

Método de Variáveis Variáveis

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = g(x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_g &= C_1 e^{-\int p(x) dx} + C_2 e^{-\int p(x) dx} \int e^{\int p(x) dx} g(x) \\
 &= (C_1 + \int e^{\int p(x) dx} g(x) dx) e^{-\int p(x) dx} \\
 y_g &= V(x) e^{-\int p(x) dx}
 \end{aligned}$$

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una de las demandas de microecono-

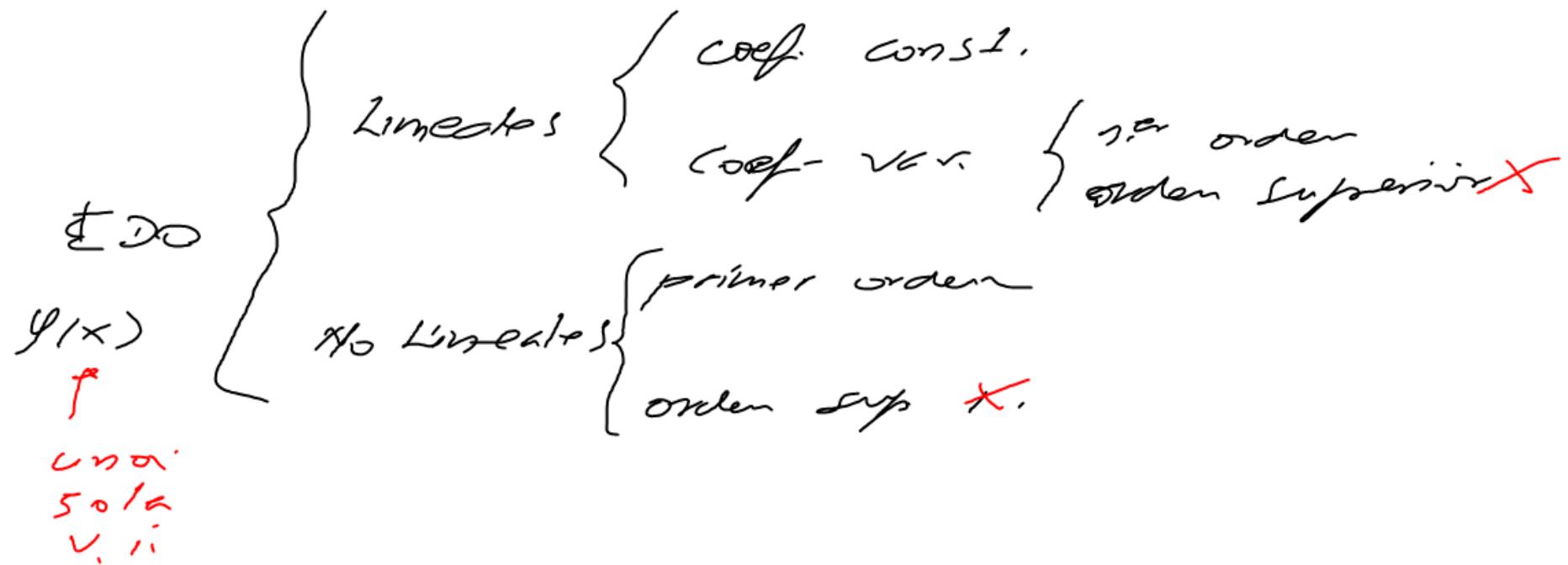
$$F(x, y, y') = 0$$

v.i y'

microeconomia

resolver

$y = f(x)$



{ Term 1. - PRIMERU ORDEREN }
 { NO LINEARES
L. const. var.

 Term 2. Lineares de orden superior

I., primer orden no lineares

$$M + N \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ metodos} \\ \end{array} \right.$$

I. 2 Lineal. const. var.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x) y = g(x) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{etapa} \\ \text{av 21-09-} \end{array} \right.$$

II. 1 Lineares cc. Homog

$$\frac{dy^n}{dx^n} + a_1 \frac{dy^{n-1}}{dx} + \dots + a_n y = 0$$

{ caso I
caso II
caso III

II. 2 Lineare nu homog.

$$P(D)y = Q$$

{ algoritmo const. constante
metodo paramétricos variables.