

Guía de lectura

2.1.2.1 * Las ecuaciones lineales son homogéneas o no homogéneas

* Las ecuaciones lineales tienen derivadas hasta orden n de una variable dependiente y

* Los coeficientes de dichas derivadas son funciones de una variable independiente

2.1.2.2 Lineales =

$$n=2 \quad 5x y'' + 17x^3 y' + 20y = X$$

$$n=3 \quad 15x y'''' + 2x^2 y'' + 17x^3 y' + 10y = 8x$$

$$n=4 \quad \text{sen } x y^{(4)} + \tan x y'' - \text{Sec } x^2 y'' - e^{-10x} y = \text{CSC } x$$

No lineales =

$$n=2 \quad 5y^2 y'' + 17x^3 y' + 20y = X$$

$$n=3 \quad 15x y'''' + 2x^2 y'' + 17y'' y' + 10y = 8x$$

$$n=4 \quad \text{sen } y'' y^{(4)} + \tan x y'' - \text{Sec } y^2 y'' - e^{-10x} y = \text{CSC } x$$

* Se pierde la linealidad cuando aparece alguna potencia de la variable dependiente, en este caso y'' o cuando aparece alguna derivada de y'' .

2.1.3. $n=1$ $n=2$ $n=3$ $n=4$

$$r-1=0 \quad r(r-1)=0 \quad r(r-1)(r-2)=0 \quad r^3(r-1)=0$$

2.1.3.1.

$$(D-1)y=0 \quad D(D-1)y=0 \quad D(D-1)(D-2)y=0 \quad D^3(D-1)y=0$$

2.1.3.2.

$n=1$	$n=2$	
$y=e^{1x}$	$y=e^{0x}=1$	$y=e^{1x}$
$(D-1)e^x=0$	$D(D-1)(1)=0$	$D(D-1)e^x=0$
$e^x - e^x = 0$	$D(0-1)=0$	$D(e^x - e^x)=0$
$0=0$	$0-0=0$	$D(0)=0$
	$0=0$	$0=0$

$n=3$

$y=e^{0x}=1$	$y=e^{1x}$	$y=e^{2x}$
$D(D-1)(D-2)(1)=0$	$D(D-1)(D-2)e^x=0$	$D(D-1)(D-2)e^{2x}=0$
$D(D-1)(0-2)=0$	$D(D-1)(e^x - 2e^x)=0$	$D(D-1)(1e^{2x} - 2e^{2x})=0$
$D(D-1)(-2)=0$	$D(D-1)(-e^x)=0$	$D(D-1)(0)=0$
$D(0+2)=0$	$D(e^x + e^x)=0$	$D(0)=0$
$D(2)=0$	$-e^x + e^x = 0$	$0=0$
$0=0$	$0=0$	

$$n = 4$$

$$y = e^{0x} = 1$$

$$D^3(D-1)(1) = 0$$

$$D^3(0-1) = 0$$

$$D^3(-1) = 0$$

$$D^2 D(-1) = 0$$

$$D^2(0) = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$y = e^{1x}$$

$$D^3(D-1)e^x = 0$$

$$D^3(e^x - e^x) = 0$$

$$D^3(0) = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$2.1.4. \quad n = 2$$

$$(r-i)(r+i) = 0$$

$$r^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$(D^2 + 1)y = 0$$

$$y = e^{\pm ix}$$

$$(D^2 + 1)e^{\pm ix} = 0$$

$$D^2 e^{\pm ix} + 1e^{\pm ix} = 0$$

$$D(D e^{\pm ix}) + e^{\pm ix} = 0$$

$$D(i e^{\pm ix}) + e^{\pm ix} = 0$$

$$\pm i^2 e^{\pm ix} + e^{\pm ix} = 0$$

$$-e^{\pm ix} + e^{\pm ix} = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

$$n = 3$$

$$r(r-i)(r+i) = 0$$

$$r(r^2 + 1) = 0$$

$$D(D^2 + 1)y = 0$$

$$y = e^{\pm ix}$$

$$D(D^2 + 1)e^{\pm ix} = 0$$

$$D(0) = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

2.1.5. Las funciones exponenciales son soluciones de EDO lineales porque dichas funciones exponenciales no cambian con la derivada n -ésima, haciendo posible encontrar una combinación lineal específica que se logre anular cuando los coeficientes de la EDO lineal son constantes.

$$2.1.6.2 \quad L(\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2) = \alpha L(y_1) + \beta L(y_2)$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n a_k D^k (\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2) =$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n a_k D^k (\alpha y_1) + a_k D^k (\beta y_2) =$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n (\alpha a_k D^k y_1 + \beta a_k D^k y_2) =$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \alpha a_k D^k y_1 + \sum_{k=0}^n \beta a_k D^k y_2 =$$

$$\alpha \sum_{k=0}^n a_k D^k y_1 + \beta \sum_{k=0}^n a_k D^k y_2 = \alpha L(y_1) + \beta L(y_2)$$

$$L = a_n D^n + \dots + a_1 D + a_0$$

$$L = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k D^k$$

2.1.6.3. Núcleo $L = \{ \gamma \mid L(\gamma) = 0 \}$

* $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \text{Núcleo } L \rightarrow L(\gamma_1) = 0, L(\gamma_2) = 0$

* $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 \in \text{Núcleo } L$

$$L(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) = L(\gamma_1) + L(\gamma_2)$$

$$L(\gamma_1 + \gamma_2) = 0 + 0$$

* $\alpha \cdot \gamma_1 \in \text{Núcleo } L$

$$L(\alpha \gamma_1) = \alpha L(\gamma_1)$$