Lección 1.8 : Factor integrante (continuación).

Existen casos donde es posible encontrar el factor i tegrante:

$$(1) - A(XYY) + dY B(XYY) = 0$$

 $A,B \in C^1(D)$, $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ conexo, abjects.

Caso (a):
$$Ay - Bx = f(x)$$
 función sólo de x.

$$\mu(x) = \exp\left(\int_{-\pi}^{x} f(q) dq\right)$$

(aso (b):
$$Si$$
 $Bx - Ay = g(y)$ es purvion sido de y , $A \neq 0$, extonces $M(y) = exp(\int g(y) ds) \dots (2)$

es factor integrante.

fc. del factor integrante:

$$P(x) = g(y) \exp\left(\int^y g(x) dx\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{B_{x} - Ay}{A}\right) \mu(y)$$

$$= (3).$$

$$Ejemplo: Sea la ecuación$$

$$y + (zxy - e^{-2y}) dy = 0$$

$$dx$$

$$A(x|y) = y$$

$$B(x|y) = zxy - e^{-2y}$$

$$Ay = 1 \neq B_{x} = zy$$

$$No es exacta.$$

$$P(x) = \frac{B_{x} - A_{y}}{A} = \frac{zy - 1}{y} = 2 - \frac{1}{y}$$

$$= : g(y) \text{ función solo de y}$$

$$\text{factor integrante} \quad \mu(y) = \exp\left(\int^y g(x) dx\right)$$

$$\int_{0}^{4} g(\xi) d\xi = \int_{0}^{4} (2 - \frac{1}{5}) d\xi$$

$$= 24 - \log 4$$

$$= \exp(24 - \log 4)$$

$$= \frac{24}{4}$$

Mult.
$$[a \ ec. \ por \ M:]$$

$$\frac{2^{4}}{4} \cdot \cancel{9} + \frac{e^{24}}{4} (2xy - e^{24}) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{24} + (2xe^{4} - \frac{1}{4}) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\widetilde{A}(x,y) = e^{24}$$

$$\widetilde{B}(x,y) = 2xe^{24} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\text{Test:} \widetilde{A}_{y} = 2e^{24}$$

$$\widetilde{B}_{x} = 2e^{24} = \widetilde{A}_{y} \Rightarrow \text{exacta}$$

$$\Phi(x,y) = \int_{0}^{x} \widetilde{A}(x,y) dx + \Psi(y)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} e^{24} dx + \Psi(y)$$

$$= xe^{24} + \Psi(y)$$

$$\text{Asi,} \quad \Phi_{y} = 2xe^{24} + \Psi(y)$$

$$= \widetilde{B} = 2xe^{24} - \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{1} = -\frac{1}{4} = 4(y) = -\frac{1}{4} = -\frac{1}$$

Caso (c): Si A y B son funciones homogéneas del mismo grado pezztulo!

(es deciv,
$$f$$
 es homogénea de grado p si $f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \lambda^p f(x_1 y)$, $f(\lambda)$)

y además, $f(\lambda x, \lambda y) = \lambda^p f(x_1 y)$, $f(\lambda)$

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Lena de Euler Si $f(\lambda x_1 y) = \lambda^p f(\lambda x_1 y)$

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Le

$$\widetilde{A}_{y} = (xA+yB)^{2} \left[(xA+yB)Ay + A(xAy+yBy+B) \right]$$

$$= (xA+yB)^{2} \left[(yBAy-ABy) - AB \right]$$

$$\widetilde{B}_{x} = (xA+yB)^{2} \left[(xA+yB)Bx + A(xAx+A+yBx) \right]$$

$$= (xA+yB)^{2} \left[(xA+yB)Bx + A(xAx+A+yBx) \right]$$

$$= (xA+yB)^{2} \left[(xAx+A+yBx) - AB \right]$$

$$A_{y}B \text{ homogeness del mismo gvado; por el lema de Euler}$$

$$\widetilde{A}_{y}-\widetilde{B}_{x} = (xA+yB)^{2} \left[(yBAy-ABy) - x(ABx-BAx) - ABx \right]$$

$$= (xA+yB)^{2} \left[(xAx+yAy)B - (xBx+yBy)A \right]$$

$$= (xA+yB)^{2} \left[(xA+yB) - xBx \right]$$

$$= (xA+yB)^{2} \left[(xA+yB) - xBx$$

$$y^{2} + (x^{2} - xy - y^{2}) dy = 0$$

$$A = Y^2$$

$$B = X - XY - Y^2$$

$$A = y^{2}$$
 test

$$B = x^{2} \times 4y = 2y$$

$$B = x^{2} \times 4y - y^{2}$$

$$E = 2x - y$$

no es exacta.

for oho lado:

$$\frac{Ay-Bx}{B} = \frac{2Y-(2x-y)}{X^2-xy-y^2}$$
 no es junción

$$\frac{Bx-Ay}{A} = \frac{2x-y-2y}{y^2} \quad \text{no es función}$$

PERO: A, B son homogéneas de grado 2

$$A(\lambda x_1 \lambda y) = \lambda^2 A(x_1 y)$$

 $B(\lambda x_1 \lambda y) = \lambda^2 B(x_1 y)$

Ademas,
$$XA + YB = xy^2 + Y(x^2 - xy^4 - Y^2)$$

= $Y(x^2 - y^2) \neq 0$

factor integrante:

$$MX_{1}Y) = \frac{1}{Y(X^{2}-Y^{2})} = \frac{1}{XA+YB}$$

veamos :

$$\frac{y}{X^{2}-y^{2}} + \frac{x^{2}-xy-y^{2}}{y(x^{2}-y^{2})} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{Ay} = \frac{1}{X^{2} + 2y^{2}} = \frac{x^{2} + y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{x^{2} + y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}}$$

$$\frac{\tilde{B}_{x}}{\tilde{B}_{x}} = -\frac{1}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} + \frac{2x^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{y^{2} + x^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} = \tilde{A}_{y}$$

: exacta

case (a): superiendo que
$$A = yf(xy)$$

$$B = xg(xy)$$
con $f_1g \in C^1(\mathbb{R}), f_1(\mathbb{R}) \neq g_1(\mathbb{R})$
untervas
$$M(x_1y) = \left[xy\left(f(xy) - g(xy)\right)\right]$$
es factor integrante.
$$A = x\left(f(xy) - g(xy)\right)$$

$$A = x\left(f(xy) - g(xy)\right)$$

$$A = \frac{f(xy)}{y\left(f(xy) - g(xy)\right)}$$

$$A = \frac{f(xy)}{y\left(f(xy) - g(xy)\right)}$$
Derivando:
$$Ay = xf' - f \cdot \left[x^2f' - x^2g'\right]$$

$$A_{y} = \frac{xf'}{x(f-g)} - \frac{f \cdot (x^{2}f' - x^{2}g')}{x^{2}(f-g)^{2}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{fg' - f'g}{(f-g)^{2}}\right)(xy)$$

$$B_{x} = \left(\frac{fg - f'g}{(f-g)^{2}}\right)(xy) = A_{y}$$

$$\therefore exacta$$

Ejamplo:
$$y(2xy+1) + x(1+2xy-xy^3) \frac{dy}{dx}$$

= 0

$$A = Y(2xy + 1)$$

$$B = x(1+2xy-x^3y^3)$$

$$B_{\times} = 1 + 4xy - 4x^{3}y^{3} + Ay$$

no es exacta.

Sin embargo:
$$7A = y(2xy+1) = yf(xy)$$

$$f(x) = 25 + 1$$
 $f(x) = 25 + 1$
 $f(x)$

tactor integrante:

$$\mu(xy) = \left[xy(+(xy) - g(xy)) \right]^{-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{XY(2XY+1-(1+2X9-X^{3}Y^{3}))}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^4 y^4}$$

$$\frac{A}{A} = \frac{2 \times 4 + 4}{x^4 y^4} = \frac{2}{x^3 y^2} + \frac{1}{x^4 y^3}$$

$$\widetilde{B} = \underbrace{\times (1 + 2xy - x^{3}y^{3})}_{X^{4}y^{4}} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{x^{3}y^{4}} + \frac{2}{x^{2}y^{3}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{y}}_{Y}}_{X^{2}y^{3}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{A}_{y} = -\frac{4}{x^{3}y^{3}} - \frac{3}{x^{4}y^{4}}$$

$$\widetilde{B}_{x} = -\frac{3}{x^{4}y^{4}} - \frac{4}{x^{3}y^{3}} = \widetilde{A}_{y}$$

· exact.

Ejercicio: Hallar la primitiva.

$$\overline{P}(x_1y) = -\frac{1}{3x^3y^3} - \frac{1}{x^2y^2} - \log y = C$$

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