

Clase 05 EDO(1) NL "EXACTA."

SOLUCIÓN GENERAL

$$x^2 + x^3 y^2 + 6x^2 y^3 - 5y^3 = C_1$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} F(x, y) = \frac{d}{dx}(C_1) \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x^2 + x^3 y^2 + 6x^2 y^3 - 5y^3$$

$\int M dx$ $\int N dy$
 $\int M dx + \int N dy$

$$(2x + 3x^2 y^2 + 12x y^3 + (0)) + (0) + 2x^3 y + 18x^2 y^2 - 15y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$(2x + 3x^2 y^2 + 12x y^3) + (2x^3 y + 18x^2 y^2 - 15y^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$M(x, y)$ $N(x, y)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} \equiv \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = (0) + 6x^2 y + 36x y^2 \quad \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 6x^2 y + 36x y^2 + (0)$$

Esta EDO(1) NL \Leftarrow EXACTA

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

$$S_6 \left[\int M(x,y) dx \right] \cup \left[\int N(x,y) dy \right] = C_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int M dx &= \int (2x + 3x^2y^2 + 12xy^3) dx \\ &= 2 \int x dx + 3y^2 \int x^2 dx + 12y^3 \int x dx \\ &= x^2 + x^3 y^2 + 6x^2 y^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int N dy &= \int (2x^3y + 18x^2y^2 - 15y^2) dy \\ &= 2x^3 \int y dy + 18x^2 \int y^2 dy - 15 \int y^2 dy \\ &= x^3 y^2 + 6x^2 y^3 - 5y^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$S_6 \Rightarrow \boxed{x^3 y^2 + 6x^2 y^3 + x^2 - 5y^3 = C_1}$$

$$M + N \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \quad \text{exacta.}$$

$$S_6 \Rightarrow \int M dx + \int \left[N - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \int M dx \right] dy = C_1$$

$$S_6 \Rightarrow \int N dy + \int \left[M - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int N dy \right] dx = C_1$$

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

EDO(1) NL

$$M = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \quad \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \right) + (0) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{y} \right) \\ = x \left(\frac{-y}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}} \right) - \frac{1}{y^2} \quad \rightarrow$$

$$N = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} + \frac{1}{y} - \frac{x}{y^2} \quad \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = y \left(\frac{-x}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}} \right) + (0) - \frac{1}{y^2}$$

$\text{EDO(1) NL es EXACTA.}$

$$\int M dx = \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx + \int \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{1}{y} \int dx \\ = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} + \ln x + \frac{x}{y} \\ \int N dy = \int \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dy + \int \frac{dy}{y} - x \int \frac{dy}{y^2} \quad \left[\int M dx \right] \cup \left[\int N dy \right] = C_1 \\ = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} + \ln y + \frac{x}{y}$$

$$S_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\sqrt{x^2+y^2} + \frac{x}{y} + \ln x + \ln y = C_1}$$

Método del FACTOR INTEGRANTE

$$\int x^2y + x^3y^2 + x^4y^3 = C_1 \quad \text{SOLUCIÓN GENERAL}$$

$$F(x, y) = C_1$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad \text{EQUACIÓN NL.}$$

EXACTA. $(2xy + 3x^2y^2 + 4x^3y^3) + (x^2 + 2x^3y + 3x^4y^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 2x + 6x^2y + 12x^3y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 2x + 6x^2y + 12x^3y^2$$

EXACTA $x(2y + 3x^2y^2 + 4x^3y^3) + x(x + 2x^2y + 3x^3y^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$$\downarrow \quad 2y + 3x^2y^2 + 4x^3y^3 + (x + 2x^2y + 3x^3y^2) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

NO EXACTA. MM

$$\frac{\partial MM}{\partial y} = 2 + 6x^2y + 12x^3y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial MM}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial NN}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial NN}{\partial x} = 1 + 4x^2y + 9x^3y^2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} M + N \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad EDO(1) \text{ NL} \\ \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \quad \text{No exacta} \end{array} \right.$$

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

FACTORE INTEGRANTE.

EXACTA.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y}(MN) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(MN)$$

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

$m(x, y) \leftarrow$ incógnita datos conocidos

EDEN DP que CAPITULO IV

$$\mu(x) = x \quad \mu(y)$$