

1. Hallar la solución general de las siguientes ecuaciones diferenciales de variables separables:

a) $y' = y^2 - 1 \rightarrow y'(x) = y(x)^2 - 1$

b) $(1 + y^2)yy' + (1 + y^2) = 0$

c) $xe^{2y}y' - (1 + e^{2y}) = 0$

a) $y' = y^2 - 1 \rightsquigarrow \{ \} \cdot y' =$

① separamos las variables:

$$\frac{y'}{y^2 - 1} = \frac{y^2 - 1}{y^2 - 1}$$

← estamos suponiendo

$$y(x)^2 - 1 \neq 0$$

$$y(x)^2 \neq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) \neq 1, y(x) \neq -1$$

$$\frac{y'}{y^2 - 1} = 1$$

$$\boxed{\frac{y'(x)}{y(x)^2 - 1} = 1}$$

* $y(x) = 1$ es solución? si

$$y'(x) = 0$$

$$y' = y^2 - 1$$

$$0 = 0$$

② integramos con respecto a x

$$\int \frac{y'(x)}{y(x)^2 - 1} dx = \int 1 dx$$

* $y(x) = -1$ es solución? si

$$y' = 0 \quad y' = y^2 - 1$$
$$0 = 0$$

③ cambio de variable: $u = y(x) \rightarrow du = y'(x) dx$

$$\int \frac{1}{u^2 - 1} du = \int 1 dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u^2 - 1} du = \int \frac{1}{(u+1)(u-1)} du = \int \frac{A}{u+1} + \frac{B}{u-1} du$$

buscamos A y B:

$$\frac{1}{(u+1)(u-1)} = \frac{A}{u+1} + \frac{B}{u-1}$$

$$= \frac{A(u-1) + B(u+1)}{(u+1)(u-1)}$$

$$= \frac{Au - A + Bu + B}{(u+1)(u-1)}$$

$$= \frac{(A+B)u - A + B}{(u+1)(u-1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = (A+B)u - A + B \rightarrow 0 \cdot u + 1 = (A+B)u + (-A+B)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} A+B = 0 & (1) \\ -A+B = 1 & (2) \end{cases}$$

$$(1) + (2): 2B = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{B = 1/2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{A = -1/2}$$

Entonces:

$$\int \frac{1}{u^2-1} du = \int \frac{-1/2}{u+1} + \frac{1/2}{u-1} du$$

$$= \int \frac{-1/2 du}{u+1} + \int \frac{1/2 du}{u-1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u+1} du + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{u-1} du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln|u+1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|u-1|$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u+1} du = \int \frac{1}{w} dw = \ln|w| = \ln|u+1|$$

$$w = u+1$$

$$dw = du$$

$$\int \frac{1}{u^2-1} du = -\frac{1}{2} \ln|u+1| + \frac{1}{2} \ln|u-1|$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{2} (-\ln|u+1| + \ln|u-1|) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (\ln|u-1| - \ln|u+1|) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{u-1}{u+1} \right|
 \end{aligned}$$

entonces:

$$\int \frac{1}{u^2-1} du = \int 1 dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{u-1}{u+1} \right| = x + C$$

des hacemos el cambio de variable $u = y(x)$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{y(x)-1}{y(x)+1} \right| = x + C$$

④ despejamos y

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{y(x)-1}{y(x)+1} \right| = x + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln \left| \frac{y(x)-1}{y(x)+1} \right| = 2x + 2C$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{y(x)-1}{y(x)+1} \right| = e^{2x+2C}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \frac{y(x)-1}{y(x)+1} \right| = e^{2C} e^{2x} \begin{cases} \frac{y(x)-1}{y(x)+1} = e^{2C} e^{2x} \\ \frac{y(x)-1}{y(x)+1} = -e^{2C} e^{2x} \end{cases}$$

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

constante (circled) e^{2C} \rightarrow *numero real cualquiera*
real positivo no nulo cualquiera

$\pm e^{2c}$ es un número real
cualquiera no nulo

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y(x) - 1}{y(x) + 1} = k e^{2x} \quad \text{con } k \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) - 1 = k e^{2x} (y(x) + 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) - 1 = k e^{2x} y(x) + k e^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) - k e^{2x} y(x) = k e^{2x} + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) (1 - k e^{2x}) = k e^{2x} + 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y(x) = \frac{k e^{2x} + 1}{1 - k e^{2x}} \quad k \neq 0}$$

y además hay dos soluciones constantes

$$e) \quad x e^{2y} y' - (1 + e^{2y}) = 0$$

depende de y

$$y' =$$

depende de x

$$=$$

① separamos las variables:

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

$$\Rightarrow x e^{2y} y' = 1 + e^{2y}$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{2y} y' = \frac{1 + e^{2y}}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e^{2y}}{1 + e^{2y}} y' = \frac{1}{x}$$

② integramos con respecto a x

$$\int \frac{e^{2y}}{1 + e^{2y}} y' dx = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

③ cambio de variable $u = y$, $du = y' dx$

$$\int \frac{e^{2u}}{1+e^{2u}} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\int \frac{e^{2u}}{1+e^{2u}} du = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2e^{2u}}{1+e^{2u}} du = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{z} dz$$

$$z = 1 + e^{2u}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|z| + \text{constante}$$

$$dz = 2e^{2u} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|1+e^{2u}| + \text{constante}$$

entonces:

$$\int \frac{e^{2u}}{1+e^{2u}} du = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

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

desahacemos el cambio de variable $u = y(x)$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln|1+e^{2y(x)}| = \ln|x| + C$$

④ despejamos $y(x)$

$$\frac{1}{2} \ln|1+e^{2y(x)}| = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln|1+e^{2y(x)}| = 2\ln|x| + 2C$$

$$\alpha \ln(x) = \ln(x^\alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(1+e^{2y(x)}) = \ln|x|^2 + 2C$$

$$\Rightarrow \ln(1+e^{2y(x)}) = \ln(x^2) + 2C$$

$$\Rightarrow 1+e^{2y(x)} = e^{\ln(x^2)+2C}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + e^{2y(x)} = e^{2c} e^{\ln(x^2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + e^{2y(x)} = e^{2c} x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{2y(x)} = e^{2c} x^2 - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow 2y(x) = \ln(e^{2c} x^2 - 1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{y(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(e^{2c} x^2 - 1)}$$