



**UNIVERSIDAD NACIONAL AUTÓNOMA DE MÉXICO**  
**FACULTAD DE INGENIERÍA**  
**DIVISIÓN DE CIENCIAS BÁSICAS**  
**COORDINACIÓN DE CIENCIAS APLICADAS**  
**DEPARTAMENTO DE ECUACIONES DIFERENCIALES**  
**SEGUNDO EXAMEN EXTRAORDINARIO**  
**RESOLUCIÓN**



**SEMESTRE 2016 -1**

**TIPO 1**

**DURACIÓN MÁXIMA 2.0 HORAS**

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**SINODALES:**    Ing. Joel Gómez  
                          **Fis. Juan Velázquez Torres**

**NOMBRE** \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Apellido paterno</b>	<b>Apellido materno</b>	<b>Nombre (s)</b>
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<b>FIRMA</b>
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**Instrucciones:** Lee detenidamente los seis enunciados, este examen es la demostración de tu aprendizaje, trata de entender y resolver primero los que tienes seguridad en tu conocimiento. Se califica claridad y limpieza al escribir, no se califica el resultado únicamente.

**1.** Resolver la ecuación diferencial

$$\frac{y}{x} dx + \left(1 - \frac{y}{x} \operatorname{sen} y\right) dy = 0$$

**Resolución:**

$$\frac{y}{x} dx + \left(1 - \frac{y}{x} \operatorname{sen} y\right) dy = 0$$

$$dx + \left(\frac{x}{y} - \operatorname{sen} y\right) dy = 0 \quad \dots (1)$$

$$M(x, y) = 1 \quad N(x, y) = \frac{x}{y} - \operatorname{sen} y$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{M(x, y)} \left[ \frac{\partial M(x, y)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N(x, y)}{\partial x} \right] = -\frac{1}{y}$$

$$\mu(y) = e^{-\int \left(-\frac{1}{y}\right) dy} = e^{\int \frac{1}{y} dy} = e^{\ln y} = y$$

Multiplicando por  $y$  la ecuación (1)

$$y dx + (x - y \operatorname{sen} y) dy = 0 \dots (2)$$

$$R(x, y) = y \quad S(x, y) = x - y \operatorname{sen} y$$

$$\frac{\partial R(x, y)}{\partial y} = 1 \quad \frac{\partial S(x, y)}{\partial x} = 1$$

La ecuación (2) es exacta

$$\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} = y \Rightarrow f(x, y) = \int y dx \Rightarrow f(x, y) = xy + c(y) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} = x + \frac{dc(y)}{dy}$$

$$\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} = x - y \operatorname{sen} y \Rightarrow x + \frac{dc(y)}{dy} = x - y \operatorname{sen} y \Rightarrow \frac{dc(y)}{dy} = -y \operatorname{sen} y$$

$$c(y) = - \int y \operatorname{sen} y dy$$

$$u = y \quad dv = -\operatorname{sen} y dy$$

$$du = dy \quad v = \cos y$$

$$c(y) = y \cos y - \int \cos y dy = y \cos y - \operatorname{sen} y + C$$

$$f(x, y) = xy + c(y) = xy + y \cos y - \operatorname{sen} y + A = B$$

$$xy + y \cos y - \operatorname{sen} y = C$$

## 2. Resolver la ecuación diferencial

$$y'' - 4y' + 8y = 8 \operatorname{sen} 2x$$

**Resolución:**

$$y'' - 4y' + 8y = 8 \operatorname{sen} 2x$$

$$x^2 - 4x + 8 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4(1)(8)}}{2} = 2 \pm 2i$$

Base del espacio solución:  $\{e^{2x} \cos 2x, e^{2x} \operatorname{sen} 2x\}$

$$y_H = C_1 e^{2x} \cos 2x + C_2 e^{2x} \operatorname{sen} 2x$$

Aniquilador de  $Q(x) = \operatorname{sen} 2x$  :  $D^2 + 4$

$$(D^2 + 4)(D^2 - 4D + 8) = 0$$

$$(\lambda^2 + 4)(\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 8) = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 2i, \lambda = 2 \pm 2i$$

$$y = C_1 e^{2x} \cos 2x + C_2 \operatorname{sen} 2x + C_3 \cos 2x + C_4 \operatorname{sen}^2 x$$

$$y_P = C_3 \cos 2x + C_4 \operatorname{sen} 2x$$

$$y'_P = -2C_3 \operatorname{sen} 2x + 2C_4 \cos 2x$$

$$y''_P = -4C_3 \cos 2x - 4C_4 \operatorname{sen} 2x$$

$$y''_P - 4y'_P + 8y_P = 8 \operatorname{sen} 2x$$

$$-4C_3 \cos 2x - 4C_4 \operatorname{sen} 2x + 8C_3 \operatorname{sen} 2x - 8C_4 \cos 2x + 8C_3 \cos 2x + 8C_4 \operatorname{sen} 2x = 8 \operatorname{sen} 2x$$

$$(4C_3 - 8C_4) \cos 2x + (8C_3 + 4C_4) \operatorname{sen} 2x = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 4C_3 - 8C_4 = 0 \\ 8C_3 + 4C_4 = 8 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 4C_3 - 8C_4 = 0 \\ 4C_3 + 2C_4 = 4 \end{cases} \Rightarrow -10C_4 = -4 \Rightarrow C_4 = \frac{2}{5} \Rightarrow C_3 = \frac{4}{5}$$

$$y_P = \frac{4}{5} \cos 2x + \frac{2}{5} \operatorname{sen} 2x$$

$$y = C_1 e^{2x} \cos 2x + C_2 e^{2x} \operatorname{sen} 2x + \frac{4}{5} \cos 2x + \frac{2}{5} \operatorname{sen} 2x$$

3. Dado que  $x$ ,  $x^2$  y  $\frac{1}{x}$  son soluciones de la ecuación homogénea correspondiente a

$$x^3 y''' + x^2 y'' - 2xy' + 2y = 2x^4$$

determinar una solución particular de la ecuación diferencial no homogénea.

**Resolución:**

$$y_P = A(x)x + B(x)x^2 + \frac{c(x)}{x}$$

$$w\left(x, x^2, \frac{1}{x}\right) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x^2 & \frac{1}{x} \\ 0 & 2x & -\frac{1}{x^2} \\ 0 & 2 & \frac{2}{x^3} \end{vmatrix} = 2x\left(\frac{2}{x^3}\right) - 2\left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \frac{4}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^2} = \frac{6}{x^2}$$

$$A'(x) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & x^2 & \frac{1}{x} \\ 0 & 2x & -\frac{1}{x^2} \\ 2x & 2 & \frac{2}{x^3} \end{vmatrix}}{\frac{6}{x^2}} = \frac{2x(-1-2)}{\frac{6}{x^2}} = \frac{-6x}{\frac{6}{x^2}} = -\frac{6x^3}{6} = -x^3$$

$$A(x) = -\int x^3 dx = -\frac{x^4}{4} + C_1$$

$$B'(x) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & \frac{1}{x} \\ 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{x^2} \\ 0 & 2x & \frac{2}{x^3} \end{vmatrix}}{\frac{6}{x^2}} = \frac{\frac{2}{x}}{\frac{6}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{3}x$$

$$B(x) = \frac{1}{3} \int x dx = \frac{1}{6}x^2 + C_2$$

$$C'(x) = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & x^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2x & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 2x \end{vmatrix}}{\frac{6}{x^2}} = \frac{4x}{\frac{6}{x^2}} = \frac{4x^3}{6} = \frac{2}{3}x^3$$

$$C(x) = \frac{2}{3} \int x^3 dx = \frac{x^4}{6} + C_3$$

$$y_P = \left(-\frac{x^4}{4}\right)x + \left(\frac{1}{6}x^2\right)x^2 + \frac{x^4}{x} = -\frac{1}{4}x^5 + \frac{1}{6}x^4 + \frac{1}{6}x^3$$

#### 4. Resolver el sistema de ecuaciones diferenciales

$$x' - y' - y = -e^t$$

$$x + y' - y = e^{2t}$$

##### Resolución:

$$x' - y' - y = -e^t \quad \dots(1)$$

$$x + y' - y = e^{2t} \quad \dots(2)$$

$$de(2): x = -y' + y + e^{2t} \quad \dots(3)$$

$$de(3): x' = -y'' + y' + 2e^{2t} \quad \dots(4)$$

sustituyendo (4) en (1)

$$-y'' + y' + 2e^{2t} - y' - y = -e^t$$

$$y'' + y = e^t + 2e^{2t}$$

$$y'' + y = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 1 = 0 \quad \lambda = \pm i$$

$$y_H = C_1 \cos \tau + C_2 \operatorname{sen} \tau$$

$$y'' + y = e^\tau$$

$$y_{P_1} = Ae^\tau \Rightarrow y'_{P_1} = Ae^\tau \Rightarrow y''_{P_1} = Ae^\tau$$

$$y''_{P_1} + y_{P_1} = e^\tau \Rightarrow Ae^\tau + Ae^\tau = e^\tau \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_{P_1} = \frac{1}{2} e^\tau$$

$$y'' + y = 2e^{2\tau}$$

$$y_{P_2} = Ae^{2\tau} \Rightarrow y'_{P_2} = 2Ae^{2\tau} \Rightarrow y''_{P_2} = 4Ae^{2\tau}$$

$$y''_{P_2} + y_{P_2} = 2e^{2\tau} \Rightarrow 4Ae^{2\tau} + Ae^{2\tau} = 2e^{2\tau} \Rightarrow A = \frac{2}{5} e^{2\tau}$$

$$y = C_1 \cos \tau + C_2 \operatorname{sen} \tau + \frac{1}{2} e^\tau + \frac{2}{5} e^{2\tau}$$

De (3)

$$x = -y' + y + e^{2\tau} = 4 \operatorname{sen} \tau - C_2 \cos \tau - \frac{1}{2} e^\tau - \frac{4}{5} e^{2\tau} + C_1 \cos \tau + C_2 \operatorname{sen} \tau + \frac{1}{2} e^\tau + \frac{2}{5} e^{2\tau} + e^{2\tau}$$

$$x = (C_1 + C_2) \operatorname{sen} \tau + (C_1 - C_2) \cos \tau + \frac{3}{5} e^{2\tau}$$

5. Obtener la transformada de Laplace y la inversa de la transformada de Laplace indicadas.

$$a) \quad \mathcal{L} \left\{ t r(t-1) * \frac{d}{dt} [\delta(t-2)] \right\}$$

**Resolución:**

$$-\frac{d}{ds} \left( \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2} \right) \left[ s e^{-2s} - \delta(\tau-2)_{\tau=0} \right]$$

$$\frac{s e^{-s} + 2 e^{-s}}{s^3} s e^{-2s} = \frac{(s+2) e^{-3s}}{s^2}$$

$$b) \quad \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s e^{-s}}{s^2 - 3s + 2} \right\}$$

**Resolución:**

$$\frac{s}{s^2 - 3s + 2} = \frac{s}{(s-1)(s-2)} = \frac{A}{s-2} + \frac{B}{s-1} = \frac{2}{s-2} - \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s e^{-s}}{s^2 - 3s + 2} \right\} = \left( 2e^{2(\tau-1)} - e^{(\tau-1)} \right) u(\tau-1)$$

6. Resolver la ecuación diferencial en derivadas parciales

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = u$$

para una constante de separación nula.

**Resolución:**

$$u(x, y) = F(x)G(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x, y)}{\partial x^2} = G(y) \frac{d^2 F(x)}{dx^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x, y)}{\partial y^2} = F(x) \frac{d^2 G(y)}{dy^2}$$

$$G(y) \frac{d^2 F(x)}{dx^2} + F(x) \frac{d^2 G(y)}{dy^2} = F(x)G(y)$$

$$\frac{1}{F(x)} \frac{d^2 F(x)}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{G(y)} \frac{d^2 G(y)}{dy^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{F(x)} \frac{d^2 F(x)}{dx^2} = 1 - \frac{1}{G(y)} \frac{d^2 G(y)}{dy^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{F(x)} \frac{d^2 F(x)}{dx^2} = 0 \Rightarrow F(x) = Ax + B$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{G(y)} \frac{d^2 G(y)}{dy^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{G(y)} \frac{d^2 G(y)}{dy^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 G(y)}{dy^2} - G(y) = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 1$$

$$G(y) = Ce^y + De^{-y}$$

$$u(x, y) = (Ax + B)(Ce^y + De^{-y})$$