

Quiz #5 Nombre: ANSWER KEY

JUSTIFIQUE y ARGUMENTE sus respuestas. EXPLIQUE sus cuentas.  
desarrolle sus respuestas. Muestre sus cuentas

① Usando el método de la caja mágica, resuelva

$$\frac{dy}{dt} - 2y = 7e^{2t}$$

$$y(0) = 3$$

② Resuelva la E.D.O:

$$2xy^3 + 1 + \left(3x^2y^2 - \frac{1}{y}\right) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

SOLUTION SET

①(a) We first solve the homogeneous equation:

$$\frac{dy_h}{dt} - 2y_h = 0.$$

Then:  $\frac{dy_h}{dt} = 2y_h$ ; by calculus, the solution is  $y_h(t) = Ce^{2t}$ .

(b) Now, the inhomogeneity  $b(t) = 7e^{2t}$ .

If we propose the particular solution  $y_p(t) = \alpha e^{2t}$  will not work since it is the solution to the homogeneous equation. Then;

$$y_p(t) = \alpha t e^{2t} \text{ should work.}$$

We find to determine the coefficient  $\alpha$ .

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~~VAM~~ ~~Answers~~ ~~to~~ ~~Exercises~~ ~~in~~ ~~Calculus~~

$$\frac{dy}{dt} - 2y = 7e^{2t}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\alpha t e^{2t}) - 2(\alpha t e^{2t}) = 7e^{2t}$$

$$\alpha e^{2t} + 2\alpha t e^{2t} - 2\alpha t e^{2t} = 7e^{2t}$$

$$\alpha e^{2t} = 7e^{2t} \Rightarrow \alpha = 7$$

Then, the solution is:

$$y(t) = Ce^{2t} + 7te^{2t}$$

Now

$$3 = y(0) = C + 0 \Rightarrow C = 3$$

$$y(t) = 3e^{2t} + 7te^{2t}$$

2) We have  $M(x,y) + N(x,y) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

with  $M(x,y) = 2xy^3 + 1$ ;  $N(x,y) = 3x^2y^2 - \frac{1}{y}$

Compute  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 6xy^2 \\ \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 6xy^2 \end{array} \right\} \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$  then the equation is exact.

Integrating respect to x:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2xy^3 + 1 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 3x^2y^2 - \frac{1}{y} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow F(x,y) = x^2y^3 + x + h(y)$$

Now,  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 3x^2y^2 + h'(y)$ . Compare:

Comparing with  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 3x^2y^2 - \frac{1}{y} \Rightarrow h'(y) = -\frac{1}{y}$ . Then,

$$F(x,y) = x^2y^3 + x - \ln y = C$$