

➤ VARIABLES SEPARABLES: $y' = g(x)h(y) \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{h(y)} dy = \int g(x) dx$

➤ REDUCIBLES A SEPARABLES: $y' = f(ax + by)$

$\left(\begin{array}{l} z = ax + by \\ z' = a + by' \\ y' = (z' - a)/b \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{z' - a}{b} = f(z)$ ¡¡separables!!

➤ HOMOGÉNEAS: $y' = f(y/x)$ $f(kx, ky) = f(x, y)$

$\left(\begin{array}{l} y = xu \\ y' = u + xu' \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow u + xu' = f(u)$ ¡¡separables!!

➤ REDUCIBLES A HOMOGÉNEAS: $y' = f\left(\frac{ax+by+c}{Ax+By+C}\right)$

- SECANTES: punto de corte (x_0, y_0)

$\left(\begin{array}{l} X = x + x_0 \\ Y = y + y_0 \end{array} \right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} x = X - x_0 \\ y = Y - y_0 \end{array} \right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} x' = X' \\ y' = Y' \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow Y' = f\left(\frac{aX+bY}{AX+BY}\right)$ ¡¡homogénea!!

- PARALELAS: $a/A = b/B = k$

$\left(\begin{array}{l} z = ax + by \\ kz = kax + kby = Ax + By \\ z' = a + by' \\ y' = (z' - a)/b \end{array} \right) \Rightarrow (z' - a)/b = f\left(\frac{z + c}{kz + c}\right)$ ¡¡separables!!

EDO PRIMER ORDEN EXPLÍCITAS

➤ EXACTAS: $P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy = 0$ $P_y = Q_x$
 $\exists F / \begin{cases} F_x = P \\ F_y = Q \end{cases}$ + construimos la solución integrando

➤ REDUCIBLES A EXACTAS (FACTORES INTEGRANTES):
 $\mu(x, y)P(x, y)dx + \mu(x, y)Q(x, y)dy = 0$ ¡¡exacta!!
 $h(y) = \frac{Q_x - P_y}{P}$ $h(x) = \frac{P_y - Q_x}{Q}$ $\mu(\cdot) = e^{\int h(\cdot) d\cdot}$

➤ LINEALES ORDEN 1: $y' + a(x)y = b(x)$

- OPC. 1: $y = e^{-\int a(x)dx} \left[\int b(x)e^{\int a(x)dx} dx + C \right]$
- OPC. 2: $y' + a(x)y = 0$ + solución particular (a partir de y_h)

➤ BERNOULLI: $y' + a(x)y + b(x)y^n = 0$

$\left(\begin{array}{l} z = y^{1-n} \\ z' = (1-n)y^{-n}y' \end{array} \right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} \cdot (-z^2) \\ z' + a(x)(n-1)z + b(x)(n-1) = 0 \end{array} \right)$ ¡¡lineal!!

➤ RICCATI: $y' + a(x)y + b(x)y^2 = c(x)$

$\left(\begin{array}{l} y = y_p + z^{-1} \\ y' = y'_p - z^{-2}z' \end{array} \right) \quad \left(\begin{array}{l} y'_p + a(x)y_p + b(x)y_p^2 = c(x) \\ \cdot (-z^2) \\ z' + [a(x) + 2b(x)y_p]z + b(x) = 0 \end{array} \right)$ ¡¡lineal!!