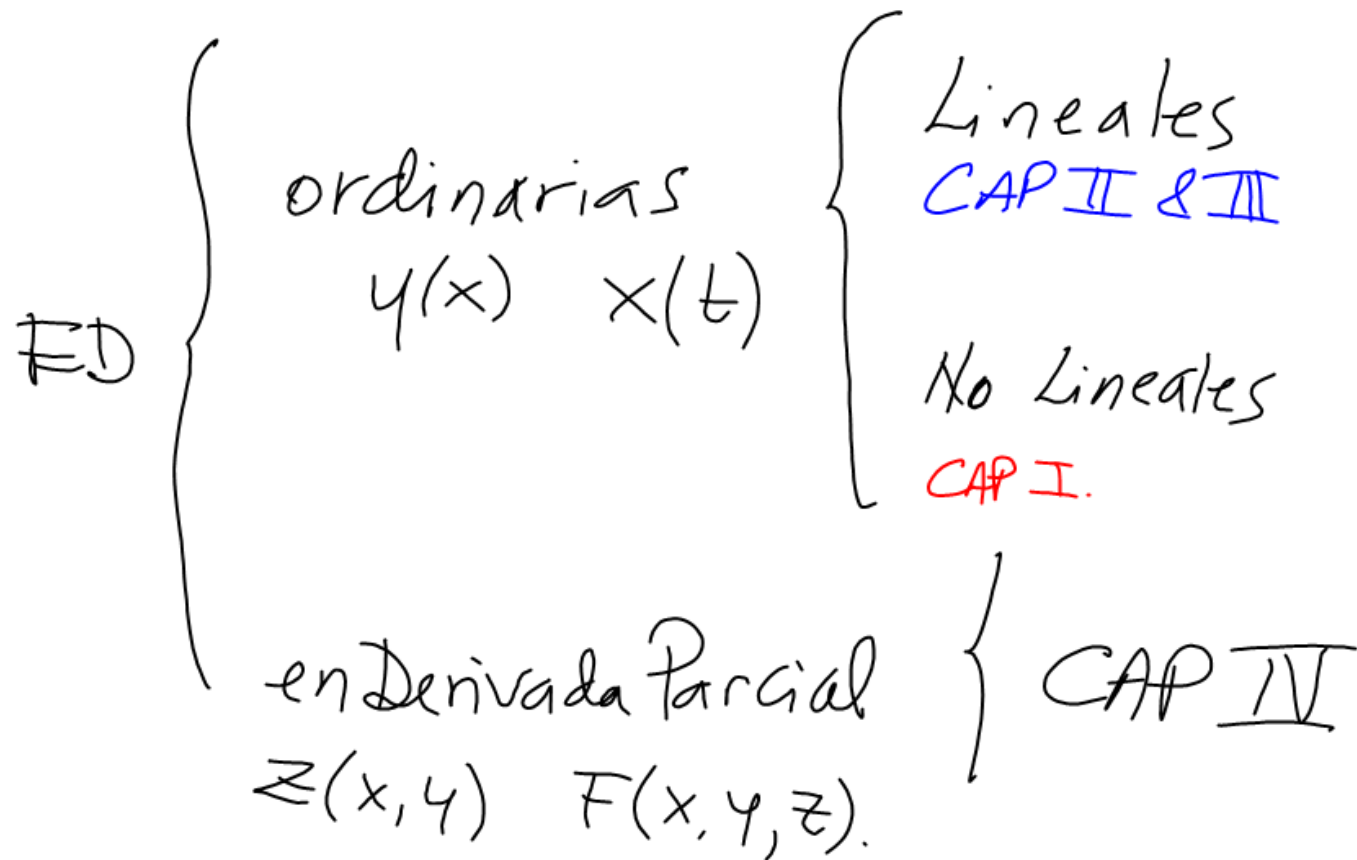


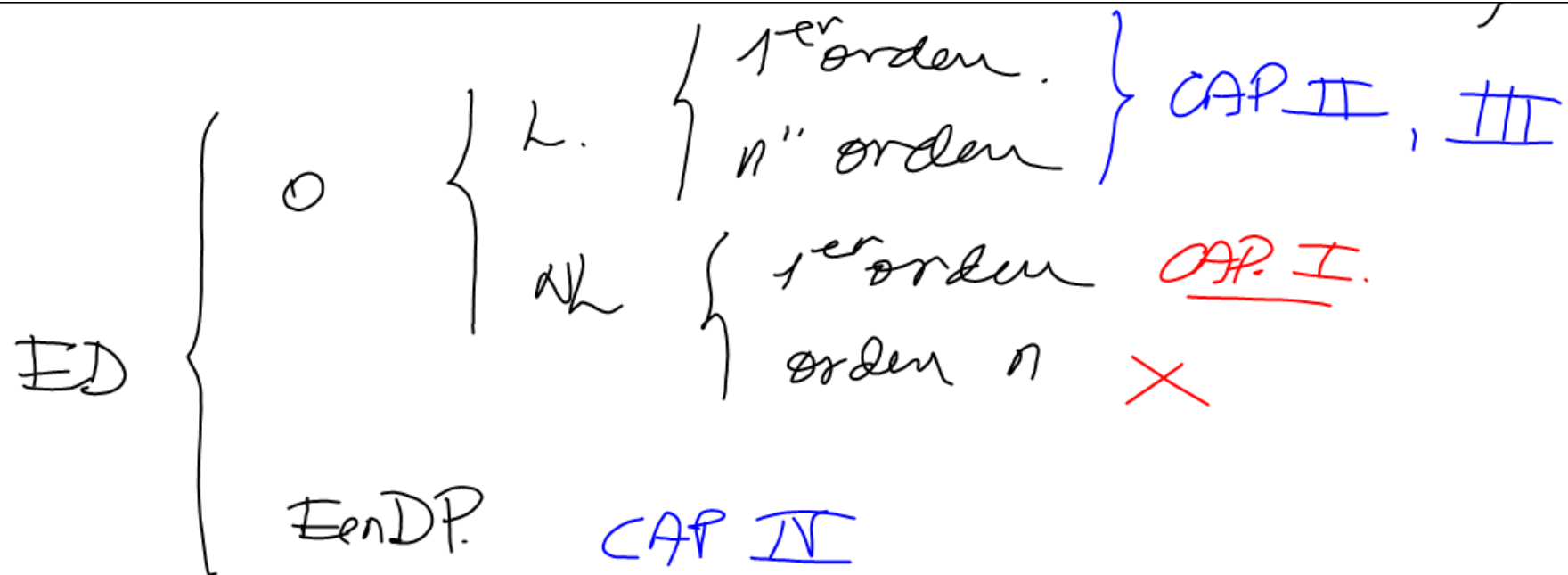
¿Cuántos tipos de Solución existen?

1- SG — única

2- SP — ∞

3- SS (cuando existe) = \neq





EDO $y(x)$ — LINEAL

$$a_0(x) \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} + a_1(x) \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}} + \dots + a_{n-1}(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + a_n(x) y = Q(x)$$

ORDEN "n"

SOL. GRAL $\rightarrow y(x) = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2 + C_3 y_3 + \dots + C_n y_n + y_{p/q}$

NO LINEALES

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + 5y = 0 \quad \frac{dy}{dx} + 8y^2 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)y = ze^{2x} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{y} = 8$$

$$\frac{d^2 \theta}{dt^2} - 5 \sin(\theta) = 0$$

$$ED \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \\ L \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Hom \\ No Hom \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{coeficientes variables} \\ \text{coef. constantes} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} + 5 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 8 \frac{dy}{dx} + 9y = 6e^{3x} \quad Q(x) \neq 0$$

No Hom.

$$\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} + 5 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 8 \frac{dy}{dx} + 9y = 0$$

$Q(x) = 0$
Hom.

Teorema Exist y Unicidad EDO(X,Y)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = F(x, y)$$

a) $F(x, y)$ es lineal y continua

b) $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$ es lineal y continua

La solución (x, y_1) será única

$$y = cx$$

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

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$c = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x}$$

