

## Cálculo C - Lista 12

### Equações diferenciais lineares de primeira ordem

Notação:

Equação homogênea:  $y' + p(x)y = 0$  (\*)

Equação não-homogênea:  $y' + p(x)y = r(x)$  (\*\*)

Resolva as equações

$$1. y' + 2y = x^2 + 2x$$

$$2. y' - y = 2$$

$$3. y' - 2y = 1 - 2x$$

$$4. xy' + y = 2x$$

$$5. y' + ky = e^{-kx}$$

$$6. y' = 2y/x + x^2e^x$$

$$7. y' - 4y = x - 2x^2$$

$$8. xy' + 2y = 2e^{x^2}$$

$$9. y' + 2xy = -6x$$

Resolva os problemas de valor inicial

$$10. y' + y = (x+1)^2; y(0) = 0$$

$$11. y' - 2y = 2 \cosh 2x + 4; y(0) = -5/4$$

$$12. y' - (1 + 3x^{-1})y = x + 2; y(1) = e - 1$$

$$13. y' = 2(y-1) \tanh 2x; y(0) = 4$$

Nos exercícios a seguir prove as seguintes propriedades das soluções da equação linear homogênea (\*).

14.  $y \equiv 0$  é solução de (\*) [ $y \equiv 0$  é dita solução trivial].

15. Se  $y_1$  é solução de (\*) então  $y = cy_1$  ( $c \in R$ ) também é solução.

16. Se  $y_1, y_2$  são soluções de (\*) então  $y = y_1 + y_2$  também é solução. [No caso mais geral  $y = c_1y_1 + c_2y_2$  ( $c_1, c_2 \in R$ ) também será solução de (\*)  $\forall c_1, c_2 \in R$ ]

Nos exercícios a seguir prove as seguintes propriedades das soluções da equação linear não-homogênea (\*\*).

17. Se  $y_1$  é uma solução de (\*\*) e  $y_2$  é uma solução de (\*) então  $y = y_1 + y_2$  é uma solução de (\*\*).

18. A diferença  $y = y_1 - y_2$  de duas soluções  $y_1, y_2$  de (\*\*) é uma solução de (\*).

19. Se  $y_1$  é uma solução de (\*\*) então  $y = cy_1$  é uma solução de  $y' + py = cr$ .

20. Se  $y_1$  é uma solução de  $y'_1 + py_1 = r_1$  e  $y_2$  é uma solução de  $y'_2 + py_2 = r_2$  (com a mesma função  $p$ ) então  $y = y_1 + y_2$  é uma solução de  $y' + py = r_1 + r_2$ .

21. Se  $p(x)$  e  $r(x)$  são funções constantes, digamos  $p(x) = p_0$  e  $r(x) = r_0$ , então (\*\*) pode ser resolvida pelo método de separação de variáveis e a solução é dada por

$$y(x) = e^{-h} \left[ \int e^h r dx + C \right] \text{ com } h \equiv \int p(x) dx$$

Resolva as equações de Bernoulli

$$22. y' + y = xy^{-1}$$

$$23. 3y' + y = (1 - 2x)y^4$$

$$24. y' + xy = xy^{-1}$$

Definiremos a solução e mostraremos que ela coincide com aquela obtida resolvendo



## Lista 12 - Resposta

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

$$2. \quad y = -2 + Ce^x$$

$$3. \quad y = x + Ce^{2x}$$

$$4. \quad y = x + \frac{C}{x}$$

$$5. \quad y = e^{-kx} (C+x)$$

$$6. \quad y = x^2 e^x + Cx^2$$

$$7. \quad y = \frac{x^2}{2} + Ce^{ux}$$

$$8. \quad y = x^{-2}(e^{x^2} + C)$$

$$9. \quad y = -3 + Ce^{-x^2}$$

$$10. \quad y = 1 + x^2 - e^{-x}$$

$$11. \quad y = e^{2x}(x+1) - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2x} - 2$$

$$12. \quad y = -x + x^3 e^x$$

$$13. \quad y = 1 + 3 \cosh 2x$$

$$22. \quad y^2 = x - \frac{1}{2} + Ce^{-2x}$$

$$23. \quad y = (Ce^x - 2x - 1)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$24. \quad y^2 = 1 + Ce^{-x^2}$$



# Lista 12 - Cálculo C

1.  $y' + 2y = \underbrace{x^2 + 2x}_P \quad \therefore \text{éq. não-homogênea}$

fator integrante:  $F(x) = e^{\int P(x) dx} = e^{2x}$

$$\underbrace{e^{2x}(y' + 2y)}_{= e^{2x}(x^2 + 2x)}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^{2x}y) = e^{2x}x^2 + 2xe^{2x}$$

$$e^{2x}y = \underbrace{\int e^{2x}x^2 dx}_{\textcircled{1}} + \underbrace{\int 2xe^{2x} dx}_{\textcircled{2}} + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} = \int 2xe^{2x} dx = xe^{2x} - \int e^{2x} dx$$

$$u = x \rightarrow du = dx$$

$$du = 2e^{2x} dx \rightarrow v = e^{2x}$$

$$= xe^{2x} - \frac{e^{2x}}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \int x^2 e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 e^{2x} - \int xe^{2x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x^2 \rightarrow du = 2x dx \\ dv &= e^{2x} dx \rightarrow v = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} \end{aligned} \quad \begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 e^{2x} - \left( \frac{1}{2}x e^{2x} - \frac{e^{2x}}{4} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x^2 e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2}x e^{2x} + \frac{e^{2x}}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$e^{2x}y = \frac{1}{2}x^2e^{2x} - \underbrace{\frac{x}{2}e^{2x}}_{\sim} + \underbrace{\frac{e^{2x}}{4}}_{\sim} + \underbrace{xe^{2x}}_{\sim} - \underbrace{\frac{e^{2x}}{2}_{\sim}}$$

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

$$\boxed{y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{4} + Ce^{-2x}}$$

2.  $y' - y = 2$  ;  $p(x) = -1$ ,  $D(x) = 2$

$$F(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx} = e^{-x}$$

$$\tilde{e}^{-x}(y' - y) = 2\tilde{e}^{-x}$$

$$\tilde{e}^{-x}y' = 2\tilde{e}^{-x}$$

$$e^{-x}y = \int 2e^{-x}dx + C$$

$$e^{-x}y = -2e^{-x} + C$$

$$\boxed{y = -2 + Ce^x}$$

$$3. \quad y' - 2y = 1 - 2x \quad ; \quad p(x) = -2 \\ r(x) = 1 - 2x$$

$$f(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx} = e^{-2x}$$

$$e^{-2x} (y' - 2y) = e^{-2x} (1 - 2x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (e^{-2x} y) = e^{-2x} (1 - 2x)$$

$$e^{-2x} y = \int e^{-2x} (1 - 2x) dx + C$$

$$e^{-2x} y = \int e^{-2x} dx + \int -2x e^{-2x} dx + C$$

(x)

$$(x) = \int -2x e^{-2x} dx = x e^{-2x} - \int e^{-2x} dx$$

$$u = x \rightarrow du = dx$$

$$du = -2e^{-2x} dx \rightarrow v = \underline{e^{-2x}}$$

$$= x e^{-2x} - \frac{e^{-2x}}{-2}$$

$$= x e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2x}$$

$$e^{-2x} y = \cancel{\frac{e^{-2x}}{-2}} + x e^{-2x} + \cancel{\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x}} + C$$

$$y = x + C e^{2x}$$

$$4. \quad xy' + y = 2x$$

$$\therefore y' + \frac{1}{x}y = 2 \quad \text{Eq. linear}$$

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{x}, \quad n(x) = 2$$

$$F(x) = e^{\int P(x) dx} = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = e^{\ln|x|} = |x|$$

$$|x|(y' + \frac{1}{x}y) = 2|x| \Leftrightarrow x(y' + \frac{1}{x}y) = 2x, \quad x > 0 \quad \textcircled{R}$$

x

$$\begin{cases} -x(y' + \frac{1}{x}y) = -2x & x < 0 \\ \therefore x(y' + \frac{1}{x}y) = 2x & x < 0 \end{cases} \quad \textcircled{xx}$$

de \textcircled{R} e \textcircled{xx} :

$$|x|(y' + \frac{1}{x}y) = 2|x| \Leftrightarrow x(y' + \frac{1}{x}y) = 2x, \quad x \neq 0$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(xy) = 2x$$

$$xy = \int 2x dx + C$$

$$xy = x^2 + C$$

$$y = x + \frac{C}{x}$$

$$5. \quad y' + \kappa y = e^{-\kappa x} ; \quad p(x) = \kappa \\ r(x) = e^{-\kappa x}$$

$$f(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx} = e^{\kappa x}$$

$$e^{\kappa x}(y' + \kappa y) = e^{\kappa x} e^{-\kappa x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^{\kappa x} y) = 1$$

$$e^{\kappa x} y = x + C$$

$$y = e^{-\kappa x} (C + x)$$

$$6. \quad y' = \frac{2y}{x} + x^2 e^x$$

$$y' - \frac{2}{x} y = x^2 e^x ; \quad p(x) = -\frac{2}{x}, \quad r(x) = x^2 e^x$$

$$f(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx} = e^{\int -\frac{2}{x} dx} = e^{-2 \ln|x|} \\ = e^{\ln|x|^{-2}} = \frac{1}{|x|^2} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} \left( y' - \frac{2}{x} y \right) = e^x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} y \right) = e^x \rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2} y = e^x + C$$

$$y = x^2 e^x + C x^2$$

$$7. \quad y' - 4y = x - 2x^2 \quad ; \quad p(x) = -4 \\ R(x) = x - 2x^2$$

$$f(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx} = e^{\int -4dx} = e^{-4x}$$

$$e^{-4x}(y' - 4y) = e^{-4x}(x - 2x^2)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^{-4x}y) = xe^{-4x} - 2x^2e^{-4x}$$

$$e^{-4x}y = \int xe^{-4x}dx - 2\int x^2e^{-4x}dx + C \quad (1) \quad (2)$$

$$(1) = \int xe^{-4x}dx = -\frac{1}{4}xe^{-4x} + \frac{1}{4}\int e^{-4x}dx$$

$$u = x \rightarrow du = dx \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} = -\frac{1}{4}xe^{-4x} - \frac{1}{16}e^{-4x}$$

$$dv = e^{-4x}dx \rightarrow v = \frac{e^{-4x}}{-4}$$

$$(2) = -2\int x^2e^{-4x}dx = -2\left(-\frac{1}{4}x^2e^{-4x} + \frac{1}{4}\int xe^{-4x}dx\right)$$

$$u = x^2 \rightarrow du = 2xdx \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} = \frac{1}{2}x^2e^{-4x} - \underbrace{\int xe^{-4x}dx}_{du}$$

$$dv = e^{-4x}dx \rightarrow v = \frac{e^{-4x}}{-4} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} = \frac{x^2}{2}e^{-4x} - \left(-\frac{1}{4}xe^{-4x} - \frac{1}{16}e^{-4x}\right)$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{2}e^{-4x} + \frac{1}{4}xe^{-4x} + \frac{1}{16}e^{-4x}$$

Cont. 7

$$e^{-ux} y = -\frac{x}{9} e^{-ux} \cancel{-\frac{1}{16} e^{-ux}} + \frac{x^2}{2} e^{-ux} + \cancel{\frac{1}{4} e^{-ux}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{16} e^{-ux}} + C$$

$$e^{-ux} y = \frac{x^2}{2} e^{-ux} + C$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{x^2}{2} + C e^{ux}}$$

$$8. xy' + 2y = 2e^{x^2}$$

$$\therefore y' + \frac{2}{x} y = \frac{2}{x} e^{x^2}; \quad p(x) = \frac{2}{x}, \quad R(x) = \frac{2}{x} e^{x^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= e^{\int p(x) dx} = e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} = e^{2 \ln|x|} \\ &= e^{\ln|x|^2} = |x|^2 = x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\downarrow x^2 \left( y' + \frac{2}{x} y \right) = 2x e^{x^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(x^2 y) = 2x e^{x^2}$$

$$x^2 y = \int 2x e^{x^2} dx + C$$

$$= e^{x^2} + C$$

$$\boxed{y = x^{-2} (e^{x^2} + C)}$$

$$9. \quad y' + 2xy = -6x \quad ; \quad p(x) = 2x$$

$$F(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx} = e^{x^2}$$

$$\therefore x^{x^2} (y' + 2xy) = -6x e^{x^2}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (e^{x^2} y) = -6x e^{x^2}$$

$$e^{x^2} y = \int -6x e^{x^2} dx + C$$

$$e^{x^2} y = -3e^{x^2} + C$$

$$\therefore \boxed{y = -3 + C e^{-x^2}}$$

$$10. \quad y' + y = (x+1)^2 \quad ; \quad y(0) = 0$$

$$p(x) = 1, \quad r(x) = (x+1)^2$$

$$f(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx} = e^x$$

$$\therefore e^x (y' + y) = e^x (x+1)^2$$

$$\cancel{\frac{d}{dx} (e^x y)} = e^x (x+1)^2$$

$$e^x y = \int e^x (x+1)^2 dx + C$$

Contd. 10

$$e^x y = \int (e^x x^2 + 2x e^x + e^x) dx + C$$

$$= \int x^2 e^x dx + 2 \int x e^x dx + \int e^x dx + C$$

(1)                          (2)                          (3)

$$(2) = \int x e^x dx = x e^x - \int e^x dx$$

$$u = x \rightarrow du = dx \quad = x e^x - e^x$$

$$du = e^x dx \rightarrow v = e^x$$

$$(1) = \int x^2 e^x dx = x^2 e^x - \int 2x e^x dx$$

$$u = x^2 \rightarrow du = 2x dx \quad = x^2 e^x - 2(x e^x - e^x)$$

$$du = 2x dx \rightarrow u = e^x \quad = x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2e^x$$

$$\downarrow \\ e^x y = x^2 e^x - 2x e^x + 2e^x + 2(x e^x - e^x) + e^x + C$$

$$e^x y = x^2 e^x + e^x + C$$

$$\therefore \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y = x^2 + 1 + C e^{-x} \\ y(0) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = 1 + C \Rightarrow C = -1$$

$$110. \quad y' - 2y = \underbrace{2\cosh 2x + 4}_{P} \quad ; \quad y(0) = -\frac{5}{9}$$

$$f(x) = e^{\int P dx} = e^{\int -2dx} = e^{-2x}$$

∴

$$e^{-2x}(y' - 2y) = e^{-2x} 2\cosh 2x + 4e^{-2x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^{-2x}y) = 2e^{-2x}\cosh 2x + 4e^{-2x}$$

$$e^{-2x}y = 2 \int e^{-2x} \cosh 2x dx + 4 \int e^{-2x} dx + C$$

$$= 2 \int e^{-2x} \frac{e^{2x} + e^{-2x}}{2} dx + 4 \frac{e^{-2x}}{-2} +$$

$$= \int (1 + e^{-4x}) dx = 2e^{-2x} + C$$

$$e^{-2x}y = x + \frac{e^{-4x}}{-4} - 2e^{-2x} + C$$

$$y = xe^{2x} - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2x} - 2 + Ce^{2x}$$

$$y = e^{2x}(x+C) - \frac{1}{4}e^{-2x} - 2 //$$

$$y(0) = -\frac{5}{9} = C - \frac{1}{4} - 2$$

$$-\frac{5}{9} = C - \frac{9}{4} \Rightarrow C = \frac{9}{4} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$$

(cont. II)

$$\boxed{y(x) = e^{2x}(x+1) - \frac{1}{9}e^{-2x} - 2}$$

12.  $y' - (1+3x^{-1})y = x+2$  ;  $y(1) = e^{-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= e^{\int p(x) dx} = e^{-\int (1+\frac{3}{x}) dx} \\ &= e^{-(x + 3\ln|x|)} = e^{-x} e^{-3\ln|x|} \\ &= e^{-x} e^{\ln|x|^{-3}} \\ &= \pm \frac{e^{-x}}{x^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{e^{-x}}{x^3} (y' - (1+3x^{-1})y) = \frac{e^{-x}}{x^3} (x+2)$$

$$\underbrace{\int \frac{d}{dx} \left( \frac{e^{-x}}{x^3} y \right) dx}_{\textcircled{1}} = \int x^2 e^{-x} dx + \int 2x^3 e^{-x} dx \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} = \int x^2 e^{-x} dx = -\frac{e^{-x}}{x^2} - \int 2x^3 e^{-x} dx$$

$$u = x^{-2} \rightarrow du = -2x^{-3} dx$$

$$du = e^{-x} dx \rightarrow v = -e^{-x}$$

$$\left( \frac{e^{-x}}{x^3} y \right) = -\frac{e^{-x}}{x^2} - 2 \int x^{-3} e^{-x} dx + C$$

$$+ 2 \int x^{-3} e^{-x} dx$$

$$\frac{e^{-x}}{x^3} y = -\frac{e^{-x}}{x^2} + C$$

$$y = -x + Cx^3 e^x$$

$$y(1) = 0 - 1$$

$$\therefore x = -1 + C e$$

$$0 = -1 + C \Rightarrow C = 1$$

$$\therefore \boxed{y = -x + x^3 e^x}$$

$$B. \quad y' - 2(y-1) \operatorname{tgh} 2x \quad ; \quad y(0) = 4$$

$$y' - \underbrace{2 \operatorname{tgh} 2x}_p y = \underbrace{-2 \operatorname{tgh} 2x}_q$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= e^{\int p dx} = e^{-2 \int \operatorname{tgh} 2x dx} \\ &= e^{-x \frac{1}{2} \ln \cosh 2x} \\ &= e^{\ln (\cosh 2x)^{-1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[ \int \operatorname{tgh} 2x dx = \ln \cosh 2x \right] = (\cosh 2x)^{-1} = \operatorname{sech} 2x$$

$$\operatorname{sech} 2x (y' - 2 \operatorname{tgh} 2x y) = \operatorname{sech} 2x (-2 \operatorname{tgh} 2x)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (\operatorname{sech} 2x y) = -2 \operatorname{sech} 2x \operatorname{tgh} 2x$$

$$\therefore \operatorname{sech} 2x y = \int -2 \operatorname{sech} 2x \operatorname{tgh} 2x dx + C$$

$$\left[ \operatorname{sech} 2x \operatorname{tgh} 2x dx = -\operatorname{sech} 2x \right] = \int -2 \left( -\frac{\operatorname{sech} 2x}{2} \right) + C$$

$$\operatorname{sech} 2x y = \operatorname{sech} 2x + C$$

$$\therefore y = 1 + C (\operatorname{sech} 2x)^{-1}$$

Cont. 13

$$\boxed{\boxed{y = 1 + c \cosh 2x}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(0) = 4 &= 1 + c \cosh 0 \\ &= 1 + c \quad \Rightarrow \quad c = 3 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \boxed{y = 1 + 3 \cosh 2x}$

14.  $y' + p(x)y = 0 \quad \textcircled{*}$

Se  $y(x) = 0$  ento  $y' = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore 0 + p(x)0 &= 0 \\ 0 &= 0 \quad \text{OK!} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \boxed{y(x) = 0 \text{ - solução de } \textcircled{*}}$

15.  $y' + p(x)y = 0 \quad \textcircled{*}$

Se  $y_1$  solução de  $\textcircled{*}$   $\Rightarrow y_1' + p y_1 = 0$

Sja  $y = cy_1$  ( $c \in \mathbb{R}$ ) . ento

$$y' = cy_1' \quad \tilde{=} 0$$

Dai  $y' + p y = cy_1' + pcy_1 = c(y_1' + py_1) = 0$

Cont. (8)

$$\therefore y' + p(x)y = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{array}{l} y = c_1 y_1 \text{ e salvo} \\ \text{de } \end{array}}$$

16.  $y' + p(x)y = 0 \quad \textcircled{2}$

fijas  $y_1, y_2$  soluciones de  $\textcircled{2}$ :

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} y'_1 + p(x)y_1 = 0 \\ y'_2 + p(x)y_2 = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

seja  $y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2, \quad c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Então  $y' = c_1 y'_1 + c_2 y'_2$

Dar  $y' + p(x)y = c_1 y'_1 + c_2 y'_2 + p(x)(c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2)$

$$= c_1(y'_1 + p(x)y_1) + c_2(y'_2 + p(x)y_2)$$

$$\underbrace{=}_{=0} \quad \underbrace{=}_{=0}$$

$$= 0$$

$$\therefore \boxed{y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 \text{ e salvo de } \textcircled{2}}$$

17.

$$\textcircled{KR} \quad y' + p(x)y = r(x) \Leftrightarrow y'_1 + p(x)y_1 = r(x)$$

$$y' + p(x)y = 0 \Leftrightarrow y'_2 + p(x)y_2 = 0$$

Seja

$$y = y_1 + y_2$$

Então

$$y' = y'_1 + y'_2$$

$$\text{Dai} \quad y' + p(x)y = y'_1 + y'_2 + p(x)(y_1 + y_2)$$

$$= \underbrace{y'_1 + p(x)y_1}_{= 0} + \underbrace{y'_2 + p(x)y_2}_{= 0}$$

$$= r(x)$$

$\therefore \boxed{y = y_1 + y_2 \text{ é solução de } \textcircled{KR}}$

$$18. \quad y' + p(x)y = r(x) : \begin{cases} y'_1 + p(x)y_1 = r(x) \\ y'_2 + p(x)y_2 = -r(x) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{Seja} \quad y = y_1 - y_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Então} \quad y' + p(x)y &= y'_1 - y'_2 + p(x)y_1 - p(x)y_2 \\ &= \underbrace{y'_1 + p(x)y_1}_{= r(x)} - \underbrace{(y'_2 + p(x)y_2)}_{= -r(x)} \\ &= r(x) - r(x) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Cont. 18

Seja  $\tilde{x}$ ,  $\boxed{y = y_1 - y_2 \text{ é solução de } \textcircled{*}}$

19.  $y' + p(x)y = r_2 : y'_1 + p(x)y_1 = r_1(x)$

Seja  $y = cy_1$ ,  $c \in \mathbb{R}$

então

$$\begin{aligned} y' + p(x)y &= cy'_1 + p(c)y_1 \\ &= c(y'_1 + py_1) \\ &= c r(x) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \boxed{\begin{array}{l} y = cy_1 \text{ é solução de} \\ y' + p(x)y = c r(x) \end{array}}$

20.  $\begin{cases} y'_1 + py_1 = r_1 \\ y'_2 + py_2 = r_2 \end{cases}$

Seja  $y = y_1 + y_2$

então,  $y' + py = y'_1 + y'_2 + py_1 + py_2$   
 $= \underbrace{y'_1 + py_1}_{r_1} + \underbrace{y'_2 + py_2}_{r_2}$   
 $= r_1 + r_2$

$$21. \quad y' + p_0 y = r_0 \quad p_0, r_0 = \text{cte.}$$

$$\therefore y' = r_0 - p_0 y \quad [g(y)y' = f(x)]$$

$$\frac{1}{r_0 - p_0 y} dy = dx \quad [\text{Eq. variável separável}]$$

$$\frac{\ln|r_0 - p_0 y|}{-p_0} = x + C$$

$$\ln|r_0 - p_0 y| = -p_0 x - p_0 C$$

$$\therefore |r_0 - p_0 y| = e^{-p_0 C} e^{-p_0 x}$$

$$r_0 - p_0 y = C_1 e^{-p_0 x}$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{r_0 - C_1 e^{-p_0 x}}{p_0}}$$

• Seja

$$y(x) = e^{-h} \left[ \int e^h r \, dx + C \right]; \quad h = \int p \, dx$$

$$h = \int p_0 \, dx = p_0 x$$

$$= e^{-p_0 x} \left[ \int e^{p_0 x} r_0 \, dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^{-p_0 x} \left[ e^{p_0 x} \frac{r_0}{p_0} + C \right]$$

$$\boxed{y = \frac{r_0}{p_0} + C e^{-p_0 x}} \quad \Leftrightarrow C = \frac{-C_1}{p_0}$$

Cont. 21

Deixar as calculações coincidir, como faria  
dever

22.  $y' + p y = q y^{-1}$

Forma geral da eq. Bernoulli:

$$y' + p y = g(x) y^a$$

$$\text{Seja } u = y^{1-a}$$

$$\therefore u^{1+(1-a)} \cdot pu = (1-a)g$$

Aqui  $\begin{cases} a = -1 \\ p = 1 \\ q = x \end{cases}$  ,  $\therefore u = y^2 \Leftrightarrow y = \pm\sqrt{u}$

A eq. em termos de  $u$  se escreve assim:

$$u' + 2u = 2x$$

$$p=2 \quad \therefore F = e^{\int pdx} = e^{2x}$$

$$\therefore e^{2x}(u' + 2u) = e^{2x}2x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(e^{2x}u) = 2x e^{2x}$$

$$e^{2x}u = \int 2x e^{2x} dx + C$$

$$\text{Ansatz } 2 \int x e^{2x} = 2 \left[ \frac{x e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x} dx \right]$$

$$u = x \rightarrow du = dx$$

$$du = e^{2x} dx \rightarrow u = \frac{e^{2x}}{2}$$

$$= x e^{2x} - \int e^{2x} dx$$

$$= x e^{2x} - \frac{e^{2x}}{2}$$

$$\therefore e^{2x} u = x e^{2x} - \frac{e^{2x}}{2} + C$$

$$u = x - \frac{1}{2} + C e^{-2x}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$y^2 = x - \frac{1}{2} + C e^{-2x}$$

$$23. \quad 3y^1 + y = (1-2x)y^4$$

$$\therefore y^1 + \frac{1}{3}y = \frac{(1-2x)}{3} y^4 \Leftrightarrow y^1 + py = q y^a$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} p = \frac{1}{3} \\ q = \frac{1-2x}{3} \\ a = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$u^1 + (1-a)pu = (1-a)q$$

$$u^1 - 3 \cancel{\frac{1}{3}u} = -3 \frac{1-2x}{3}$$

$$u = y^{1-a} = y^{-3}$$

$$u^1 - u = 2x - 1$$

23. Cont.

$$u' - u = 2x - 1 \quad ; \quad p = -1$$

$$\downarrow \quad f(x) = e^{\int p dx} = e^{-x}$$

$$\underbrace{e^{-x}(u' - u)}_{\text{---}} = e^{-x}(2x - 1)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(ue^{-x}) = 2xe^{-x} - e^{-x}$$

$$ue^{-x} = \int 2xe^{-x} dx - \int e^{-x} dx + C$$

①                          ②

$$\textcircled{1} = 2 \int xe^{-x} dx = 2(-xe^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u = x &\rightarrow du = dx \\ du = e^{-x} dx &\rightarrow v = \frac{e^{-x}}{-1} \end{aligned} \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} = 2(-xe^{-x} - e^{-x}) \\ = -xe^{-x} - 2e^{-x} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\textcircled{2} = - \int e^{-x} dx = e^{-x}$$

$$\therefore ue^{-x} = -xe^{-x} - 2e^{-x} + e^{-x} + C$$

$$ue^{-x} = -xe^{-x} - e^{-x} + C$$

$$\{ u = -2x - 1 + Ce^x \}$$

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

$$24. \quad y' + xy = xy^{-1} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y' + p(x)y = q(x)y^a \\ \therefore p = x, \quad q = -x, \quad a = -1 \\ u = y^{1-a} = \underline{\underline{y^2}} \\ \therefore u' + (1-a)p u = (1-a)q \end{array} \right.$$

$$u' + 2xu = 2x$$

$$p = 2x \quad \therefore F = e^{\int 2x dx} \\ = e^{x^2}$$

$$\underbrace{e^{x^2}(u' + 2xu)} = e^{x^2} 2x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx}(ue^{x^2}) = 2xe^{x^2}$$

$$ue^{x^2} = \int 2xe^{x^2} dx + C$$

$$ue^{x^2} = xe^{x^2} + C$$

$$\boxed{u = 1 + C e^{-x^2}}$$

$$\boxed{y^2 = 1 + C e^{-x^2}}$$