

Examen Ecuaciones Diferenciales

FINAL

Grupo 13

Semestre 2025-1

Fila B

> restart

2b) Resuelva el problema del valor inicial

> $Ecua := \log(x) \cdot y' - \frac{1}{x} \cdot y = \log(x)^2$

$$Ecua := \ln(x) \left(\frac{d}{dx} y(x) \right) - \frac{y(x)}{x} = \ln(x)^2 \quad (1)$$

> $CondIni := y(3) = 1$

$$CondIni := y(3) = 1 \quad (2)$$

RESPUESTA

> $EcuaDos := \text{expand}\left(\frac{lhs(Ecua)}{\log(x)} = \frac{rhs(Ecua)}{\log(x)}\right)$

$$EcuaDos := \frac{d}{dx} y(x) - \frac{y(x)}{\ln(x) x} = \ln(x) \quad (3)$$

Ecuación Diferencial Lineal primer orden coeficientes variables no-homogenea

> $EcuaHom := lhs(EcuaDos) = 0$

$$EcuaHom := \frac{d}{dx} y(x) - \frac{y(x)}{\ln(x) x} = 0 \quad (4)$$

> $Q := rhs(EcuaDos)$

$$Q := \ln(x) \quad (5)$$

> $P := -\frac{1}{\ln(x) x}$

$$P := -\frac{1}{\ln(x) x} \quad (6)$$

> $SolHom := y(x) = _C1 \cdot \exp(-\text{int}(P, x))$

$$SolHom := y(x) = _C1 \ln(x) \quad (7)$$

> $SolGral := y(x) = rhs(SolHom) + \exp(-\text{int}(P, x)) \cdot \text{int}(\exp(\text{int}(P, x)) \cdot Q, x)$

$$SolGral := y(x) = _C1 \ln(x) + \ln(x) x \quad (8)$$

> $Comprobar := \text{simplify}(\text{eval}(\text{subs}(y(x) = rhs(SolGral), lhs(Ecua) - rhs(Ecua) = 0)))$

$$Comprobar := 0 = 0 \quad (9)$$

> $CondIni$

$$y(3) = 1 \quad (10)$$

> $Para := \text{expand}(\text{isolate}(\text{subs}(x = 3, y(3) = 1, SolGral), _C1))$

$$Para := _C1 = \frac{1}{\ln(3)} - 3 \quad (11)$$

> $SolPart := \text{expand}(\text{subs}(_C1 = rhs(Para), SolGral))$

$$\text{SolPart} := y(x) = \frac{\ln(x)}{\ln(3)} - 3 \ln(x) + \ln(x) x \quad (12)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{ComprobarDos} := \text{subs}(x=3, \text{SolPart}) \\ &\quad \text{ComprobarDos} := y(3) = 1 \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{SolPartDos} := \frac{y(x)}{\log(x)} - x = \frac{1}{\log(3)} - 3 \\ &\quad \text{SolPartDos} := \frac{y(x)}{\ln(x)} - x = \frac{1}{\ln(3)} - 3 \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

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2b) Obtenga la solución general

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{Ecua} := y'' + 5 \cdot y' + 6 \cdot y = \sin(x)^2 \\ &\quad \text{Ecua} := \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) + 5 \frac{d}{dx} y(x) + 6 y(x) = \sin(x)^2 \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

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RESPUESTA

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{EcuaHom} := \text{lhs}(\text{Ecua}) = 0 \\ &\quad \text{EcuaHom} := \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) + 5 \frac{d}{dx} y(x) + 6 y(x) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> Q := \text{rhs}(\text{Ecua}) \\ &\quad Q := \sin(x)^2 \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{EcuaCarac} := m^2 + 5 \cdot m + 6 = 0 \\ &\quad \text{EcuaCarac} := m^2 + 5 m + 6 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{Raiz} := \text{solve}(\text{EcuaCarac}) \\ &\quad \text{Raiz} := -2, -3 \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> yy[1] := \exp(\text{Raiz}[1] \cdot x); yy[2] := \exp(\text{Raiz}[2] \cdot x) \\ &\quad yy_1 := e^{-2x} \\ &\quad yy_2 := e^{-3x} \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

> with(linalg) :

$$\begin{aligned} &> WW := \text{wronskian}([yy[1], yy[2]], x) \\ &\quad WW := \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2x} & e^{-3x} \\ -2 e^{-2x} & -3 e^{-3x} \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> BB := \text{array}([0, Q]) \\ &\quad BB := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & \sin(x)^2 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

$$> \text{Para} := \text{linsolve}(WW, BB)$$

$$Para := \left[\frac{\sin(x)^2}{e^{-2x}} - \frac{\sin(x)^2}{e^{-3x}} \right] \quad (23)$$

> Aprima := Para[1]; Bprima := Para[2]

$$Aprima := \frac{\sin(x)^2}{e^{-2x}}$$

$$Bprima := -\frac{\sin(x)^2}{e^{-3x}} \quad (24)$$

> SolGral := y(x) = simplify((int(Aprima, x) + _C1)·yy[1] + (int(Bprima, x) + _C2)·yy[2])

$$SolGral := y(x) = \frac{\sin(x)^2}{52} - \frac{5 \sin(x) \cos(x)}{52} + \frac{23}{312} + e^{-2x} _C1 + e^{-3x} _C2 \quad (25)$$

> comprobar := simplify(eval(subs(y(x) = rhs(SolGral), lhs(Ecua) - rhs(Ecua) = 0)))
comprobar := 0 = 0

(26)

> restart

3a) Resolver

> Ecua := diff(y(t), t\$2) + y(t) = 4·Dirac(t - 2·Pi)

$$Ecua := \frac{d^2}{dt^2} y(t) + y(t) = 4 \text{Dirac}(t - 2\pi) \quad (27)$$

> CondIni := y(0) = 1, D(y)(0) = 1

$$CondIni := y(0) = 1, D(y)(0) = 1 \quad (28)$$

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RESPUESTA

> with(inttrans) :

> EcuaTL := subs(CondIni, laplace(Ecua, t, s))

$$EcuaTL := s^2 \mathcal{L}(y(t), t, s) - 1 - s + \mathcal{L}(y(t), t, s) = 4 e^{-2s\pi} \quad (29)$$

> SolTL := isolate(EcuaTL, laplace(y(t), t, s))

$$SolTL := \mathcal{L}(y(t), t, s) = \frac{4 e^{-2s\pi} + s + 1}{s^2 + 1} \quad (30)$$

> SolPart := invlaplace(SolTL, s, t)

$$SolPart := y(t) = \cos(t) + \sin(t) (1 + 4 \text{Heaviside}(t - 2\pi)) \quad (31)$$

> CondIniUno := simplify(subs(t=0, SolPart))

$$CondIniUno := y(0) = 1 \quad (32)$$

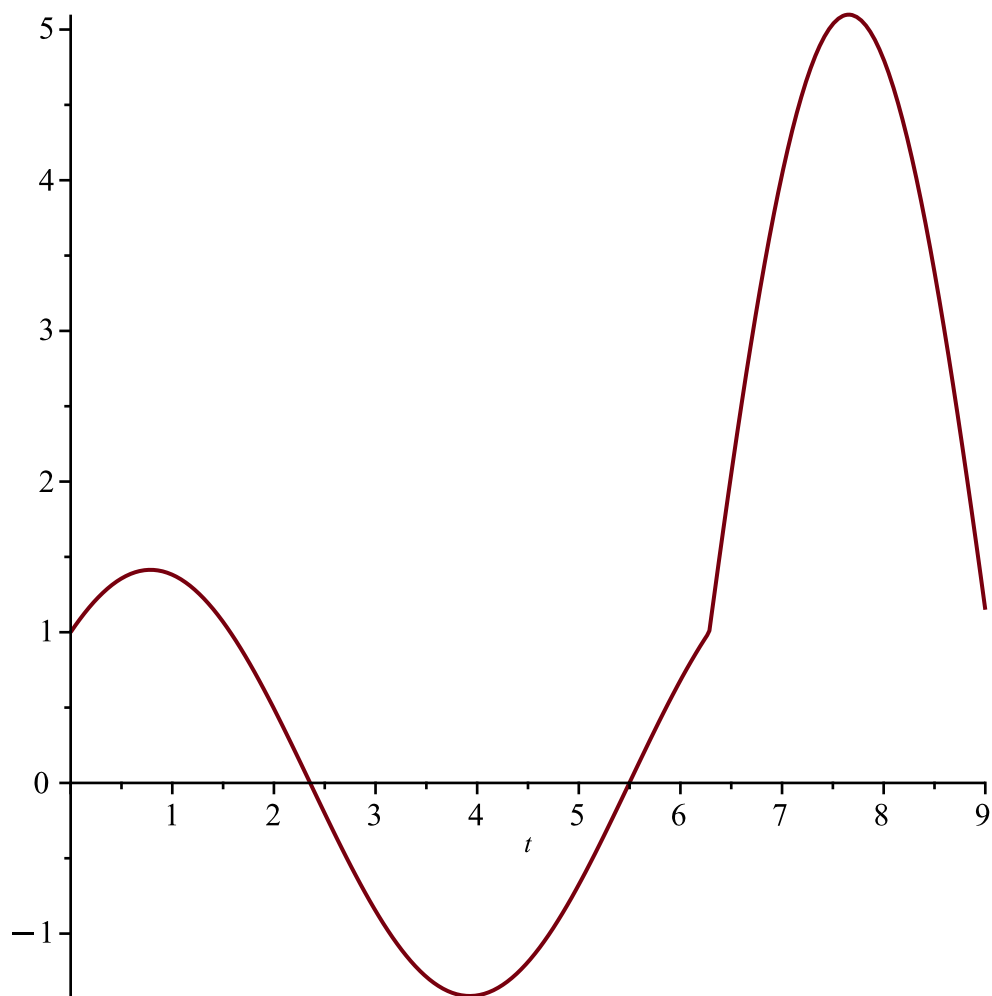
> CondIniDos := D(y)(0) = simplify(rhs(subs(t=0, diff(SolPart, t))))

$$CondIniDos := D(y)(0) = 1 \quad (33)$$

> Comprobar := simplify(eval(subs(y(t) = rhs(SolPart), lhs(Ecua) - rhs(Ecua) = 0)))

$$Comprobar := 0 = 0 \quad (34)$$

> plot(rhs(SolPart), t=0..9)



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> restart
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4b) Determine el sistema equivalente y resuélvalo de
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> Ecua := y'' + 4·y' + 4·y = 8
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$$Ecua := \frac{d^2}{dx^2} y(x) + 4 \frac{d}{dx} y(x) + 4 y(x) = 8 \quad (35)$$

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RESPUESTA
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> Sistema := diff(y[1](x), x) = y[2](x), diff(y[2](x), x) = -4·y[1](x) - 4·y[2](x) + 8 :  
Sistema[1]; Sistema[2]
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$$\frac{d}{dx} y_1(x) = y_2(x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} y_2(x) = -4 y_1(x) - 4 y_2(x) + 8 \quad (36)$$

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> AA := array([ [0, 1], [ -4, -4] ])
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(37)

$$AA := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \quad (37)$$

> $Xcero := array([_C1, _C2])$

$$Xcero := \begin{bmatrix} _C1 & _C2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (38)$$

> $BB := array([0, 8])$

$$BB := \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 8 \end{bmatrix} \quad (39)$$

> $with(linalg) :$

> $MatExp := exponential(AA, x)$

$$MatExp := \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2x} + 2x e^{-2x} & x e^{-2x} \\ -4x e^{-2x} & e^{-2x} - 2x e^{-2x} \end{bmatrix} \quad (40)$$

> $SolHom := evalm(MatExp \&* Xcero) : y[1](x) = simplify(SolHom[1]); y[2](x) = simplify(SolHom[2])$

$$y_1(x) = e^{-2x} (2x _C1 + _C2 x + _C1)$$

$$y_2(x) = ((-2x + 1) _C2 - 4x _C1) e^{-2x} \quad (41)$$

> $ComprobarUno := simplify(subs(x=0, y[1](x) = SolHom[1]))$

$$ComprobarUno := y_1(0) = _C1 \quad (42)$$

> $ComprobarDos := simplify(subs(x=0, y[2](x) = SolHom[2]))$

$$ComprobarDos := y_2(0) = _C2 \quad (43)$$

> $MatExpTau := map(rcurry(eval, x = x - tau'), MatExp)$

$$MatExpTau := \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2x+2\tau} + 2(x-\tau) e^{-2x+2\tau} & (x-\tau) e^{-2x+2\tau} \\ -4(x-\tau) e^{-2x+2\tau} & e^{-2x+2\tau} - 2(x-\tau) e^{-2x+2\tau} \end{bmatrix} \quad (44)$$

> $ProdTau := evalm(MatExpTau \&* BB)$

$$ProdTau := \begin{bmatrix} 8(x-\tau) e^{-2x+2\tau} & 8e^{-2x+2\tau} - 16(x-\tau) e^{-2x+2\tau} \end{bmatrix} \quad (45)$$

> $SolNoHom := simplify(map(int, ProdTau, tau = 0..x)) : y[1](x) = SolNoHom[1]; y[2](x) = SolNoHom[2]$

$$y_1(x) = 2 + (-4x - 2) e^{-2x}$$

$$y_2(x) = 8x e^{-2x} \quad (46)$$

> $ComprobarCinco := simplify(subs(x=0, y[1](x) = SolNoHom[1]))$

$$ComprobarCinco := y_1(0) = 0 \quad (47)$$

> $ComprobarSeis := simplify(subs(x=0, y[2](x) = SolNoHom[2]))$

$$ComprobarSeis := y_2(0) = 0 \quad (48)$$

> $SolFinal[1] := y[1](x) = simplify(SolHom[1] + SolNoHom[1]); SolFinal[2] := y[2](x) = simplify(SolHom[2] + SolNoHom[2])$

$$SolFinal_1 := y_1(x) = 2 + ((2_C1 + _C2 - 4)x + _C1 - 2) e^{-2x}$$

$$SolFinal_2 := y_2(x) = e^{-2x} (-4x _C1 - 2_C2 x + _C2 + 8x) \quad (49)$$

> Sistema[1]

$$\frac{d}{dx} y_1(x) = y_2(x) \quad (50)$$

> ComprobarTres := simplify(eval(subs(y[1](x) = rhs(SolFinal[1]), y[2](x) = rhs(SolFinal[2]), lhs(Sistema[1]) - rhs(Sistema[1]) = 0)))
ComprobarTres := 0 = 0

(51)

> Sistema[2]

$$\frac{d}{dx} y_2(x) = -4 y_1(x) - 4 y_2(x) + 8 \quad (52)$$

> ComprobarCuatro := simplify(eval(subs(y[1](x) = rhs(SolFinal[1]), y[2](x) = rhs(SolFinal[2]), lhs(Sistema[2]) - rhs(Sistema[2]) = 0)))
ComprobarCuatro := 0 = 0

(53)

> restart

5b) Mediante separación de variables y con constante positiva

> Ecua := diff(u(x, t), t) = 2 * diff(u(x, t), x\$2)

$$Ecua := \frac{\partial}{\partial t} u(x, t) = 2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} u(x, t) \quad (54)$$

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RESPUESTA

> EcuacionSeparable := eval(subs(u(x, t) = F(x) * G(t), Ecua))

$$EcuacionSeparable := F(x) \left(\frac{d}{dt} G(t) \right) = 2 \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} F(x) \right) G(t) \quad (55)$$

> EcuaSeparada := lhs(EcuacionSeparable) / (F(x) * G(t)) = rhs(EcuacionSeparable) / (F(x) * G(t))

$$EcuaSeparada := \frac{\frac{d}{dt} G(t)}{G(t)} = \frac{2 \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} F(x) \right)}{F(x)} \quad (56)$$

> EcuaX := rhs(EcuaSeparada) = β²

$$EcuaX := \frac{2 \left(\frac{d^2}{dx^2} F(x) \right)}{F(x)} = \beta^2 \quad (57)$$

> EcuaT := lhs(EcuaSeparada) = β²

$$EcuaT := \frac{\frac{d}{dt} G(t)}{G(t)} = \beta^2 \quad (58)$$

> SolX := dsolve(EcuaX)

$$SolX := F(x) = c_1 e^{\frac{\sqrt{2} \beta x}{2}} + c_2 e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2} \beta x}{2}} \quad (59)$$

> SolT := dsolve(EcuaT)

(60)

$$\text{SolT} := G(t) = c_1 e^{\beta^2 t} \quad (60)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{SolGral} := u(x, t) = \text{rhs}(\text{SolX}) \cdot \text{subs}(c_1 = 1, \text{rhs}(\text{SolT})) \\ &\text{SolGral} := u(x, t) = \left(c_1 e^{\frac{\sqrt{2} \beta x}{2}} + c_2 e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2} \beta x}{2}} \right) e^{\beta^2 t} \end{aligned} \quad (61)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{Ecua} \\ &\frac{\partial}{\partial t} u(x, t) = 2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} u(x, t) \end{aligned} \quad (62)$$

$$\begin{aligned} &> \text{Comprobar} := \text{simplify}(\text{eval}(\text{subs}(u(x, t) = \text{rhs}(\text{SolGral}), \text{lhs}(\text{Ecua}) - \text{rhs}(\text{Ecua}) = 0))) \\ &\text{Comprobar} := 0 = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (63)$$

> restart

FIN EXAMEN

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