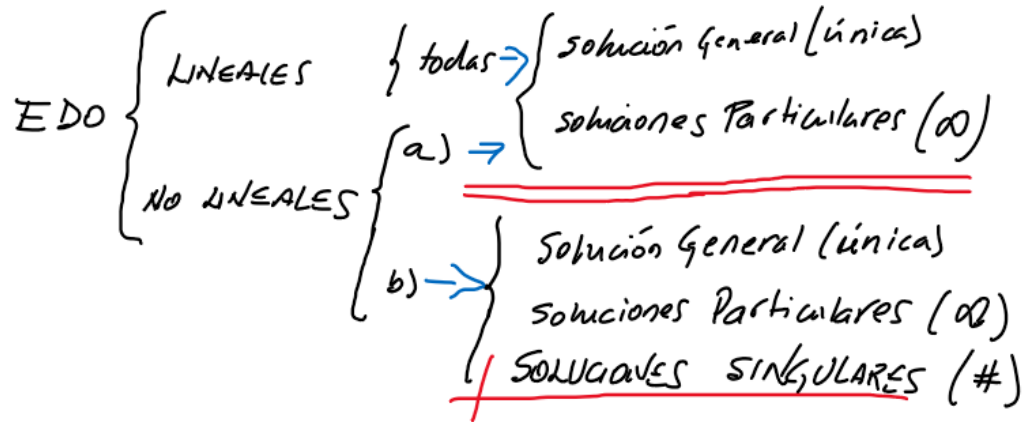


Clase Ecuaciones Diferenciales

30-09-2021

Repaso Tema 1.

concepto de solución SINGULAR



Una solución singular será aquella función que satisface a la EDO NL pero que no parte de ~~de~~ valor a la constante arbitraria de la solución general por lo tanto no puede tampoco ser solución particular.

$$\text{TEMA 2} = \exists \text{DOL}(z) \subset \mathbb{C}H.$$

$$\text{CASO I.} - m_1 \neq m_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{CASO II.} - m_1 = m_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{CASO III.} - m_1, m_2 \in \mathbb{C} \quad m_1 \neq m_2$$

$$\text{CASO III.} - m_1 = a + bi$$

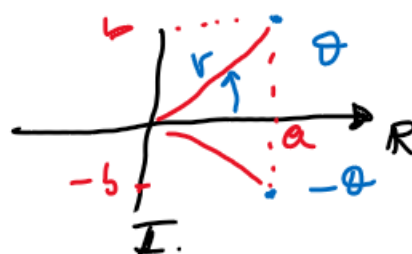
$$m_2 = a - bi$$

$$y(x) = C_1 e^{(a+bi)x} + C_2 e^{(a-bi)x} \quad \begin{matrix} a \in \mathbb{R} \\ b \in \mathbb{R}^+ \\ y(x) \in \mathbb{R} \end{matrix}$$

$$= e^{ax} (C_1 e^{bxi} + C_2 e^{-bxi})$$

Teorema Euler

$$e^{\pi i} = -1$$



$$e^{\theta i} = \cos(\theta) + i \sin(\theta)$$

$$e^{-\theta i} = \cos(\theta) - i \sin(\theta)$$

$$e^{bx i} = \cos(bx) + i \sin(bx)$$

$$e^{-bx i} = \cos(bx) - i \sin(bx)$$

$$y(x) = e^{ax} (C_1 [\cos(bx) + i \sin(bx)] + C_2 [\cos(bx) - i \sin(bx)])$$

$$= e^{ax} ([C_1 + C_2] \cos(bx) + [C_1 i - C_2 i] \sin(bx))$$

Caso III

$$= e^{ax} (C_{10} \cos(bx) + C_{20} \sin(bx))$$

$$y(x) = C_{10} e^{ax} \cos(bx) + C_{20} e^{ax} \sin(bx)$$

$$\begin{matrix} m_1 = a + bi \\ m_2 = a - bi \\ a \in \mathbb{R} \quad b \in \mathbb{R}^+ \end{matrix}$$

Caso II.- $m_1 = m_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad m^2 + a_1 m + a_2 = 0$

$$y = e \longrightarrow e$$

$$m^2 + a_1 m + a_2 = 0 \quad m_1 = m_2$$

$$\frac{d}{dm} (2m + a_1 = 0 \rightarrow 2m_1 = -a_1 \rightarrow 0 = 0)$$

↑

$$m^2 + a_1 m + a_2 = 0 \rightarrow (m - m_1)(m - m_2) = 0 \quad m_1 \neq m_2$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{d}{dm} ((m - m_2)(1) + (m - m_1)(1)) = 0$$

$$\rightarrow (m - m_1)(m - m_1) = 0 \quad m_1 = m_2$$

$$\frac{d}{dm} ((m - m_1)^2 = 0)$$

$$\rightarrow 2(m - m_1) = 0 \quad m = m_1 \quad 0 = 0$$

$$m^2 + a_1 m + a_2 = 0 \quad m_1 = m_2 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$y(x) = e^{m_1 x} \xrightarrow{m=m_1} e^{m_1 x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dm} \left(y(x) \right) = x e^{m x} \xrightarrow{m=m_1} \underline{x e^{m_1 x}}$$

$$y = x e^{m_1 x} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = m_1 x e^{m_1 x} + e^{m_1 x}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = m_1 (m_1 x e^{m_1 x} + e^{m_1 x}) + m_1 e^{m_1 x}$$

$$= m_1^2 x e^{m_1 x} + 2m_1 e^{m_1 x}$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + a_1 \frac{dy}{dx} + a_2 y = 0$$

$$(m_1^2 x e^{m_1 x} + 2m_1 e^{m_1 x}) + a_1 (m_1 x e^{m_1 x} + e^{m_1 x}) + a_2 x e^{m_1 x} = 0$$

$$\underbrace{(m_1^2 + a_1 m_1 + a_2)}_{=0} x e^{m_1 x} + \underbrace{(2m_1 + a_1)}_{=0} e^{m_1 x} = 0$$

$$0 \equiv 0$$

Case II.-

$$y = C_1 e^{m_1 x} + C_2 x e^{m_1 x}$$