

**Homogéneas y Reducibles a Homogéneas**

1. a) Resolver:  $y' = \frac{y^2}{x^2} + \frac{y}{x} - 1$

b) Determinar para que valores de "r" tiene soluciones de la forma  $y = e^{rx}$ , la ecuación  $y''' - 3y'' + 2y' = 0$

**Solución**

a) Hacemos el cambio:  $y = ux \Rightarrow y' = u + xu'$

Reemplazando en la ecuación:  $u + xu' = u^2 + u - 1$

$$\Rightarrow xu' = u^2 - 1 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{u^2 - 1} = \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{u-1}{u+1} = \ln x + c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \frac{u-1}{u+1} = 2 \ln x + c_2 \Rightarrow \ln \frac{u-1}{u+1} = \ln x^2 + \ln c = \ln cx^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{u-1}{u+1} = cx^2$$

Pero  $u = \frac{y}{x}$ , en (1):  $\frac{y-x}{y+x} = cx^2 \Rightarrow y-x = cx^2(x+y)$

b) Para que  $y = e^{rx}$  sea la solución es necesario y suficiente que ella y sus derivadas satisfagan la ecuación diferencial dada.

Así:  $y = e^{rx} \Rightarrow y' = re^{rx} \Rightarrow y'' = r^2 e^{rx} \Rightarrow y''' = r^3 e^{rx}$

Reemplazando:  $r^3 e^{rx} - 3r^2 e^{rx} + 2re^{rx} = 0 \Rightarrow r^3 - 3r^2 + 2r = 0$

$$\Rightarrow r(r^2 - 3r + 2) = 0 \Rightarrow r(r-1)(r-2) = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 0, r_2 = 1, r_3 = 2$$

Luego los valores de r son: 0, 1 y 2

**2. Resolver las siguientes ecuaciones diferenciales:**

a)  $x dx - \sqrt{1-x^4} \quad dy = x^2 \sqrt{1-x^4} dy$

b)  $x dy = y \left(1 + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right) dx$

**Solución**

a)  $x dx = x^2 \sqrt{1-x^4} dy + \sqrt{1-x^4} dy = (x^2 + 1) \sqrt{1-x^4} dy$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1) \sqrt{1-x^4}} dx = dy \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}} = y + c$$

b) Tenemos:  $y' = \frac{y}{x} \left(1 + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right) \dots (1)$  (Homogénea)

Hacemos  $y = ux \Rightarrow y' = u + xu'$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{En (1): } u + xu' &= u\left(1 + \frac{ux}{\sqrt{u^2x^2 + x^2}}\right) = u\left(1 + \frac{u}{\sqrt{u^2 + 1}}\right) \\ \Rightarrow xu' &= \frac{u^2}{\sqrt{u^2 + 1}} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{u^2 + 1}}{u^2} du = \frac{dx}{x} \\ \Rightarrow -\frac{\sqrt{1+u^2}}{u} + \ln|\sqrt{1+u^2} + u| &= \ln x + c \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Pero } u = \frac{y}{x}. \text{En(2): } -\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{y} + \ln\left|\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x} + \frac{y}{x}\right| = \ln x + c$$

**3. Resolver la ecuación diferencial:**

$$(8x + y + 25)dx + (7x - 16y + 140)dy = 0 \quad (1)$$

**Solución**

(1) puede escribirse como:  $\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{8x + y + 25}{7x - 16y + 140}$  ecuación reducible a homogénea). Vemos que:

$$8(-16) \neq 1(7)$$

Encontramos la solución del sistema:

$$\begin{cases} 8x + y + 25 = 0 \\ 7x - 16y + 140 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{que es } x = -4, y = 7$$

Hacemos el cambio de variables:

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x + 4 \Rightarrow du = dx \\ v &= y - 7 \Rightarrow dv = dy \end{aligned}$$

En la ecuación, reemplazamos:

$$\frac{dv}{du} = -\frac{8u - 32 + v + 7 + 25}{7u - 28 - 16v - 112 + 140} = -\frac{8u + v}{7u - 16v} \quad (2)$$

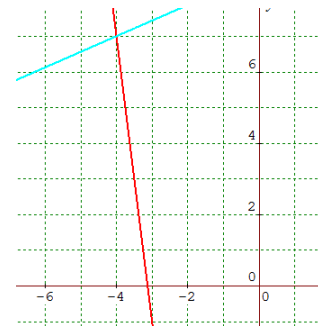
La cual es homogénea. Hacemos cambio:

$$z = \frac{v}{u} \Rightarrow v = zu \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{du} = z + u \frac{dz}{du}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{En (2): } z + u \frac{dz}{du} &= -\frac{8u + zu}{7u - 16zu} = -\frac{8 + z}{7 - 16z} \Rightarrow u \frac{dz}{du} = -\frac{8 + z}{7 - 16z} - z \\ \Rightarrow u \frac{dz}{du} &= -\left(\frac{8 + 8z - 16z^2}{7 - 16z}\right) \Rightarrow u \frac{dz}{du} = \frac{16z^2 - 8z - 8}{7 - 16z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{7 - 16z}{16z^2 - 8z - 8} dz = \frac{du}{u} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{8} - \frac{7 - 16z}{(2z + 1)(z - 1)} dz = \frac{du}{u}$$

Por fracciones parciales:  $\frac{1}{8} \left[ -\frac{10}{2z + 1} - \frac{3}{z - 1} \right] dz = \frac{du}{u}$



$$\text{Integrando: } -\frac{10}{16}\ln(2z+1) - \frac{3}{8}\ln(z-1) = \ln(u) + c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow -5\ln(2z+1) - 3\ln(z-1) = 8\ln(u) + c_2 = \ln(u^8) + \ln(c) = \ln(cu^8)$$

$$\Rightarrow -\ln(2z+1)^5(z-1)^3 = \ln(cu^8) \Rightarrow (2z+1)^5(z-1)^3 = [cu^8]^{-1} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Pero } z = \frac{v}{u} = \frac{y-7}{x+4}. \text{ En (3): } \left(\frac{2y+x-10}{x+4}\right)^5 \left(\frac{y-x-11}{x+4}\right)^3 = [c(x+4)^8]^{-1}$$

#### 4. Hallar la solución general de las ecuaciones diferenciales:

$$\text{a) } ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 + y'(bx^2 + 2cxy + fy^2) = 0$$

$$\text{b) } 2x + 2y - 1 + y'(x + y - 2) = 0$$

##### Solución:

$$\text{a) tenemos que: } y' = -\frac{ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2}{bx^2 + 2cxy + fy^2}$$

$$\text{Sea } y = ux \Rightarrow y' = u + xu'$$

$$\text{En (1): } u + xu' = -\frac{ax^2 + 2bx^2u + cx^2u^2}{bx^2 + 2cx^2u + fx^2u^2} = -\frac{a + 2bu + cu^2}{b + 2cu + fu^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow xu' = -\frac{a + 2bu + cu^2}{b + 2cu + fu^2} - u = -\frac{a + 2bu + cu^2 + bu + 2cu^2 + fu^3}{b + 2cu + fu^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow xu' = -\frac{fu^3 + 3cu^2 + 3bu + a}{fu^2 + 2cu + b} \Rightarrow \frac{fu^2 + 2cu + b}{fu^3 + 3cu^2 + 3bu + a} du = -\frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3}\ln(fu^3 + 3cu^2 + 3bu + a) = -\ln x + c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(fu^3 + 3cu^2 + 3bu + a) = -3\ln x + c_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(fu^3 + 3cu^2 + 3bu + a) + \ln x^3 = c_2 = \ln c$$

$$\Rightarrow (fu^3 + 3cu^2 + 3bu + a)x^3 = c \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Pero } u = \frac{y}{x}, \text{ en (2): } fy^3 + 3cxy^2 + 3bx^2y + ax^3 = c$$

$$\text{b) Vemos que: } y' = \frac{2x + 2y - 1}{x + y - 2} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Como } 2(a) = 1(2), \text{ entonces hacemos el cambio } u = x + y \Rightarrow u' = 1 + y'$$

$$\text{En (1): } u' - 1 = \frac{2u - 1}{u - 2} \Rightarrow u' = -\frac{2u - 1}{u - 2} + 1 \Rightarrow u' = \frac{-2u + 1 + u - 2}{u - 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow u' = -\frac{u+1}{u-2} \Rightarrow \frac{u-2}{u+1} du = -dx \Rightarrow u - 3\ln(u+1) = -x + c..(2)$$

Perou = x + y, en (2):  $x + y - 3 \ln(x + y + 1) = \frac{1}{3}(2x + y - c)$

5. Resolver la E.D.  $(2x^3 + 3y^2x - 7x) dx - (3x^2y + 2y^3 - 8y) dy = 0$

**Solución:**

Tenemos que:  $x(2x^2 + 3y^2 - 7)dx - y(3x^2 + 2y^2 - 8)dy = 0$  (1)

Hacemos el cambio:  $x^2 = z \Rightarrow 2xdx = dz \Rightarrow xdx = \frac{1}{2} dz$

$$y^2 = u \Rightarrow 2ydy = du \Rightarrow ydy = \frac{1}{2} du$$

En (1):  $(2z + 3u - 7) \cdot \frac{1}{2} dz - (3z + 2u - 8) \cdot \frac{1}{2} du = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{du}{dz} = \frac{2z+3u-7}{3z+2u-8}$$

Como  $2(2) \neq 3(3)$ , entonces hacemos el cambio.  $z = v + h$ ,  $u = r + k$ , donde  $(h, k)$  es la solución del sistema:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} 2z + 3u - 7 &= 0 \\ 3z + 2u - 8 &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow h = 2, k = 1$$

Luego  $z = v + 2 \Rightarrow dz = dv$ ;  $u = r + 1 \Rightarrow du = dr$

En (2):  $\frac{dr}{dv} = \frac{2v+4+3r+3-7}{3v+6+2r+2-8} = \frac{2v+3r}{3v+2r}$  .... (3) (Homogéneo)

Sea  $r = tv \Rightarrow \frac{dr}{dv} = t + v \frac{dt}{dv}$

En (3):  $t + v \frac{dt}{dv} = \frac{2v+3tv}{3v+2tv} = \frac{2+3t}{3+2t} \Rightarrow v \frac{dt}{dv} = \frac{2+3t}{3+2t} - t$

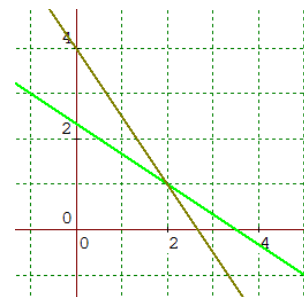
$$\Rightarrow v \frac{dt}{dv} = \frac{2+3t-3t-2t^2}{3+2t} \Rightarrow v \frac{dt}{dv} = \frac{2-2t^2}{3+2t}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3+2t}{2-2t^2} dt = \frac{dv}{v} \Rightarrow -\frac{5}{4} \ln(1-t) + \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+t) = \ln v + c_1$$

$$\Rightarrow -5 \ln(1-t) + \ln(1+t) = 4 \ln v + c_2 \Rightarrow \ln \frac{1+t}{(1-t)^5} = \ln v^4 + \ln c$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \frac{1+t}{(1-t)^5} = \ln c v^4 \Rightarrow \frac{1+t}{(1-t)^5} = c v^4$$
 (4)

(2)



$$\text{Pero } t = rv = \frac{u-1}{z-2} = \frac{y^2-1}{x^2-2}, v = z-2 = x^2-2$$

$$\text{En (4): } \frac{1 + \frac{y^2-1}{x^2-2}}{\left(1 - \frac{y^2-1}{x^2-2}\right)^5} = c(x^2-2)^4 \Rightarrow \frac{(x^2+y^2-3)(x^2-2)^4}{(x^2-y^2-1)^5} = c(x^2-2)^4$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x^2+y^2-3}{(x^2-y^2-1)^5} = c$$

**6. Resolver las E.D.:**

$$\text{a) } (y^2 - \ln(x)) dx + xy^3 dy = 0$$

$$\text{b) } (\tan(x) - \cot g(y) + 3) \sec^2(x) dx - (3 \tan(x) + \cot an(y) + 1) \operatorname{cosec}^2(y) dy = 0$$

**Solución:**

$$\text{a) Tenemos que: } (y^2 - \ln(x)) + xy^3 \cdot y' = 0 \Rightarrow xy^3 y' + y^2 = \ln(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow xy^2(yy') + y^2 = \ln x \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Hacemos } u = y^2 \Rightarrow u' = 2yy' \Rightarrow yy' = \frac{1}{2}u'$$

$$\text{En (1): } xu \cdot \frac{u'}{2} + u = \ln x \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}xu \cdot \frac{du}{dx} + u = \ln x \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Hacemos } x = e^v \Rightarrow dx = e^v \cdot dv. \text{Ademas: } \ln x = v$$

$$\text{En (2): } \frac{1}{2}e^v \cdot u \cdot \frac{du}{e^v \cdot dv} + u = v \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}u \cdot \frac{du}{dv} + u = v$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{du}{dv} = \frac{v-u}{u} \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dv} = 2 \cdot \frac{v-u}{u} \dots\dots(3) \quad (\text{Homogénea})$$

$$\text{Sea } u = tv \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dv} = t + v \frac{dt}{dv}$$

$$\text{En (3): } t + v \frac{dt}{dv} = 2 \frac{v-tv}{tv} = 2 \cdot \frac{1-t}{t} \Rightarrow v \frac{dt}{dv} = 2 \frac{1-t}{t} - t$$

$$\Rightarrow v \cdot \frac{dt}{dv} = \frac{2-2t-t^2}{t} \Rightarrow \frac{t}{t^2+2t-2} dt = -\frac{dv}{v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{(2\sqrt{3})(t+1-\sqrt{3})} dt + \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{3}(t+1+\sqrt{3})} dt \right] = -\frac{dv}{v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}-1}{2\sqrt{3}} \ln(t+1-\sqrt{3}) + \frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{2\sqrt{3}} \ln(t+1+\sqrt{3}) = -\ln v + c_1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \ln\left[(t+1-\sqrt{3})^{\sqrt{3}-1} \cdot (t+1+\sqrt{3})^{\sqrt{3}+1}\right] &= -2\sqrt{3}\ln v + c_2 \\ \Rightarrow \ln\left[(t+1-\sqrt{3})^{\sqrt{3}-1} \cdot (t+1+\sqrt{3})^{\sqrt{3}+1}\right] &= \ln v^{-2\sqrt{3}} + \ln c = \ln c v^{-2\sqrt{3}} \\ \Rightarrow (t+1-\sqrt{3})^{\sqrt{3}-1} \cdot (t+1+\sqrt{3})^{\sqrt{3}+1} &= c v^{-2\sqrt{3}} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Pero  $t = \frac{u}{v} = \frac{y^2}{\ln x}$ ;  $v = \ln x$

En (4):  $\left(\frac{y^2}{\ln x} + 1 - \sqrt{3}\right)^{\sqrt{3}-1} \left(\frac{y^2}{\ln x} + 1 + \sqrt{3}\right)^{\sqrt{3}+1} c (\ln x)^{-2\sqrt{3}}$

b) Tenemos:  $(\operatorname{tg} x - \cot gy + 3) \sec^2 x - (3\operatorname{tg} x + \cot gy + 1) = \cos ec^2 y \cdot y \cdot y' = 0 \dots (1)$

Sea  $u = \cot gy \Rightarrow u' = -\cos ec^2 y \cdot y \cdot y'$

En (1):  $(\operatorname{tg} x - u + 3) \sec^2 x + (3\operatorname{tg} x + u + 1)u' = 0 \quad (2)$

Ahora sea:  $v = \operatorname{tg} x \Rightarrow dv = \sec^2 x dx$

En (2):  $(v - u + 3)dv + (3v + u + 1)du = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dv} = -\frac{v - u + 3}{3v + u + 1} \dots (3)$

Como:  $1(1) \neq 3(-1)$ , hacemos:

$$\begin{cases} v - u + 3 = 0 \\ 3v + u + 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow v = -1, \quad u = 2$$

Hacemos el cambio:  $v = t - 1$ ,  $u = z + 2 \Rightarrow dv = dt$ ,  $dz = du$

En (3):  $\frac{dz}{dt} = -\frac{t-1-z-2+3}{3t-3+z+2+1} = -\frac{t-z}{3t+z} \quad (4)$

Ahora sea  $z = rt \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dt} = r + t \frac{dr}{dt}$

En (4):  $r + t \frac{dr}{dt} = -\frac{t-rt}{3t+rt} \Rightarrow r + t \frac{dr}{dt} = -\frac{1-r}{3+r} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow t \frac{dr}{dt} = -\frac{1-r}{3+r} - r = -\frac{1-r+3r+r^2}{3+r} \Rightarrow t \frac{dr}{dt} = -\frac{r^2+2r+1}{r+3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{r+3}{(r+1)^2} dr = -\frac{dt}{t} \Rightarrow \ln(r+1) - \frac{2}{r+1} = -\ln t + c \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln t(r+1) - \frac{2}{r+1} = c \quad (5)$$

Pero  $t = \frac{z}{r} = \frac{u-2}{v+1} = \frac{\cot gy - 2}{\operatorname{tg} x + 1}$ ,  $r = \operatorname{tg} x + 1$

$$\text{En (5): } \ln \left[ \left( \frac{\cot gy - 2}{\operatorname{tg}x + 1} \right) (\operatorname{tg}x + 2) \right] - \frac{2}{\operatorname{tg}x + 2} = c$$

**Ecuaciones Lineales y Reducibles a Lineales**

7. **Resolver:**  $(x^4 \ln(x) - 2xy) dx + 3x^2 y^2 dy = 0$

**Solución**

La ecuación puede escribirse como:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x^4 \ln x - 2xy^3}{3x^2 y^2} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x^2 \ln x}{3} y^{-2} + \frac{2}{3x} y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2}{3x} y = -\frac{x^2 \ln x}{3} y^{-2} \quad (\text{Bernoulli}) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Multiplicamos (1) por } y^2: y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2}{3x} y^3 = -\frac{x^2}{3} \ln x \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Hacemos: } u = y^3 \Rightarrow u' = 3y^2 y' \Rightarrow y^2 \cdot y' = \frac{1}{3} u'$$

$$\text{En (2): } \frac{1}{3} u' - \frac{2}{3x} u = -\frac{x^2}{3} \ln x \Rightarrow u' - \frac{2}{x} u = -x^2 \ln x \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Sea F.I.} = e^{\int -\frac{2}{x} dx} = e^{-2 \ln x} = e^{\ln x^{-2}} = x^{-2} = \frac{1}{x^2} \quad (4)$$

$$\text{Ahora: (3)x(4): } \frac{d}{dx} \left[ u \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} \right] = -1x \Rightarrow u \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = -\int 1x dx + c$$

$$\rightarrow u \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} = -[x \ln x - x] + c \Rightarrow u = -x^3 \ln x + x^3 + cx^2$$

$$\text{Pero } u = y^3. \text{ Quede: } y^3 = -x^3 \ln x + x^3 + cx^2$$

8. **Resolver:**  $yy' = \operatorname{ctg} x (\operatorname{sen} x - y^2)$

**Solución**

$$yy' = \operatorname{cos} x - (\operatorname{ctg} x)y^2 \Rightarrow y' + (\operatorname{ctg} x)y = (\operatorname{cos} x)y^{-1} \quad (\text{Bernoulli})$$

$$\Rightarrow yy' + (\operatorname{ctg} x)y^2 = \operatorname{cos} x. \text{ Sea } u = y^2 \Rightarrow u' = 2yy' \Rightarrow yy' = \frac{1}{2} u'$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} u' + (\operatorname{ctg} x)u = \operatorname{cos} x \Rightarrow u' + (2 \operatorname{ctg} x)u = 2 \operatorname{cos} x \quad (\text{E.D.L.}) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{F.I.} = e^{\int 2 \operatorname{ctg} x dx} = e^{2 \int \frac{\operatorname{cos} x}{\operatorname{sen} x} dx} = e^{2 \ln(\operatorname{sen} x)} = e^{\ln(\operatorname{sen} x)^2} = (\operatorname{sen} x)^2$$

$$(1) \text{ x.F.P.: } \left[ u(\operatorname{sen} x)^2 \right] = 2 \operatorname{cos} x (\operatorname{sen}^2 x) \Rightarrow u(\operatorname{sen}^2 x) = 2 \int \operatorname{sen}^2 x \operatorname{cos} x dx + c$$

9. **Resolver:**  $2\operatorname{sen}xy' + y \cos x = y^3 (x \cos x - \operatorname{sen}x)$

**Solución**

$$\text{Tenemos: } y' + \frac{\cos x}{2 \operatorname{sen} x} \cdot y = \frac{x \cos x - \operatorname{sen}x}{2 \operatorname{sen} x} \cdot y^3$$

$$\Rightarrow y' + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ctgx} \cdot y = \left( \frac{1}{2} x \operatorname{ctgx} - \frac{1}{2} \right) y^3 \quad (\text{Bernoulli}) \quad (1)$$

Multiplicamos por  $y^{-3}$ , nos queda:

$$y^{-3} \cdot y' + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ctgx} \cdot y^{-2} = \frac{1}{2} x \operatorname{ctgx} - \frac{1}{2} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Cambio: } u = y^{-2} \Rightarrow u' = -2y^{-3} \cdot y' \Rightarrow y^{-3} y' = -\frac{1}{2} u'$$

$$\text{En (2): } -\frac{1}{2} u' + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ctgx} \cdot u = \frac{1}{2} x \operatorname{ctgx} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow u' - \operatorname{ctgx} \cdot u = 1 - x \operatorname{ctgx} \quad (\text{lineal}) \quad (3)$$

$$F.I. = e^{-\int \operatorname{ctgx} dx} = e^{-\ln(\operatorname{sen}x)} = e^{\ln(\operatorname{sen}x)} = e^{\ln(\operatorname{sen}x)^{-1}} = (\operatorname{sen}x)^{-1} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}x}$$

$$\text{Ahora (3) x F.I.: } \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}x} \cdot u \right] = \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}x} - x \frac{\operatorname{ctgx}}{\operatorname{sen}x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}x} \cdot u = \int \operatorname{cosec}x dx - \int x \frac{\cos x}{\operatorname{sen}^2 x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\operatorname{sen}x} \cdot u = \frac{x}{\operatorname{sen}x} + c \Rightarrow u = x + c \operatorname{sen}x$$

$$\text{Pero } u = y^{-2} = \frac{1}{y^2}, \text{ nos queda: } \frac{1}{y^2} = x + c \operatorname{sen}x$$

10. **Resolver**

$$\sec^2 y dy - \operatorname{tg}^3 y dx = -x \operatorname{tg} y dx$$

**Solución**

$$\sec^2 y \frac{dy}{dx} - \operatorname{tg}^3 y = x \operatorname{tg} y$$

(1)

$$\text{Sea } u = \operatorname{tg} y \Rightarrow u' = \sec^2 y \cdot y' \quad (2)$$

$$(2) \text{ en (1): } u' - u^3 = xu \Rightarrow u' + xu = u^3 \quad (\text{Bernoulli})$$

$$\Rightarrow u^{-3} u' + xu^{-2} = 1. \text{ De (3).}$$

$$\text{Sea } z = u^{-2} \Rightarrow z' = -2u^{-3} u' \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} z' = u^{-3} u'$$

$$\text{En (3): } -\frac{1}{2} z' + xz = 1 \Rightarrow z' - 2xz = -2 \quad (\text{E.D.L.}) \quad (4)$$

$$F.I.: e^{\int -2x dx} = e^{-x^2}. \text{ Ahora (4) x F.I.: } \left[ z e^{-x^2} \right] = -2e^{-x^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow z e^{-x^2} = -2 \int e^{-x^2} dx + c \Rightarrow z = -2e^{x^2} \int e^{-x^2} dx + c e^{x^2} \quad (5)$$



$$\text{Pero } z = u^{-2} \wedge u = \text{tgy} \Rightarrow z = (\text{tgy})^{-2} = \frac{1}{\text{tg}^2 y} = \text{ctg}^2 y \quad (6)$$

$$(6) \text{ en (5): } \text{ctg}^{2y} e^{x^2} - 2e^{x^2} \int e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$11. \text{ Resolver: } x \frac{dy}{dx} - y - y \ln\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = x^3 y (\ln(y/x))^2$$

**Solución:**

$$\text{Tenemos: } xy' - y - y \ln(y/x) = x^3 y \ln^2(y/x)$$

Dividendo entre  $xy$ , tenemos:

$$\frac{xy' - y}{xy} - \frac{1}{x} \ln\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = x^2 \ln^2(y/x) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Sea } u = \ln(y/x) \Rightarrow u' = \frac{(xy' - y)/x^2}{y/x} = \frac{xy' - y}{xy}$$

$$\text{En (1): } u' - \frac{1}{x} u = x^2 u^2 \quad (\text{Bernoulli}) \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Multiplicando por } u^{-2}, \text{ queda: } u^2 \cdot u' - \frac{1}{x} u^{-1} = x^2 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Hacemos cambio: } z = u^{-1} \Rightarrow z' = -u^{-2} \cdot u' \Rightarrow u - 2u' = -z'$$

$$\text{En (3): } -z' - \frac{1}{x} z = x^2 \Rightarrow z' + \frac{1}{x} z = -x^2 \quad (\text{Lineal}) \quad (4)$$

$$\text{F.I.} = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = e^{\ln x} = x$$

$$(4) \times \text{F.I.: } \frac{d}{dx} [z \cdot x] = x^3 \Rightarrow z x = -\frac{x^4}{4} + c \Rightarrow z = -\frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{c}{x}$$

$$\text{ro } z = u^{-1} = \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{\ln(y/x)}, \text{ nos queda: } \ln(y/x) = -\frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{c}{x}$$

**Exactas y Reducibles a Exactas****12. La Ecuación diferencial:**

$$(2y + 3x^2 y^3) dx + (3x + 5x^3 y^2) dy = 0$$

Puede ser resuelta utilizando un factor integrante de la forma  $x^m y^n$ . determinar este factor y resolver la ecuación diferencial propuesta.

**Solución**

Si  $u = x^m y^n$  es un F.I., entonces:

$$(2y + 3x^2 y^3) x^m y^n dx + (3x + 5x^3 y^2) x^m y^n dy = 0 \text{ es exacta.} \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow M^* = 2x^n y^{n+1} + 3x^{m+2} y^{n+3} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial M^*}{\partial y} = 2(n+1)x^m y^n + 3(n+3)x^{m+2} y^{n+2}$$

$$N^* = 3x^{m+1}y^n + 5x^{m+3}y^{n+2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial N^*}{\partial Z} = 3(m+1)x^m y^n + 5(m+3)x^{m+2}y^{n+2}$$

$$= 3(m+1)x^m y^n + 5(m+3)x^{m+2}y^{n+2}$$

$$\Rightarrow [2(n+1) - 3(m+1)]x^m y^n + [3(n+3) - 5(m+3)]x^{m+2}y^{n+2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2(n+1) - 3(m+1) = 0 \Rightarrow 2n - 3m = 1 \\ 3(n+3) - 5(m+3) = 0 \Rightarrow 3n - 5m = 6 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow m = -9, n = -13$$

Luego el factor es:  $u = x^{-9}y^{-13}$

En (1):  $(2x^{-9}y^{-12} + 3x^{-7}y^{-10})dx + (3x^{-8}y^{-13} + 5x^{-6}y^{-11})dy = 0$

$$\Rightarrow M^* = 2x^{-9}y^{-12} + 3x^{-7}y^{-10} \wedge N^* = 3x^{-8}y^{-13} + 5x^{-6}y^{-11}$$

Sea  $F(x,y) = c$  la solución. Entonces:  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial X} = M^* \wedge \frac{\partial F}{\partial Y} = N^*$

De:  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial X} = 2x^{-9}y^{-12} + 3x^{-7}y^{-10} \Rightarrow F(x,y) = \int 2x^{-9}y^{-12} dx +$

$$+ \int 3x^{-7}y^{-10} dx + h(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x,y) = \frac{2x^{-8}}{-8}y^{-12} + \frac{3x^{-6}}{-6}y^{-10} + h(y) = -\frac{1}{4}x^{-8}y^{-12} -$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}x^{-6}y^{-10} + h(y) \dots (\alpha)$$

Ahora:  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial Y} = N^* \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}(-12)x^{-8}y^{-13} - \frac{1}{2}(-10)x^{-6}y^{-11} + h'(y) = N^*$

$$\Rightarrow 3x^{-8}y^{-13} + 5x^{-6}y^{-11} + h'(y) = 3x^{-8}y^{-13} + 5x^{-6}y^{-11} \Rightarrow h'(y) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow h(y) = k$$

En  $(\alpha)$ :  $F(x,y) = -\frac{1}{4}x^{-8}y^{-12} - \frac{1}{2}x^{-6}y^{-10} + k = c$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{4}x^{-8}y^{-12} - \frac{1}{2}x^{-6}y^{-10} = c$$

**13. Encontrar la solución general de la ecuación diferencial:**

a)  $(y+xy^2)dx + (x-x^2y)dy = 0$

b)  $(3y^2-x)dx+(2y^3-6xy)dy=0$  utilizando un factor integrante de la forma  $\mathcal{G}(x+y^2)$

**Solución**

a) Aplicamos factor integrante:  $\frac{\partial M}{\partial Y} = 1 + 2xy$ ,  $\frac{\partial N}{\partial X} = 1 - 2xy$

Luego: 
$$\frac{u'(z)}{u(z)} = \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial Y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial X}}{N \frac{\partial Z}{\partial X} - M \frac{\partial Z}{\partial Y}} = \frac{4xy}{(x-x^2y) \frac{\partial Z}{\partial X} - (y+xy^2) \frac{\partial Z}{\partial Y}} \dots(1)$$

Sea  $z = xy \Rightarrow \frac{\partial Z}{\partial X} = y$ ,  $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial Z}{\partial Y} = x$

En (1): 
$$\frac{u'(z)}{u(z)} = \frac{4xy}{(x-x^2y)y - (y+xy^2)x} = \frac{4xy}{-2x^2y^2} = -\frac{2}{xy} = -\frac{e}{z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{u'(z)}{u(z)} = -\frac{2}{z} \Rightarrow \ln u(z) = -2 \ln z \Rightarrow u(z) = z^{-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, y) = \frac{1}{z^2} = \frac{1}{(xy)^2} \dots \quad (2)$$

Multiplicando la ecuación original por el factor integrante; nos queda:

$$\frac{y+xy^2}{x^2y^2} dx + \frac{x-x^2y}{x^2y^2} dy = 0 \quad \text{la cual es exacta.}$$

Sea  $F(x,y)=c$  la solución, entonces se verifica que:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial X} = \frac{y+xy^2}{x^2y^2} \wedge \frac{\partial F}{\partial Y} = \frac{x-x^2y}{x^2y^2}$$

De  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial X} = \frac{1}{x^2y} + \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow F(x, y) = \frac{1}{y} \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx + \int \frac{1}{x} dx + h(y)$

$$\rightarrow F(x, y) = -\frac{1}{xy} + \ln x + h(y) \dots \quad (3)$$

Ahora de (3): 
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial Y} = \frac{1}{xy^2} + h'(y) = \frac{x-x^2y}{x^2x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{xy^2} + h'(y) = \frac{1}{xy^2} - \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow h'(y) = -\frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow h(y) = -\ln y \dots \quad (4)$$

(4) en (3): 
$$F(x, y) = -\frac{1}{xy} + \ln x - \ln y = c \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{xy} + \ln \frac{x}{y} = c$$

b) Tenemos que  $\frac{\partial N}{\partial Y} = 6y$ ,  $\frac{\partial N}{\partial X} = -6y$

Sabemos que: 
$$\frac{u'(z)}{u(z)} = \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial Y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial X}}{N \frac{\partial Z}{\partial X} - M \frac{\partial Z}{\partial Y}} = \frac{12y}{(2y^3 - 6xy) \frac{\partial Z}{\partial X} - (3y^2 - x) \frac{\partial Z}{\partial Y}}$$

Por dato:  $z = x + y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial Z}{\partial X} = 1$ ,  $\frac{\partial Z}{\partial Y} = 2y$

En (1): 
$$\frac{u'(z)}{u(z)} = \frac{12y}{(2y^3 - 6xy) \cdot 1 - (3y^2 - x) \cdot 2y} = \frac{12y}{-4y^3 - 4xy} = -\frac{3}{y^3 + x}$$

Luego: 
$$\frac{u'(z)}{u(z)} = -\frac{3}{z} \Rightarrow \ln u(z) = -3 \ln z = \ln z^{-3} \Rightarrow$$
  

$$\Rightarrow u(z) = z^{-3} = \frac{1}{z^3}$$

Es decir: 
$$u(x, y) = \frac{1}{(x + y^2)^3}$$

Multiplicando la ecuación original por el factor integrante, tenemos:

$$\frac{3y^2 - x}{(x + y^2)^3} dx + \frac{2y^3 - 6xy}{(x + y^2)^3} dy = 0 \quad \text{la cual es exacta.}$$

Sea  $F(x, y) = c$  la solución, entonces se verifica que

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial X} = \frac{3y^2 - x}{(x + y^2)^3} \quad \text{y} \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial Y} = \frac{2y^3 - 6xy}{(x + y^2)^3}$$

De 
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial X} = \frac{3y^2 - x}{(x + y^2)^3} = \frac{3y^2}{(x + y^2)^3} - \frac{x}{(x + y^2)^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x, y) = 3y^2 \int \frac{1}{(x + y^2)^3} dx - \int \frac{x}{(x + y^2)^3} dx = -\frac{3}{2} y^2 (x + y^2)^{-2} +$$
  

$$+ \frac{1}{x + y^2} - \frac{1}{2} y^2 (x + y^2)^{-2} + h(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x, y) = \frac{1}{x + y^2} - \frac{2y^2}{(x + y^2)^2} + h(y) \dots \quad (2)$$

De (2): 
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial Y} = -\frac{2y}{(x + y^2)^2} - \frac{2[2y(x + y^2)^2 \cdot 2(x + y^2) \cdot 2y]}{(x + y^2)^4} + h'(y) =$$

$$= \frac{2y^3 - 6xy}{(x + y^2)^3}$$

$$\Rightarrow h'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow h(y) = 0 \dots \quad (3)$$

$$(3) \text{ en } (2): F(x, y) = \frac{1}{x + y^2} - \frac{2y^2}{(x + yy^2)^2} = c$$

**14. Encontrar la solución general de la ecuación diferencial:**

$$(x^2y + y^3 - xy) dx + x^2dy = 0 \quad \text{Sabiendo que } u = x^{-3} f(y/x) \text{ es un factor integrante.}$$

**Solución**

Multiplicando por el factor integrante:

$$\left[ \frac{y}{x} + \left( \frac{y}{x} \right)^3 - \frac{y}{x^2} \right] f(y/x) dx + \frac{1}{x} f(y/x) dy = 0 \dots (1) \text{ tenemos que es exacta.}$$

En esta nueva ecuación, podemos considerar a  $u_1 = f(y/x)$  como un nuevo factor integrante, es decir tenemos que:

$$\left[ \frac{y}{x} + \left( \frac{y}{x} \right)^3 - \frac{y}{x^2} \right] dx + \frac{1}{x} dy = 0 \dots (2) \text{ con } u_1 = f(y/x) \text{ es exacta. Como el nuevo factor integrante es}$$

$u_1 = f(y/x)$ , tenemos que se cumple

$$\frac{u'}{u} = \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial Y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial X}}{N \frac{\partial Z}{\partial X} - M \frac{\partial Z}{\partial Y}} \text{ donde } u = u(z) \dots$$

(3)

$$\text{Sea } z = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{x^2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\text{Además } M = \frac{y}{x} + \left( \frac{y}{x} \right)^3 - \frac{y}{x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial Y} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{3y^2}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$N = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Reemplazando en (3): } \frac{u'}{u} &= \frac{\frac{1}{x} + \frac{3y^2}{x^3}}{\frac{1}{x} \left( -\frac{y}{x^2} \right) - \left[ \frac{y}{x} + \left( \frac{y}{x} \right)^3 - \frac{y}{x^2} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{x}} = \\ &= -\frac{1 + 3(y/x)^2}{\frac{y}{x} + \left( \frac{y}{x} \right)^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Pero } z = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{u'(z)}{u(z)} = -\frac{1 + 3z^2}{z + z^3} \Rightarrow \ln u(z) = -\ln(z + z^3)$$

$$\Rightarrow u(z) = \frac{1}{z+z^3} \Rightarrow u(y/x) = \frac{1}{\frac{y}{x} + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^3} \dots \quad (4)$$

$$\text{Ahora (2) x (4): } \left[ \frac{y}{x} + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^3 - \frac{y}{x^2} \right] \left[ \frac{1}{\frac{y}{x} + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^3} \right] dx + \frac{1}{x} \left[ \frac{1}{\frac{y}{x} + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^3} \right] dy = 0 \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Sea } M = 1 - \frac{1/x}{1+(y/x)^2}, N = \frac{1}{y+y^3/x^2}$$

Se debe cumplir que  $F(x,y)=c$  es la solución, donde

$$M = \frac{\partial F}{\partial X} \wedge N = \frac{\partial F}{\partial Y}$$

Trabajando con:

$$M = \frac{\partial F}{\partial X} \rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial X} = 1 - \frac{1/x}{1+(y/x)^2} \rightarrow F \int \left[ 1 - \frac{1/x}{1+(y/x)^2} \right] dx + g(y)$$

$$\rightarrow F = \int dx - \int \frac{1/x}{1+(y/x)^2} dx + g(y) = x - \int \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} dx + g(y)$$

$$\rightarrow F = (x, y) = x - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) + g(y) \dots (\alpha)$$

$$\text{Ahora usando: } N = \frac{\partial F}{\partial Y} \dots (6)$$

$$\text{De } (\alpha): \frac{\partial F}{\partial Y} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2} + g'(y) = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} + g'$$

$$\text{En (6): } \frac{1}{y+y^3/x^2} = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} + g'(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(y) = \frac{x^2}{y(x^2+y^2)} + \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{x^2+y^2}{y(x^2+y^2)} = \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow g(y) = \ln y \dots (7)$$

$$(7) \text{ en } (\alpha): F(x,y) = x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+y^2) + \ln y$$

La solución es:  $F(x,y)=c$ , es decir:  $x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+y^2) + \ln y = c$

### 15. $(x^2y^2+1)dx + 2x^2dy = 0$

**Solución:**

$$\text{Vemos que: } N = x^2y^2 + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial Y} = 2x^2y, \quad N = 2x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial N}{\partial X} = 4x \text{ (no es exacta).}$$

Haremos la fórmula y calcularemos un factor integrante:

$$\frac{u'(z)}{u(z)} = \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N \frac{\partial Z}{\partial X} - m \frac{\partial Z}{\partial Y}} = \frac{2x^2y - 4x}{2x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - (x^2y^2 + 1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}} \dots \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Sea } z = xy \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x$$

$$\text{En (1): } \frac{u'(z)}{u(z)} = \frac{2x^2y - 4x}{2x^2y - (x^2y^2 + 1)x} = \frac{2xy - 4}{2xy - x^2y^2 - 1} = \frac{2xy - 4}{5xy - x^2y^2 - 1} = \frac{2z - 4}{2z - z^2 - 1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{u'(z)}{u(z)} = -\frac{2(z-2)}{z^2 - 2z + 1} = \frac{2(z-1-1)}{(z-1)^2} = -\frac{2(z-1)}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{2}{(z-1)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln u(z) = -2 \ln(z-1) - \frac{2}{z-1} \Rightarrow \ln u(z) = \ln(z-1)^{-2} \cdot -\frac{2}{z-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(z) = e^{\ln(z-1)^{-2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{2}{z-1}} = e^{\ln(z-1)^{-2}} \cdot e^{-\frac{2}{z-1}} = (z-1)^{-2} \cdot e^{-\frac{2}{z-1}}$$

Luego:  $u(x,y) = (xy-1)^{-2} e^{-2/(xy-1)}$  es el factor integrante buscado. Multiplicando la ecuación diferencial por el factor integrante, se convierte en exacta:

$$(x^2y^2+1)(xy-1)^{-2} e^{-2/(xy-1)} dx + 2x^2(xy-1)^{-2} e^{-2/(xy-1)} dy = 0 \dots \quad (2)$$

Se  $F(x,y)=c$  | solución general de (2), entonces se cumple que:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial X} = M_1 \dots (3) \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial Y} = N_1 \dots (4)$$

$$\text{De (4): } \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2x^2(xy-1)^{-2(xy-1)^{-1}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \int 2x^2(xy-1)^{-2} e^{-2(xy-1)^{-1}} dy + h(x) = xe^{-2(xy-1)^{-1}} + h(x) \dots (5)$$

$$\text{De (4): } \frac{\partial Z}{\partial X} = e^{-2(xy-1)^{-1}} + xe^{-2(xy-1)^{-1}} [2(xy-1)^{-2} \cdot y] + h'(x)$$

Remplazando en (3):

$$e^{-(xy-1)^{-1}} + 2xy(xy-1)^{-2} e^{-2(xy-1)^{-1}} + h'(x) = (x^2y^2 + 1)(xy-1)^{-2} e^{-2/(xy-1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-2(xy-1)^{-1}} + \frac{2xy}{(xy-1)^2} e^{-2(xy-1)^{-1}} + h'(x) = \frac{x^2y^2 + 1}{(xy-1)^2} e^{-2(xy-1)^{-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow h'(x) = \frac{x^2y^2 - 2xy + 1}{(xy-1)^2} e^{-2(xy-1)^{-1}} - e^{-2(xy-1)^{-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow h'(x) = \frac{(xy-1)^2}{(xy-1)^2} e^{-2(xy-1)^{-1}} - e^{-2(xy-1)^{-1}} = 0 \Rightarrow h(x) = 0$$

Reemplazando en (5), la solución general es:

$$xe^{-2(xy-1)^{-1}} = c$$

16. Demostrar que si  $M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy=0$  es una ecuación diferencial no exacta y que:

$$a = \frac{\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}}{xM - yN}$$

donde R depende sólo de xy (léase x por y), entonces  $u(xy)$  es un factor integrante de dicha ecuación. Encontrar una fórmula general para dicho factor y aplicando éste, resolver la ecuación:

$$(3x + \frac{6}{y})dx + (\frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{3y}{x})dy = 0$$

### Solución

La fórmula del factor integrante es:  $\frac{u'(z)}{u(z)} = \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial Y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial X}}{N \frac{\partial Z}{\partial X} - M \frac{\partial Z}{\partial Y}} \dots(1)$

Sea  $z = xy \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x$

En (1)  $\frac{u'(z)}{u(z)} = \frac{\frac{\partial N}{\partial Y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial X}}{Ny - Mx} = \frac{\frac{\partial N}{\partial X} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial Y}}{xM - yN} R \dots$

Como  $R = R(xy) = R(z)$ , en (2):  $\frac{u'(z)}{u(z)} = R(z) \Rightarrow \ln u(z) = \int R(z) dz$

$\Rightarrow u(z) = e^{\int R(z) dz} \dots(3)$  factor integrante buscado.

Resolviendo la ecuación diferencial dada:

$$M = 3x + \frac{6}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial Y} = -6y^{-2}, \quad n = \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{3y}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{y} - \frac{3y}{x^2}$$

En (2).  $R = \frac{2\frac{x}{y} - \frac{3y}{x^2} + \frac{6}{y^2}}{3x^2 + \frac{6x}{y} - x^2 - \frac{3y^2}{x}} = \frac{2x^3y - 3y^3 + 6x^2}{xy(2x^3y + 6x^2 - 3y^3)} = \frac{1}{xy} - \frac{1}{2} \dots(4)$

Luego el factor integrante es  $u(x,y) = xy$

A continuación multiplicamos la ecuación diferencial por el factor integrante, se convierte en exacta):  $(3x^2y+6x)dx+(x^3+3y^2)dy = 0$ , donde  $M_1 = 3x^2y + 6x$ ,  $N_1 = x^3 + 3y^2$

Ahora sea  $F(x,y) = c$  la solución general, donde:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = M_1 \dots(5) \quad \text{y} \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = N_1 \dots(6)$$



$$\text{De (5): } \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 3x^2 y + 6x \Rightarrow F(x, y) = \int (3x^2 y + 6x) dx + g(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x, y) = x^3 y + 3x^2 + h(y) \dots \dots (7)$$

$$\text{De (7): } \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x^3 + h'(y). \text{En (6): } x^3 + h'(y) = x^3 + 3y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow h'(y) = 3y^2 \Rightarrow h(y) = y^3$$

$$\text{En (7): } F(x, y) = x^3 y + 3x^2 + y^3$$

La solución general es:  $x^3 y + 3x^2 + y^3 = c$

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