

① $\frac{dy}{dx} - 4xy^3 = 0, y(-1) = 1/2.$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4xy^3 \rightarrow \frac{dy}{y^3} = 4x dx \rightarrow \int y^{-3} dy = \int 4x dx \rightarrow \frac{y^{-2}}{-2} = 2x^2 + C$

$\rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} = 2x^2 + C.$

Usando $x = -1, y = 1/2: -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(1/2)^2} = 2(-1)^2 + C \rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} = 2 + C$

$\rightarrow -2 = 2 + C \rightarrow C = -4.$

\rightarrow La solución del PVI es: $-\frac{1}{2}y^{-2} = 2x^2 - 4$ o equivalentemente

$2x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 = 4.$

② $x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - 3y = 6x^5 e^{2x}, x > 0.$

$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{3}{x}y = 6x^4 e^{2x},$

$f(x) = -\frac{3}{x},$

$\mu(x) = e^{\int -\frac{3}{x} dx} = e^{-3 \ln(x)} = e^{\ln(x^{-3})} = x^{-3}$

$\mu(x) = x^{-3}$
 $x^{-3}y = \int 6x^4 e^{2x} x^{-3} dx \Rightarrow x^{-3}y = 6 \int x e^{2x} dx + C$

$x^{-3}y = 6 [x \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - \int \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} dx] + C = 3x e^{2x} - \frac{3}{2} e^{2x} + C$

$y = 3x^4 e^{2x} - \frac{3}{2} x^3 e^{2x} + Cx^3.$

③ $3x^2 y dx + (2y + 4x^3) dy = 0, y > 0.$

$M = 3x^2 y, N = 2y + 4x^3$

$M_y = 3x^2, N_x = 12x^2 \Rightarrow$ La ED no es exacta ($M_y \neq N_x$).

$\frac{N_x - M_y}{M} = \frac{12x^2 - 3x^2}{3x^2 y} = \frac{9x^2}{3x^2 y} = \frac{3}{y} \Rightarrow \mu(y) = e^{\int \frac{3}{y} dy} = e^{3 \ln(y)} = e^{\ln(y^3)} = y^3$

$\Rightarrow \mu(y) = y^3$ es un factor integrante para la ED.

Multiplicando la ED por $\mu = y^3: [3x^2 y^4 dx + (2y^4 + 4x^3 y^3) dy = 0]$ (#)

$\bar{M} = 3x^2 y^4, \bar{N} = 2y^4 + 4x^3 y^3, \bar{M}_y = 12x^2 y^3, \bar{N}_x = 12x^2 y^3 \Rightarrow \bar{M}_y = \bar{N}_x$

\Rightarrow La ED (#) es exacta.

Buscamos $f(x,y): \left\{ \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \bar{M} = 3x^2 y^4 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= \bar{N} = 2y^4 + 4x^3 y^3 \end{aligned} \right.$ ②

① $\Rightarrow f(x,y) = \int 3x^2 y^4 dx + g(y) = 3 \frac{x^3}{3} y^4 + g(y) \Rightarrow f(x,y) = x^3 y^4 + g(y)$ ③

③ $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 4x^3 y^3 + g'(y) \stackrel{②}{=} 2y^4 + 4x^3 y^3 \Rightarrow g'(y) = 2y^4 \Rightarrow g(y) = \int 2y^4 dy = \frac{2}{5} y^5$

$\Rightarrow g(y) = \frac{2}{5} y^5 \Rightarrow f(x,y) = x^3 y^4 + \frac{2}{5} y^5 \Rightarrow$ La solución general de la ED es:
 $x^3 y^4 + \frac{2}{5} y^5 = C.$

④ Datos del problema:

$R(t)$ = temperatura de la barra después de t segundos.

$R(0) = 35^\circ\text{C}$, $R(3) = 40^\circ\text{C}$, $T_m = 100^\circ\text{C}$ (temperatura del medio en que se encuentra la barra metálica).

$$\text{a) } \left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{dR}{dt} = k(R - 100) \\ R(0) = 35. \end{array} \right\} \text{ (PVI)}$$

b) $R(3) = 40.$