



**UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA GRANDE DOURADOS**  
**Cálculo Diferencial e Integral II — Avaliação P3**  
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Engenharia Civil

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1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
Nota	

**Aluno(a):.....**

**Todas as respostas devem ser justificadas.**

1. Encontre a solução da EDO de primeira ordem  $x \ln x = y(1 + \sqrt{3 + y^2})y'$ .
2. Resolva a EDO  $xy'' - 6x^2 = -y'$  fazendo a substituição  $u = y'$  para  $x > 0$ .
3. Encontre a solução da equação de Bernoulli  $y' = -y + 2xy^2$ .
4. Encontre a solução geral da equação  $2y'' = y'$ .
5. Resolva a equação diferencial  $2ye^{y^2}y' = 2x + 3\sqrt{x}$ .

# Solução P3

①  $x \ln x = y(1 + \sqrt{3+y^2}) y'$  é separável, logo

$$\underbrace{\int (1 + \sqrt{3+y^2}) y dy}_{\textcircled{I}} = \underbrace{\int x \ln x dx}_{\textcircled{II}}$$

Resolvendo ①: tome  $u = 3+y^2$ , logo  $du = 2y dy$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{I} &= \int (1 + \sqrt{u}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} du = \frac{1}{2} \int 1 + \sqrt{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \left( u + \frac{2}{3} u^{3/2} \right) + C_1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 3+y^2 + \frac{2}{3} (3+y^2)^{3/2} \right] + C_1 \end{aligned}$$

Resolvendo ② por partes:  $u = \ln x \Rightarrow du = \frac{1}{x} dx$   
 $dv = x dx \Rightarrow v = \frac{x^2}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{II} &= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \int \frac{x^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \int x dx \\ &= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} + C_2 \end{aligned}$$

Portanto,

$$\frac{1}{2} \left[ 3+y^2 + \frac{2}{3} (3+y^2)^{3/2} \right] + C_1 = \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} + C_2$$

$$\Rightarrow 3+y^2 + \frac{2}{3} (3+y^2)^{3/2} = x^2 \ln x - \frac{x^2}{2} + C.$$

② Tomando  $u = y'$ :

$$xy'' + y' = 6x^2 \Rightarrow xu' + u = 6x^2 \stackrel{(\div x)}{\Rightarrow} u' + \frac{1}{x}u = 6x \text{ (linear)}$$

Fator integrante:

$$e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = e^{\ln x} = x$$

$$\therefore x\left(u' + \frac{1}{x}u\right) = x \cdot 6x \Rightarrow xu' + u = 6x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow (x \cdot u)' = 6x^2 \Rightarrow \int (x \cdot u)' dx = \int 6x^2 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow xu = 2x^3 + C \Rightarrow u = 2x^2 + \frac{C}{x}$$

Portanto,

$$y' = 2x^2 + \frac{C}{x} \Rightarrow y = \int 2x^2 + \frac{C}{x} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \frac{2}{3}x^3 + C \ln x + K, \text{ com } C \in K \text{ constantes.}$$

③ Tomando  $u = y^{-2} = y'^{-1}$ , temos:

$$y = u^{-1} \Rightarrow y^2 = u^{-2} \text{ e } y' = -u^{-2} \cdot u'$$

$$\therefore y' = -y + 2xy^2 \Rightarrow -u^{-2}u' + u^{-1} = 2xu^{-2}$$

$$\stackrel{(-u^{-2})}{\Rightarrow} u' - u = -2x \quad (\text{linear})$$

Factor integrante:

$$e^{\int -1 dx} = e^{-x}$$

$$\therefore e^{-x}(u' - u) = e^{-x}(-2x) \Rightarrow e^{-x}u' - e^{-x}u = -2xe^{-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow (e^{-x} \cdot u)' = -2xe^{-x} \Rightarrow e^{-x}u + c_1 = -2 \int xe^{-x} dx$$

Integrando por partes:

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x & du &= dx \\ dv &= e^{-x} dx & v &= -e^{-x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \int xe^{-x} dx = -xe^{-x} + \int e^{-x} dx = -xe^{-x} - e^{-x} + c_2$$

Assim,

$$e^{-x}u + c_1 = -2(-xe^{-x} - e^{-x} + c_2) \Rightarrow e^{-x}u = 2xe^{-x} + 2e^{-x} + c$$

$$\Rightarrow u = 2x + 2 + ce^x$$

Portanto,

$$y = \frac{1}{2x + 2 + ce^x}.$$

$$\textcircled{4} \quad 2y'' - y' = 0$$

Eq. característica:

$$2r^2 - r = 0 \Rightarrow r(2r-1) = 0 \Rightarrow r=0 \text{ ou } r=\frac{1}{2}.$$

Portanto,

$$y = C_1 e^{0 \cdot r} + C_2 e^{\frac{1}{2}r} = C_1 + C_2 e^{\frac{1}{2}r}.$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad 2y e^{y^2} y' = 2x + 3\sqrt{x} \quad (\text{separável})$$

$$\Rightarrow \underbrace{\int 2y e^{y^2} dy}_{\textcircled{I}} = \underbrace{\int 2x + 3\sqrt{x} dx}_{\textcircled{II}}$$

Resolvendo  $\textcircled{I}$ : tome  $u = y^2$ , logo  $du = 2y dy$

$$\textcircled{I} = \int e^u du = e^u + C_1 = e^{y^2} + C_1$$

Resolvendo  $\textcircled{II}$ :

$$\textcircled{II} = \int 2x + 3\sqrt{x} dx = x^2 + 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_2$$

Assim,

$$e^{y^2} + C_1 = x^2 + 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_2 \Rightarrow e^{y^2} = x^2 + 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$\Rightarrow y^2 = \ln(x^2 + 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C) \Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{\ln(x^2 + 2x^{\frac{3}{2}} + C)}$$