

FACULTA DE INGENIERÍA
 DIVISIÓN DE CIENCIAS BÁSICAS
 ECUACIONES DIFERENCIALES
 PRIMER EXAMEN FINAL COLEGIADO
 SEMESTRE 2012-1

EXAMEN TIPO "A"
 2011-12-05

>
 SOLUCION

> restart

1) Resuelva la ecuación diferencial

> Ecuacion := (2·x·3·y(x)) + (x·4 + y(x)·4)·diff(y(x), x) = 0

$$Ecuacion := 2x^3 y(x) + (x^4 + y(x)^4) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) = 0 \quad (1)$$

RESPUESTA 1)

> with(DEtools) :
 > odeadvisor(Ecuacion);

$$[[_homogeneous, class A], _rational, _dAlembert] \quad (2)$$

> intfactor(Ecuacion)

$$y(x) \quad (3)$$

RESOLVIENDO POR FACTOR INTEGRANTE

> FactInt := y

$$FactInt := y \quad (4)$$

> M(x, y) := 2x³y; N(x, y) := (x·4 + y·4);

$$M(x, y) := 2x^3 y$$

$$N(x, y) := x^4 + y^4 \quad (5)$$

> ComprobacionNoExacta := simplify(diff(M(x, y), y) - diff(N(x, y), x)) = 0

$$ComprobacionNoExacta := -2x^3 = 0 \quad (6)$$

> MM(x, y) := FactInt·M(x, y); NN(x, y) := expand(FactInt·N(x, y));

$$MM(x, y) := 2y^2 x^3$$

$$NN(x, y) := yx^4 + y^5 \quad (7)$$

> ComprobacionExacta := simplify(diff(MM(x, y), y) - diff(NN(x, y), x)) = 0;

$$ComprobacionExacta := 0 = 0 \quad (8)$$

> IntMM := int(MM(x, y), x);

$$IntMM := \frac{1}{2} y^2 x^4 \quad (9)$$

> SolucionUno := IntMM + int((NN(x, y) - diff(IntMM, y)), y) = CI;

$$SolucionUno := \frac{1}{2} y^2 x^4 + \frac{1}{6} y^6 = CI \quad (10)$$

> SolucionGeneralUno := lhs(SolucionUno·6) = CI;

$$SolucionGeneralUno := 3y^2 x^4 + y^6 = CI \quad (11)$$

RESOLVIENDO POR EL MÉTODO DE COEFICIENTES HOMOGÉNEOS

> Ecuacion;
(12)

$$2x^3 y(x) + (x^4 + y(x)^4) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) = 0 \quad (12)$$

> *EcuacionSeparable* := simplify(isolate(eval(subs(y(x) = x*u(x), Ecuacion)), diff(u(x), x)))

$$EcuacionSeparable := \frac{d}{dx} u(x) = -\frac{u(x) (3 + u(x)^4)}{x (1 + u(x)^4)} \quad (13)$$

> $P(u) := \frac{u (3 + u^4)}{(1 + u^4)}$

$$P(u) := \frac{u (3 + u^4)}{1 + u^4} \quad (14)$$

> *SolucionTres* := int(1/P(u), u) + int(1/x, x) = C1;

$$SolucionTres := \frac{1}{3} \ln(u) + \frac{1}{6} \ln(3 + u^4) + \ln(x) = C1 \quad (15)$$

> *SolucionCuatro* := subs(u = y/x, lhs(SolucionTres)) = C2

$$SolucionCuatro := \frac{1}{3} \ln\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \frac{1}{6} \ln\left(3 + \frac{y^4}{x^4}\right) + \ln(x) = C2 \quad (16)$$

> *SolucionGeneralDos* := expand(simplify(exp(lhs(SolucionCuatro) * 6))) = C2

$$SolucionGeneralDos := 3y^2 x^4 + y^6 = C2 \quad (17)$$

>

FIN RESPUESTA 1)

>

> restart :

2) Resuelva la ecuación diferencial

> *Ecuacion* := diff((x*diff(y(x), x) - y(x)), x) = x * (-1)

$$Ecuacion := x \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) = \frac{1}{x} \quad (18)$$

RESPUESTA 2)

> *Ecuacion2* := lhs(Ecuacion)/x = rhs(Ecuacion)/x;

$$Ecuacion2 := \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) = \frac{1}{x^2} \quad (19)$$

> *Solucion* := dsolve(Ecuacion2);

$$Solucion := y(x) = -\ln(x) + _C1 x + _C2 \quad (20)$$

FIN RESPUESTA 2)

> restart

3) Resuelva la ecuación diferencial

> *Ecuacion* := 2*diff(y(x), x\$2) - 12*diff(y(x), x) + 18*y(x) = 2*exp(3*x)

$$Ecuacion := 2 \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) \right) - 12 \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) + 18 y(x) = 2 e^{3x} \quad (21)$$

RESPUESTA 3)

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{EcuacionNormalizada} := \frac{\text{lhs}(\text{Ecuacion})}{2} = \frac{\text{rhs}(\text{Ecuacion})}{2}; \\ \text{EcuacionNormalizada} := \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) - 6 \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) + 9 y(x) = e^{3x} \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{EcuacionHomogenea} := \text{lhs}(\text{EcuacionNormalizada}) = 0; \\ \text{EcuacionHomogenea} := \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) - 6 \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) + 9 y(x) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > Q(x) := \text{rhs}(\text{EcuacionNormalizada}); \\ Q(x) := e^{3x} \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{EcuacionCaracteristica} := m \cdot 2 - 6 \cdot m + 9 = 0; \\ \text{EcuacionCaracteristica} := m^2 - 6m + 9 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{Raiz} := \text{solve}(\text{EcuacionCaracteristica}); \\ \text{Raiz} := 3, 3 \end{aligned} \quad (26)$$

CASO II. raices reales e iguales

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{Sol1} := y(x) = \exp(\text{Raiz}_1 \cdot x); \text{Sol2} := y(x) = x \cdot \exp(\text{Raiz}_1 \cdot x) \\ \text{Sol1} := y(x) = e^{3x} \\ \text{Sol2} := y(x) = x e^{3x} \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{SolucionHomogenea} := y(x) = C1 \cdot \text{rhs}(\text{Sol1}) + C2 \cdot \text{rhs}(\text{Sol2}) \\ \text{SolucionHomogenea} := y(x) = C1 e^{3x} + C2 x e^{3x} \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{SolucionNoHomogenea} := y(x) = A(x) \cdot \text{rhs}(\text{Sol1}) + B(x) \cdot \text{rhs}(\text{Sol2}); \\ \text{SolucionNoHomogenea} := y(x) = A(x) e^{3x} + B(x) x e^{3x} \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

POR EL MÉTODO DE PARÁMETROS VARIABLES

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{with}(\text{linalg}) : \\ > \text{AA} := \text{wronskian}([\text{rhs}(\text{Sol1}), \text{rhs}(\text{Sol2})], x); \\ \text{AA} := \begin{bmatrix} e^{3x} & x e^{3x} \\ 3 e^{3x} & e^{3x} + 3 x e^{3x} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (30)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{BB} := \text{array}([0, Q(x)]) \\ \text{BB} := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & e^{3x} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{SOL} := \text{linsolve}(\text{AA}, \text{BB}) \\ \text{SOL} := \begin{bmatrix} -x & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (32)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{Aprima} := \text{SOL}_1; \text{Bprima} := \text{SOL}_2; \\ \text{Aprima} := -x \\ \text{Bprima} := 1 \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > A(x) := \text{int}(\text{Aprima}, x) + C1; B(x) := \text{int}(\text{Bprima}, x) + C2; \\ A(x) := -\frac{1}{2} x^2 + C1 \\ B(x) := x + C2 \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

$$\begin{aligned} > \text{simplify}(\text{SolucionNoHomogenea}); \\ \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^{3x} (x^2 + 2 C1 + 2 x C2) \quad (35)$$

FIN RESPUESTA 3)

> restart

4) Resuelva el problema de valores iniciales

> Sistema := diff(x(t), t) = -5·x(t) - y(t), diff(y(t), t) = 4·x(t) - y(t) : Sistema₁; Sistema₂;

$$\frac{d}{dt} x(t) = -5 x(t) - y(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} y(t) = 4 x(t) - y(t)$$

(36)

> Condiciones := x(1) = 0, y(1) = 1;

$$\text{Condiciones} := x(1) = 0, y(1) = 1$$

(37)

RESPUESTA 4)

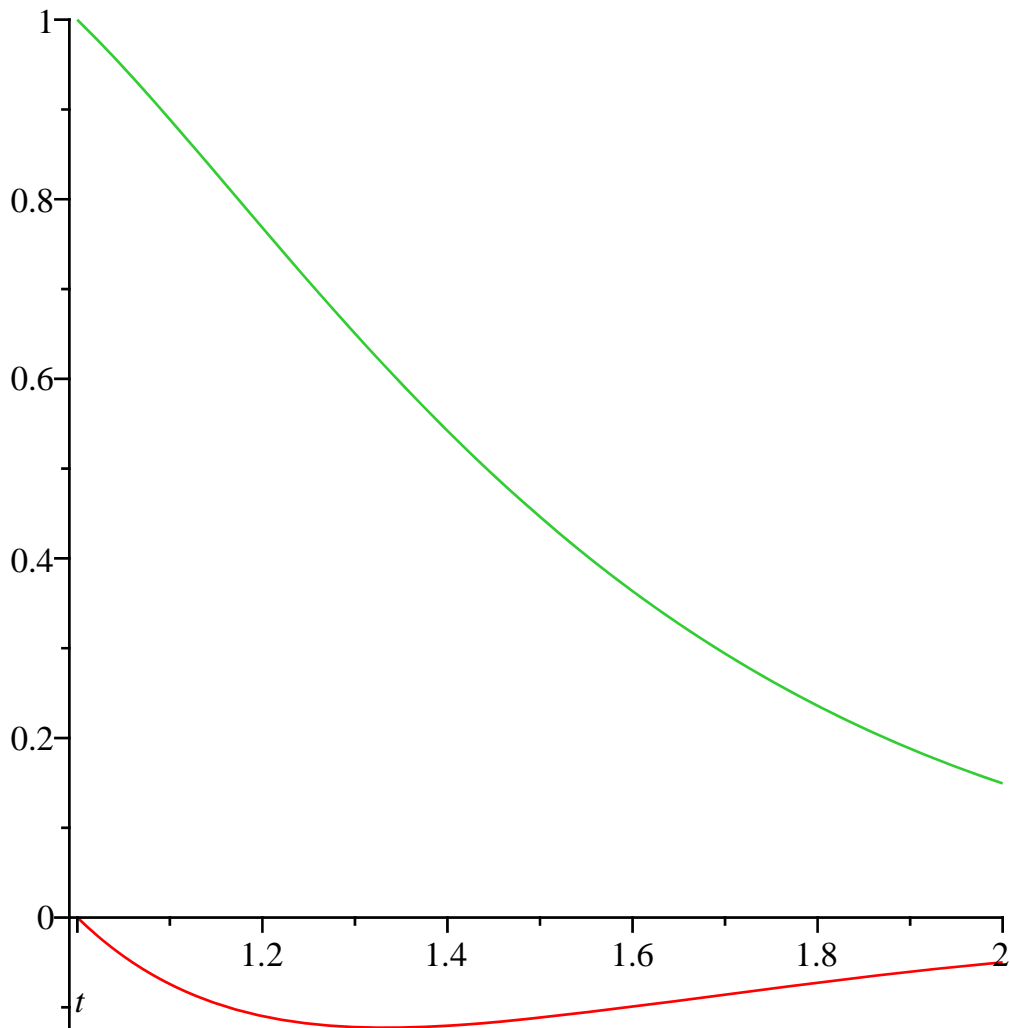
> Solucion := dsolve({Sistema, Condiciones}) : Solucion₁; Solucion₂;

$$x(t) = e^{-3t} \left(\frac{1}{e^{-3}} - \frac{t}{e^{-3}} \right)$$

$$y(t) = -e^{-3t} \left(\frac{1}{e^{-3}} - \frac{2t}{e^{-3}} \right)$$

(38)

> plot([rhs(Solucion₁), rhs(Solucion₂)], t = 1 .. 2);



FIN RESPUESTA 4)

> restart

5) Resuelva el problema de valor inicial

> Ecuacion := diff(y(t), t) = -2*y(t) + exp(-t + 2) * Heaviside(t - 2);

$$\text{Ecuacion} := \frac{d}{dt} y(t) = -2 y(t) + e^{-t+2} \text{Heaviside}(t-2) \quad (39)$$

> Condicion := y(0) = 3;

$$\text{Condicion} := y(0) = 3 \quad (40)$$

RESPUESTA 5)

> with(inttrans) :

> TransLapEcuacion := subs(Condicion, laplace(Ecuacion, t, s));

$$\text{TransLapEcuacion} := s \text{laplace}(y(t), t, s) - 3 = -2 \text{laplace}(y(t), t, s) + \frac{e^{-2s}}{1+s} \quad (41)$$

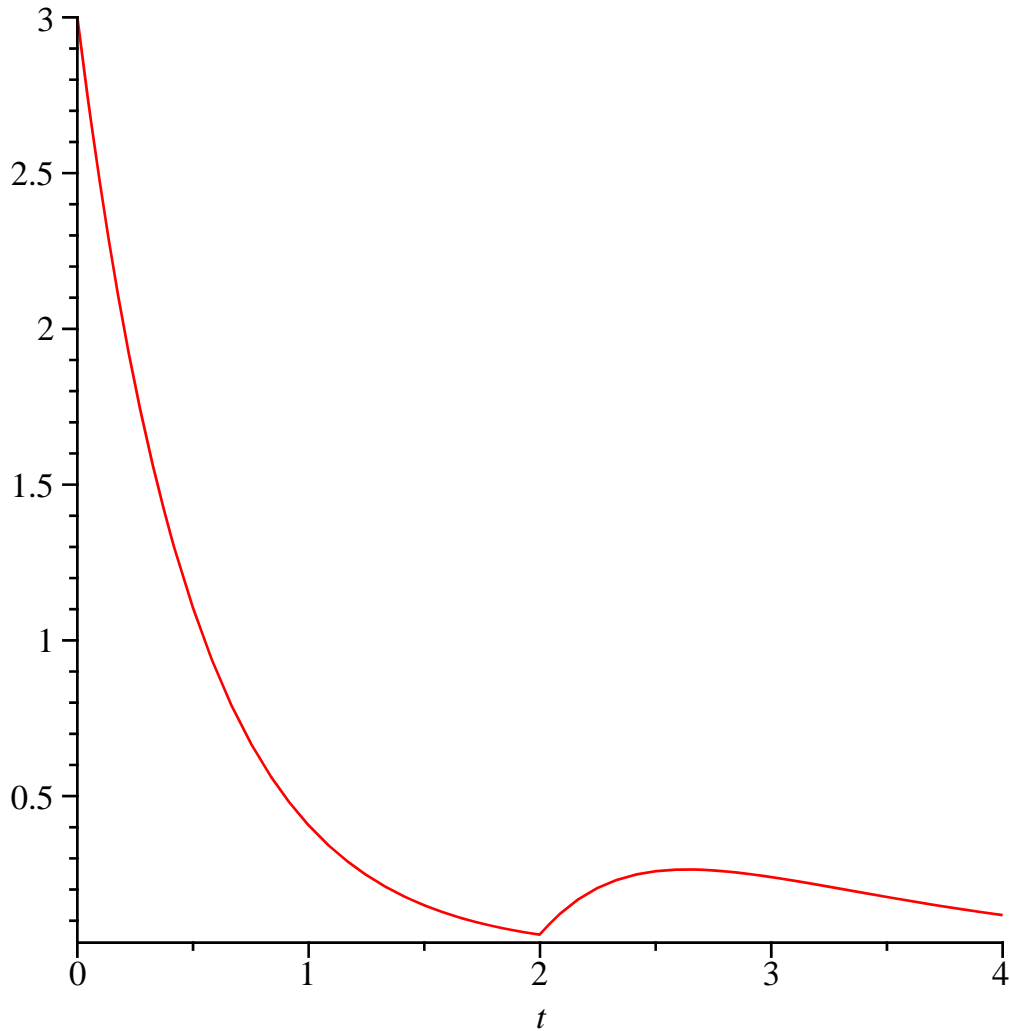
> TransLapSolucion := simplify(isolate(TransLapEcuacion, laplace(y(t), t, s)));

$$\text{TransLapSolucion} := \text{laplace}(y(t), t, s) = \frac{3 + 3s + e^{-2s}}{(1+s)(s+2)} \quad (42)$$

> Solucion := invlaplace(TransLapSolucion, s, t)

$$\text{Solucion} := y(t) = 3 e^{-2t} + \text{Heaviside}(t-2) (-e^{-2t+4} + e^{-t+2}) \quad (43)$$

```
> plot(rhs(Solucion), t=0..4);
```



FIN RESPUESTA 5)

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> restart
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6) Obtener la función inversa

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> F(s) := (s - 3*exp(-s)) / (s^2 + 6*s + 16);
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$$F(s) := \frac{s - 3 e^{-s}}{s^2 + 6 s + 16} \quad (44)$$

RESPUESTA 6)

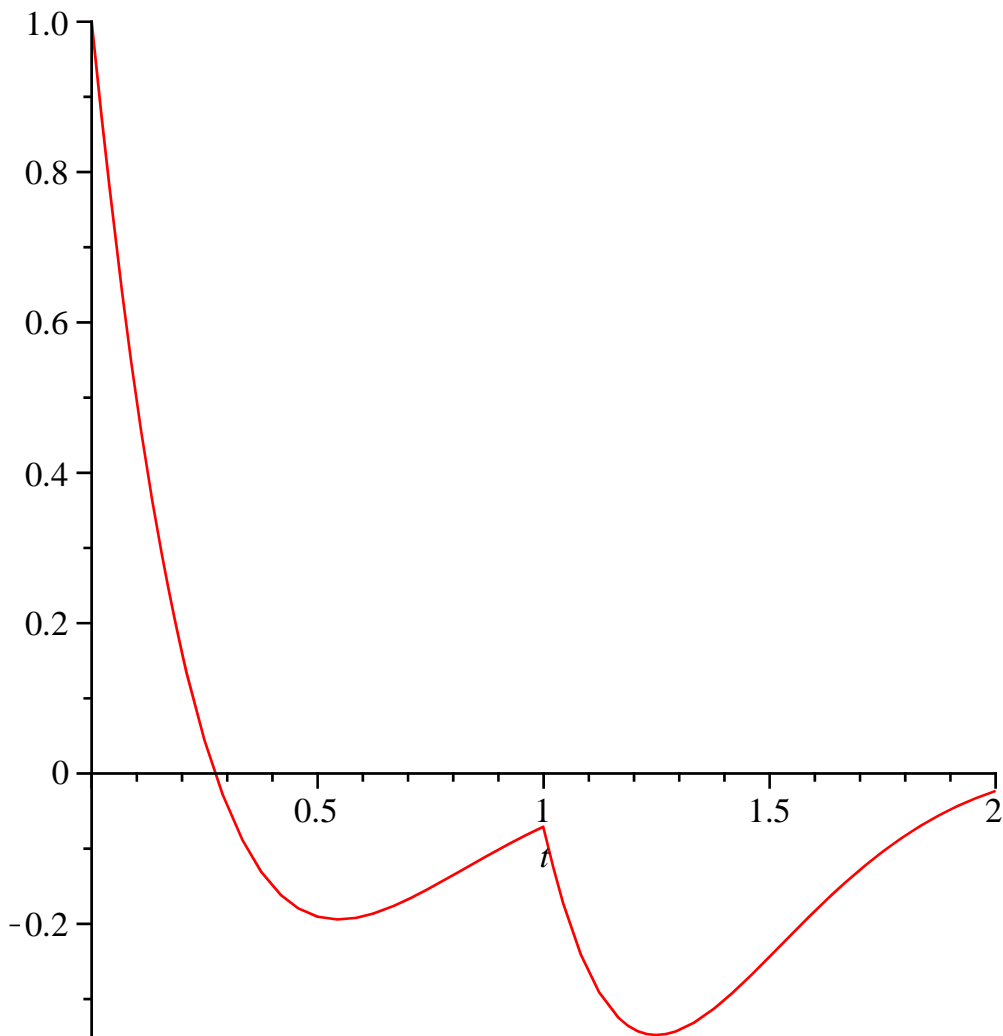
```
> with(intrans) :
```

```
> f(t) := invlaplace(F(s), s, t)
```

$$f(t) := -\frac{3}{7} \text{Heaviside}(t-1) \sqrt{7} e^{-3t+3} \sin(\sqrt{7}(t-1)) + \frac{1}{7} (7 \cos(\sqrt{7} t) \quad (45)$$

$$- 3 \sqrt{7} \sin(\sqrt{7} t)) e^{-3t}$$

```
> plot(f(t), t=0..2)
```



FIN RESPUESTA 6)

> restart

7) Resuelva la ecuación en derivadas parciales, para una constante de separación positiva

> Ecuacion := diff(u(x, t), x\$2) - u(x, t) = diff(u(x, t), t)

$$\text{Ecuacion} := \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} u(x, t) - u(x, t) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} u(x, t) \quad (46)$$

RESPUESTA 7)

> EcuacionSeparable := simplify(eval(subs(u(x, t) = F(x) · G(t), Ecuacion)))

$$\text{EcuacionSeparable} := G(t) \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} F(x) - F(x) \right) = F(x) \left(\frac{d}{dt} G(t) \right) \quad (47)$$

OPCIÓN UNO

> EcuacionSeparada := $\frac{\text{lhs}(\text{EcuacionSeparable})}{F(x) \cdot G(t)} = \frac{\text{rhs}(\text{EcuacionSeparable})}{F(x) \cdot G(t)}$

$$\text{EcuacionSeparada} := \frac{\frac{d^2}{dx^2} F(x) - F(x)}{F(x)} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} G(t)}{G(t)} \quad (48)$$

> EcuacionX := lhs(EcuacionSeparada) = alpha; EcuacionT := rhs(EcuacionSeparada)

= alpha;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EcuacionX} &:= \frac{\frac{d^2}{dx^2} F(x) - F(x)}{F(x)} = \alpha \\ \text{EcuacionT} &:= \frac{\frac{d}{dt} G(t)}{G(t)} = \alpha \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

> *SolucionXpositiva* := dsolve(subs(alpha = beta·2, EcuacionX)); *SolucionTpositiva* := dsolve(subs(alpha = beta·2, EcuacionT));

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SolucionXpositiva} &:= F(x) = _C1 \sin\left(\sqrt{-1 - \beta^2} x\right) + _C2 \cos\left(\sqrt{-1 - \beta^2} x\right) \\ \text{SolucionTpositiva} &:= G(t) = _C1 e^{\beta^2 t} \end{aligned} \quad (50)$$

> *SolucionGeneralPositiva* := u(x, t) = rhs(*SolucionXpositiva*) · subs(_C1 = 1, rhs(*SolucionTpositiva*));

$$\text{SolucionGeneralPositiva} := u(x, t) = \left(_C1 \sin\left(\sqrt{-1 - \beta^2} x\right) + _C2 \cos\left(\sqrt{-1 - \beta^2} x\right) \right) e^{\beta^2 t} \quad (51)$$

OPCIÓN DOS

> *EcuacionSeparadaDos* := simplify\left(\frac{(lhs(EcuacionSeparable) + F(x) \cdot G(t))}{F(x) \cdot G(t)}\right)

= simplify\left(\frac{(rhs(EcuacionSeparable) + F(x) \cdot G(t))}{F(x) \cdot G(t)}\right)

$$\text{EcuacionSeparadaDos} := \frac{\frac{d^2}{dx^2} F(x)}{F(x)} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt} G(t) + G(t)}{G(t)} \quad (52)$$

> *EcuacionXdos* := lhs(*EcuacionSeparadaDos*) = alpha; *EcuacionTdos* := rhs(*EcuacionSeparadaDos*) = alpha;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{EcuacionXdos} &:= \frac{\frac{d^2}{dx^2} F(x)}{F(x)} = \alpha \\ \text{EcuacionTdos} &:= \frac{\frac{d}{dt} G(t) + G(t)}{G(t)} = \alpha \end{aligned} \quad (53)$$

> *SolucionXdosPositiva* := dsolve(subs(alpha = beta·2, EcuacionXdos)); *SolucionTdosPositiva* := dsolve(subs(alpha = beta·2, EcuacionTdos));

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SolucionXdosPositiva} &:= F(x) = _C1 e^{-\beta x} + _C2 e^{\beta x} \\ \text{SolucionTdosPositiva} &:= G(t) = _C1 e^{(\beta-1)(\beta+1)t} \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

> *SolucionGeneralDosPositiva* := u(x, t) = rhs(*SolucionXdosPositiva*) · subs(_C1 = 1, rhs(*SolucionTdosPositiva*));

$$\text{SolucionGeneralDosPositiva} := u(x, t) = \left(_C1 e^{-\beta x} + _C2 e^{\beta x} \right) e^{(\beta-1)(\beta+1)t} \quad (55)$$

>

FIN REPUESTA 7)

> restart

FIN EXAMEN FINAL

L>