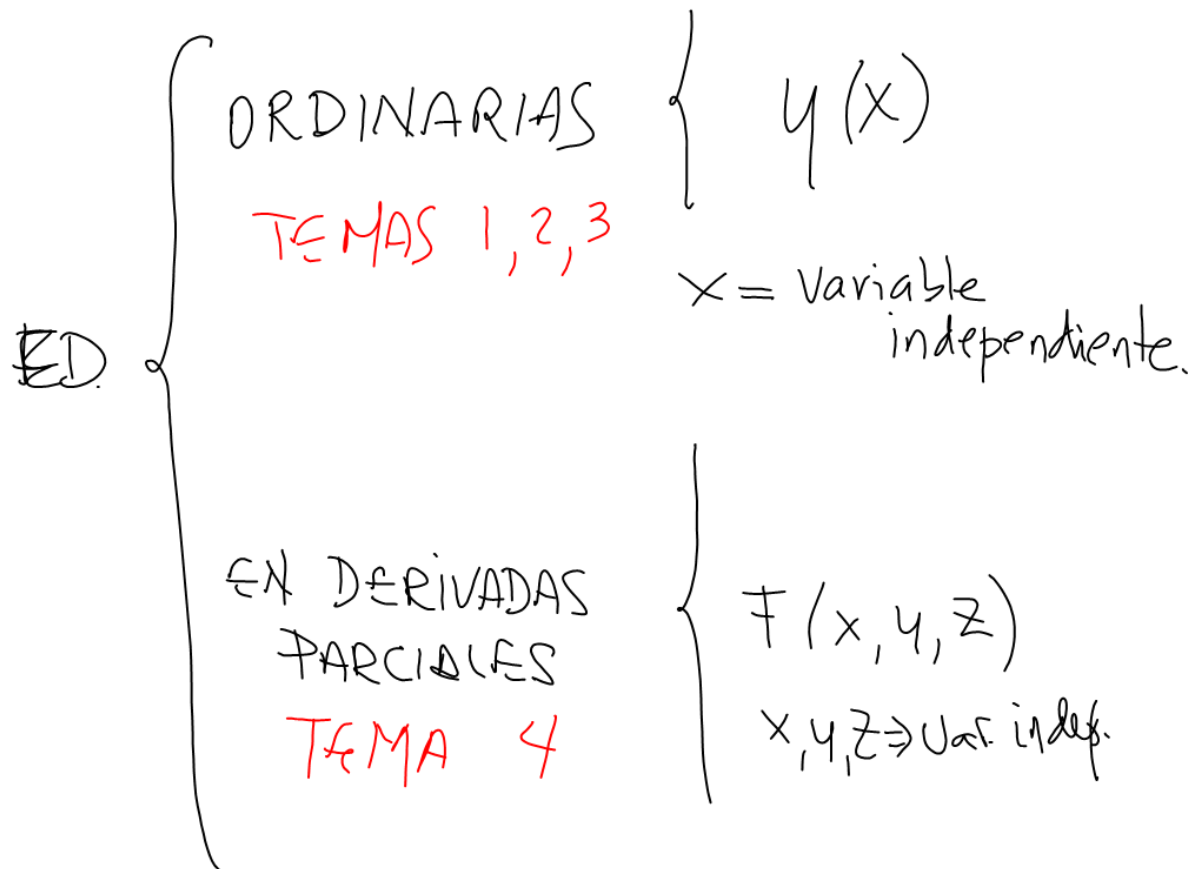
$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 8 \frac{dy}{dx} + 16y = 5e^{3x}$$

$$F(x, y(x), y'(x), y''(x)) = 0$$

$$y(x) = C_1 e^{-4x} + C_2 x e^{-4x} + \frac{5}{49} e^{3x}$$

$$F(x, y(x), \dots, \frac{d^4 y}{dx^4}) = 0$$

$$y(x) = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 + C_3 y_3 + C_4 y_4$$



$$F(x, y(x), y'(x)) = 0 \quad \text{ordinaria}$$

$$G\left(x, y, z, F(x, y, z), \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y}\right) = 0$$

Ecuación Diferencial
EN DERIVADAS PARCIALES

| | TEMARIO | VIDA REAL |
|--------|---------|--------------|
| EDO | 80% | 15% |
| EDenDP | 20% | 85% |
| | | |

orden de una E.D.

La derivada de mayor orden define el orden E.D.

En E.D.O. el orden nos dice cuántas constantes arbitrarias contiene su "Solución General."

SOLUCIÓN
EDO

{

GENERAL
(UNA SÓLA SG)

PARTICULAR
($\infty \rightarrow SP$)

SINGULAR
($\# SS$) si es que
existe.

$$y_g = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 + C_3 y_3 + \dots + C_n y_n$$

EDO. orden "n"

$$C_1 = 2 \quad C_2 = 3 \quad C_3 = 4 \quad C_4 \dots C_n = 0$$

$$y_p = 2y_1 + 3y_2 + 4y_3$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = -g$$

$$y(0) = 2$$

$$y'(0) = v_0 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v_0 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \quad x(0) = 10$$

$$F = ma$$

$$-H_{\text{ooke}} s(t) = \frac{P}{g} \frac{d^2 s}{dt^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} s(0) = 0.61 - 0.22 = 0.39 \\ s'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$y(x) = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 + C_3 y_3$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} C_1 = 1 \quad C_2 = C_3 = 0 \\ y_p = y_1 \\ C_1 = 0 \quad C_2 = 1 \quad C_3 = 0 \\ y_p = y_2 \\ C_1 = C_2 = 0 \quad C_3 = 1 \\ y_p = y_3 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{SOLUCIONES} \\ \text{PARTICULARES} \\ \text{FUNDAMENTALES} \end{array}$$

$$y_g = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + c_3 y_3$$

$$c_1, c_2, c_3 \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$W(y_1, y_2, y_3) \neq 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ y'_1 & y'_2 & y'_3 \\ y''_1 & y''_2 & y''_3 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

Solución general es una
función paramétrica que
representa a toda la
familia de soluciones
particulares.

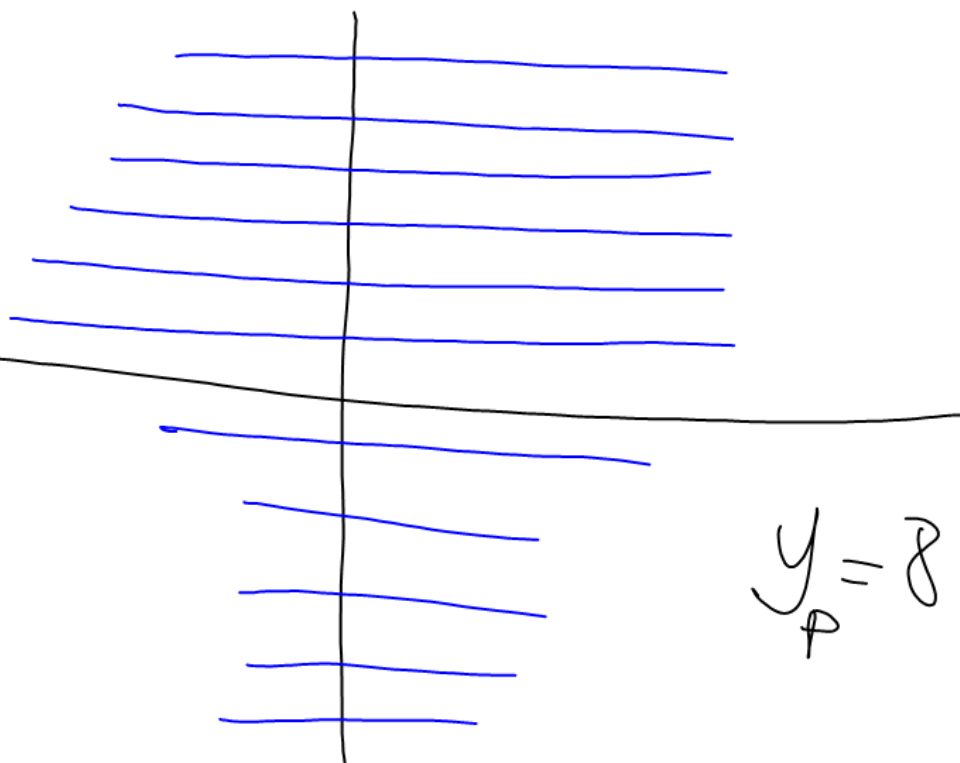
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$y = C_1$$

$$y_1 = 1$$

$$y(0) = 8$$

$$y_p = 8$$



$$\rightarrow y_g = C_1 t + C_2$$

$$y_1 = t$$

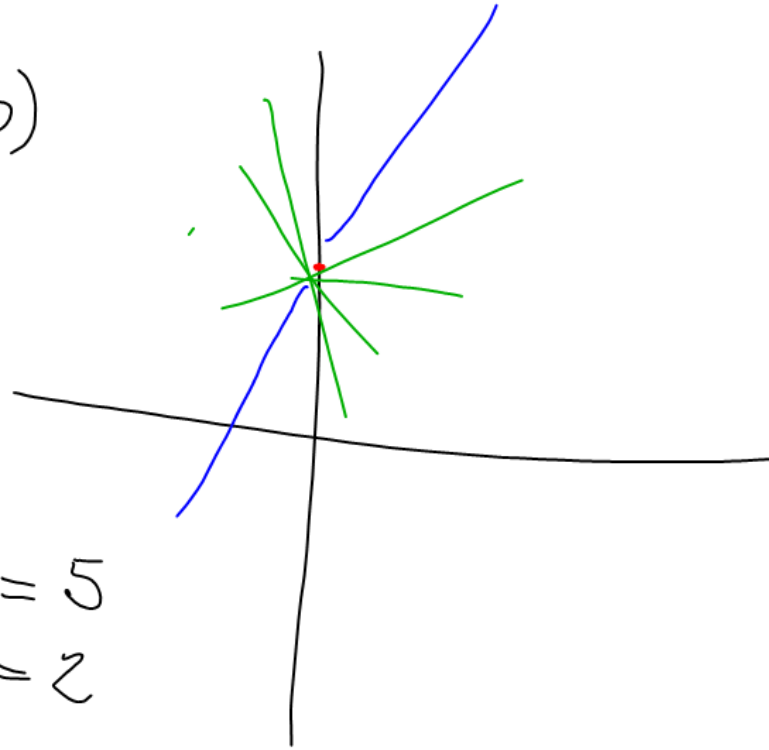
$$y_2 = 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = C_1 + (0)$$

$$\left| \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} = 0 \right|$$

$$y(0) = 5$$

$$y'(0) = 2$$



$$y_g = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-2x} \quad y_1 = e^{2x}$$

$$y_2 = e^{-2x}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} e^{2x} & e^{-2x} \\ 2e^{2x} & -2e^{-2x} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -2e^{2x}e^{-2x} - (2)e^{2x}e^{-2x} \neq 0 \\ & -4e^{2x}e^{-2x} \neq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2C_1 e^{2x} - 2C_2 e^{-2x}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 4C_1 e^{2x} + 4C_2 e^{-2x}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4y = 0}$$

