

Second order differential equation:

Linear equation with constant coefficients:

If the second order differential equation is

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

then $y = e^{rt}$ is a solution

Need to have two independent solutions.

Solve the following IVPs:

1.) $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 0$ $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 2$

2.) $4y'' - y' + 2y = 0$ $y(0) = 3, y'(0) = 4$

3.) $4y'' + 4y' + y = 0$ $y(0) = 6, y'(0) = 7$

4.) $2y'' - 2y = 0$ $y(0) = 5, y'(0) = 9$

$ay'' + by' + cy = 0$, $y = e^{rt}$, then

$ar^2e^{rt} + bre^{rt} + ce^{rt} = 0$ implies $ar^2 + br + c = 0$,

Suppose $r = r_1, r_2$ are solutions to $ar^2 + br + c = 0$

$$r_1, r_2 = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

If $r_1 \neq r_2$, then $b^2 - 4ac \neq 0$. Hence a general solution is $y = c_1e^{r_1t} + c_2e^{r_2t}$

If $b^2 - 4ac > 0$, general solution is $y = c_1e^{r_1t} + c_2e^{r_2t}$.

If $b^2 - 4ac < 0$, change format to linear combination of real-valued functions instead of complex valued functions by using Euler's formula.

general solution is $y = c_1e^{dt}\cos(nt) + c_2e^{dt}\sin(nt)$
where $r = d \pm in$

If $b^2 - 4ac = 0$, $r_1 = r_2$, so need 2nd (independent) solution: te^{r_1t}

Hence general solution is $y = c_1e^{r_1t} + c_2te^{r_1t}$.

Initial value problem: use $y(t_0) = y_0$, $y'(t_0) = y'_0$ to solve for c_1, c_2 to find unique solution.

Derivation of general solutions:

If $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ we guessed e^{rt} is a solution and noted that any linear combination of solutions is a solution to a homogeneous linear differential equation.

If $b^2 - 4ac < 0$, :

Changed format of $y = c_1 e^{r_1 t} + c_2 e^{r_2 t}$ to linear combination of real-valued functions instead of complex valued functions by using Euler's formula:

$$e^{it} = \cos(t) + i\sin(t)$$

Hence $e^{(d+in)t} = e^{dt} e^{int} = e^{dt} [\cos(nt) + i\sin(nt)]$

Let $r_1 = d + in$, $r_2 = d - in$

$$\begin{aligned} y &= c_1 e^{r_1 t} + c_2 e^{r_2 t} \\ &= c_1 e^{dt} [\cos(nt) + i\sin(nt)] + c_2 e^{dt} [\cos(-nt) + i\sin(-nt)] \\ &= c_1 e^{dt} \cos(nt) + ic_1 e^{dt} \sin(nt) + c_2 e^{dt} \cos(nt) - ic_2 e^{dt} \sin(nt) \\ &= (c_1 + c_2) e^{dt} \cos(nt) + i(c_1 - c_2) e^{dt} \sin(nt) \\ &= k_1 e^{dt} \cos(nt) + k_2 e^{dt} \sin(nt) \end{aligned}$$

If $b^2 - 4ac = 0$, then $r_1 = r_2$.

Hence one solution is $y = e^{r_1 t}$ Need second solution.

If $y = e^{rt}$ is a solution, $y = ce^{rt}$ is a solution.

How about $y = v(t)e^{rt}$?

$$y' = v'(t)e^{rt} + v(t)re^{rt}$$

$$\begin{aligned}y'' &= v''(t)e^{rt} + v'(t)re^{rt} + v'(t)re^{rt} + v(t)r^2e^{rt} \\ &= v''(t)e^{rt} + 2v'(t)re^{rt} + v(t)r^2e^{rt}\end{aligned}$$

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

$$a(v''(t)e^{rt} + 2v'(t)re^{rt} + v(t)r^2e^{rt}) + b(v'(t)e^{rt} + v(t)re^{rt}) + c(v(t)e^{rt}) = 0$$

$$a(v''(t) + 2v'(t)r + v(t)r^2) + b(v'(t) + v(t)r) + cv(t) = 0$$

$$av''(t) + 2av'(t)r + av(t)r^2 + bv'(t) + bv(t)r + cv(t) = 0$$

$$av''(t) + (2ar + b)v'(t) + (ar^2 + br + c)v(t) = 0$$

$$av''(t) + (2a(\frac{-b}{2a}) + b)v'(t) + 0 = 0$$

Since $ar^2 + br + c = 0$ and $r = \frac{-b}{2a}$

$$av''(t) + (-b + b)v'(t) = 0$$

$$av''(t) = 0$$

$$\text{Hence } v''(t) = 0$$

$$v'(t) = k_1$$

$$v(t) = k_1t + k_2$$

Hence $v(t)e^{r_1t} = (k_1t + k_2)e^{r_1t}$ is a soln

Hence te^{r_1t} is a nice second solution.

Hence general solution is $y = c_1e^{r_1t} + c_2te^{r_1t}$

3.6 Nonhomogeneous Equations: $ay'' + by' + cy = g(t)$

Method of Undetermined Coefficients.