

Factor integrant

$$\frac{1}{N} \left(\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \right) \equiv G(x) \Rightarrow \mu(x) = e^{\int dx G(x)}$$

$$\frac{1}{M} \left(\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \right) \equiv H(y) \Rightarrow \mu(y) = e^{\int dy H(y)}$$

Equacions lineals homogènies de 1r grau

$$y' = -P(x)y \Rightarrow y = Ce^{-\int dx P(x)}$$

$$M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0 \Rightarrow \text{canvi } y = ux; x = vy$$

Equació de Bernoulli

$$y' + P(x)y = f(x)y^n \Rightarrow \text{canvi } u = y^{1-n}$$

Equació de Riccati

$$y' = P(x) + Q(x)y + R(x)y^2$$

trobem $y_p \Rightarrow y(x) = u(x) + y_p(x)$

$$u' = Qu + 2Ryu + Ru^2$$

Reducció

$$a_2(x)y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_0(x)y = 0$$

$$y_1 \text{ solució} \Rightarrow y_2 = y_1 \int dx \frac{1}{y_1^2} e^{-\int dx a_1/a_2}$$

$$y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2$$

Coefficients constants

$$ay'' + by' + cy = 0$$

m_1 real: $e^{m_1 x}, xe^{m_1 x}, \dots, x^{k-1}e^{m_1 x}$

$m_1 = \alpha + i\beta \Rightarrow e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x, xe^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x, \dots, x^{k-1}e^{\alpha x} \cos \beta x$

$m_2 = \alpha - i\beta \Rightarrow e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x, xe^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x, \dots, x^{k-1}e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x$

Inhomogènies: $Ly = g(x)$

$$g(x) = b_l x^l + \dots + b_0 \Rightarrow y_p = A_{l+k} x^{l+k} + \dots + A_k x^k$$

$$g(x) = e^{\gamma x} \Rightarrow y_p = Ae^{\gamma x}$$

$$g(x) = \cos \beta x, \sin \beta x \Rightarrow y_p = A \cos \beta x + B \sin \beta x$$

Variació paràmetres

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = f(x)$$

y_1, y_2 solucions de l'homogènia

$$W_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & y_2 \\ f(x) & y_2' \end{vmatrix} \quad W_2 = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & 0 \\ y_1' & f(x) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$y_p = u_1 y_1 + u_2 y_2 \quad u_k' = \frac{W_k}{W}$$

Equació de Cauchy - Euler

$$a_n x^n y^{(n)} + \dots + a_0 y = g(x); a_1 = \text{constant}$$

canvi $x = e^t, t = \ln x, \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{1}{x}$

Equacions no lineals de segon grau

No hi ha y o x (explícitament): canvi $u = y'$

Sèries de potències

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0 \text{ al voltant de } x_0$$

$P(x), Q(x)$ analítiques $\Rightarrow y = \sum c_n (x - x_0)^n$

$xP(x), x^2Q(x)$ analítiques $\Rightarrow y = x^r \sum c_n x^n$

$$r(r-1) + p_0 r + q_0 = 0$$

Equació d'Airy

$$y'' - xy = 0; \text{ al voltant de } x = 0$$

$$c_{3k} = \frac{1 \cdot 4 \cdot 7 \cdot \dots \cdot (3k-2)}{(3k)!} c_0$$

$$c_{3k+1} = \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdot \dots \cdot (3k-1)}{(3k+1)!} c_1$$

$$c_{3k+2} = 0$$

$$y_1(x) = 1 + \frac{1}{3!} x^3 + \frac{1 \cdot 4}{6!} x^6 + \dots$$

$$y_2(x) = x + \frac{2}{4!} x^4 + \frac{2 \cdot 5}{7!} x^7 + \dots$$

$$y(x) = c_0 y_1(x) + c_1 y_2(x)$$

$$A_i(x) \equiv \frac{3^{-2/3}}{\Gamma(2/3)} (y_1(x) - y_2(x))$$

$$B_i(x) \equiv \frac{3^{-2/3}}{\Gamma(2/3)} (y_1(x) + y_2(x))$$

Equació d'Hermite

$$y'' - 2xy' + 2\alpha y = 0; \text{ al voltant de } x = 0$$

$$c_{2n} = (-1)^n \frac{2^n \cdot \alpha \cdot (\alpha-2) \cdot \dots \cdot (\alpha-2(n-1))}{(2n)!} c_0$$

$$c_{2n+1} = (-1)^n \frac{2^n \cdot (\alpha-1) \cdot (\alpha-3) \cdot \dots \cdot (\alpha-2n+1)}{(2n+1)!} c_1$$

$$y(x) = c_0 \left(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{c_{2n}}{c_0} x^{2n} \right) + c_1 \left(x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{c_{2n+1}}{c_1} x^{2n+1} \right)$$

Polinomis d'Hermite

$\alpha = 2p \Rightarrow$ la sèrie és un polinomi de grau $2p$

$\alpha = 2p + 1 \Rightarrow$ la sèrie és un polinomi de grau $2p + 1$

$$c_0 = (-1)^p \frac{(2p)!}{p!}; c_1 = (-1)^p \frac{2(2p+1)!}{p!}$$

$$H_l(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor l/2 \rfloor} (-1)^k \frac{l!}{k!(l-2k)!} (2x)^{l-2k}$$

$$H_n(-x) = (-1)^n H_n(x)$$

$$H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} e^{-x^2}$$

$$e^{2tx-t^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} H_n(x) t^n$$

$$H_n'(x) = 2n H_{n-1}$$

Equació de Legendre

$$(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + \alpha(\alpha+1)y = 0, \text{ al voltant de } x = 0$$

$$c_{2n} = (-1)^n \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)(\alpha-2)(\alpha+3)\dots(\alpha+2n-1)}{(2n)!} c_0$$

$$c_{2n+1} = (-1)^n \frac{(\alpha-1)(\alpha+2)(\alpha-3)\dots(\alpha+2n)}{(2n+1)!} c_1$$

$$y(x) = c_0 \left(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{c_{2n}}{c_0} x^{2n} \right) + c_1 \left(x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{c_{2n+1}}{c_1} x^{2n+1} \right)$$

Polinomis de Legendre

$\alpha = n$ (parell) $\Rightarrow y_1 = N_n P_n(x)$

$\alpha = n$ (senar) $\Rightarrow y_2 = N_n P_n(x)$

$$N_n = (-1)^{n/2} \frac{(n-1)!}{n!}; n = 2, 4, 6, \dots$$

$$N_n = (-1)^{(n-1)/2} \frac{(n)!}{(n-1)!}; n = 3, 5, 7, \dots$$

$$P_l(x) = \frac{1}{2^l l!} \frac{d^l}{dx^l} (x^2 - 1)^l$$

$$P_l(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\lfloor l/2 \rfloor} (-1)^k \frac{(2l-2k)!}{2^k k!(l-k)!(l-2k)!} x^{l-2k}$$

$$(l+1)P_{l+1}(x) - (2l+1)xP_l(x) + lP_{l-1}(x) = 0$$

$$P_l(-x) = (-1)^l P_l(x)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2tx+t^2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} P_n(x) t^n$$

Polinomis associats de Legendre

$$P_n^m(x) = (1-x^2)^{m/2} \frac{d^m}{dx^m} P_n(x); m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

$$(1-x^2)y'' - 2xy' + \left(n(n+1) - \frac{m^2}{1-x^2} \right) y = 0$$

Equació de Bessel

$$x^2 y'' + xy' + (x^2 - \nu^2)y = 0; r = \pm \nu$$

$$c_0 = \frac{1}{2^r \Gamma(1+r)}$$

$$c_{2n} = (-1)^n \frac{1}{2^{2n+r} n! \Gamma(1+r+n)}$$

$$J_r(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_{2n} x^{2n+r}$$

$$e^{\frac{x(t-1/t)}{2}} = \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} J_n(x) t^n$$

$$J_{\nu+1}(x) = \frac{2\nu}{x} J_{\nu}(x) - J_{\nu-1}(x)$$

Equació de Laguerre

$$xy'' + (1-x)y' + ny = 0$$

Transformada de Laplace

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t)] = \int_0^{\infty} dt f(t) e^{-st} = F(s)$$

Propietats

$$\mathcal{L}[f^{(n)}] = s^n F(s) - s^{n-1} f(0) - \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{\alpha t} f(t)] = F(s - \alpha)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[f(t-a)\Theta(t-a)] = e^{-as} F(s)$$

$$\mathcal{L}[t^n f(t)] = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} F(s)$$

Transformades bàsiques

$$\mathcal{L}[t^n] = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{s^{n+1}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[e^{\alpha t}] = \frac{1}{s-\alpha}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\sin \beta t] = \frac{\beta}{s^2 + \beta^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\cos \beta t] = \frac{s}{s^2 + \beta^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\sinh \beta t] = \frac{\beta}{s^2 - \beta^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}[\cosh \beta t] = \frac{s}{s^2 - \beta^2}$$

Sistemes d'Equacions Diferencials

$$c_i v_i e^{\lambda_i t}; c_i \left(v_i 1 \frac{t^{k-1}}{(k-1)!} + \dots \right) e^{\lambda_i t}$$

$$X_p = \Phi(t) \int \Phi^{-1}(t) F(t) dt$$