

Solución parcial 2B 2018 - 1

$$1. \quad (2y^2 + 3x) dx + 2xy dy = 0 \quad (i)$$

a) $M_y = 4y \neq N_x = 2y$ (0.3) no es exacta

b) $\frac{M_y - N_x}{N} = \frac{2y}{2xy} = \frac{1}{x} \quad (0.2)$

$$\mu = e^{\int \frac{M_y - N_x}{N} dx} = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = e^{\ln x} = x. \quad \boxed{\mu = x} \quad (0.2)$$

$$\underbrace{(2xy^2 + 3x^2)}_M dx + \underbrace{2x^2y}_N dy = 0$$

$$\bar{M}_y = 4xy = \bar{N}_x = 4xy \quad ! \text{ Exacta!} \quad (0.2)$$

c) $f_x = 2xy^2 + 3x^2 \quad ① \quad f_y = 2x^2y \quad ② \quad (0.1)$

Integrando en ① con respecto a x :

$$f(x,y) = x^2y^2 + x^3 + g(y). \quad ③ \quad (0.1)$$

Derivando en ③ con respecto a xy :

$$f_y = 2x^2y + g'(y) \quad ④ \quad (0.1)$$

Igualando ④ con ②:

$$2x^2y + g'(y) = 2x^2y$$

$$g'(y) = 0$$

$$\boxed{g(y) = C} \quad ⑤ \quad (0.1)$$

sustituyendo ⑤ en ③: $f(x,y) = x^2y^2 + x^3 + C \quad (0.1)$

Solución:

$$\boxed{x^2y^2 + x^3 = K} \quad (0.1)$$

$$2. \quad y_1 = e^x, \quad y_2 = e^{3x}, \quad y_3 = e^{4x}$$

a)

$$y_1 \text{ es solución: } y_1 = e^x, \quad y_1' = e^x, \quad y_1'' = e^x, \quad y_1''' = e^x \quad (0.2)$$

$$e^x - 8e^x + 19e^x - 12e^x = 20e^x - 20e^x = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

$$y_2 \text{ es solución: } y_2 = e^{3x}, \quad y_2' = 3e^{3x}, \quad y_2'' = 9e^{3x}, \quad y_2''' = 27e^{3x} \quad (0.2)$$

$$27e^{3x} - 8(9e^{3x}) + 19(3e^{3x}) - 12(e^{3x}) = 27e^{3x} - 72e^{3x} + 57e^{3x} - 12e^{3x} = 0$$

$$y_3 \text{ es solución: } y_3 = e^{4x}, \quad y_3' = 4e^{4x}, \quad y_3'' = 16e^{4x}, \quad y_3''' = 64e^{4x} \quad (0.2)$$

$$64e^{4x} - 8(16e^{4x}) + 19(4e^{4x}) - 12e^{4x} = 64e^{4x} - 128e^{4x} + 86e^{4x} - 12e^{4x} = 0 \quad \checkmark$$

Vemos que $\{y_1, y_2, y_3\}$ es linearmente independiente.

$$W(y_1, y_2, y_3) = \begin{vmatrix} e^x & e^{3x} & e^{4x} \\ e^x & 3e^{3x} & 4e^{4x} \\ e^x & 9e^{3x} & 16e^{4x} \end{vmatrix} = e^x \cdot e^{3x} \cdot e^{4x} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 9 & 16 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= e^{8x} \left[1 \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 9 & 16 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 16 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 9 \end{vmatrix} \right]$$

$$= e^{8x} [12 - 12 + 6] = 6e^{8x} \neq 0 \quad \text{para todo } x \in (-\infty, \infty). \quad (\text{C.A.})$$

Por tanto $\{y_1, y_2, y_3\}$ es un conjunto fundamental de soluciones.

$$\text{para } y''' - 8y'' + 19y' - 12y = 0.$$

$$b) \quad y(x) = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{3x} + c_3 e^{4x}. \quad (0.6)$$

3. $V_0 = 100 \text{ gal}$. Sea $X(t)$: Cantidad de sal (en libras) en el tiempo t .
 $X_0 = X(0) = 0$

$$c_e = t \text{ lib/gal}$$

$$r_e = 2 \text{ gal/min} \quad (0.5)$$

$$r_s = 1 \text{ gal/min}$$

El volumen en el tiempo t está dado por: $V(t) = 100 + t \quad (0.3)$

La concentración de salida está dada por: $c(t) = \frac{X(t)}{100+t} \quad (0.3)$

Luego

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = (2 \text{ gal/min})(1 \text{ lib/gal}) - (1 \text{ gal/min}) \left(\frac{x(t)}{100+t} \cdot \text{lib/gal} \right).$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2 - \frac{1}{100+t} x$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{1}{100+t} x = 2 \\ x(0) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (0.5)$$