$y' = f(y)$ autonous

2.) Circle the differential equation whose direction field is given below:

A) $y' = t^2$

B) $y' = \frac{1}{2}$

C) $y' = 1$

D) $y' = -1$

E) $y' = y + 1$

F) $y' = y - 2$

G) $y' = (y+1)(y-2)$

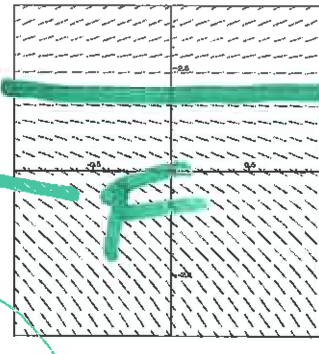
H) $y' = (y+1)^2(y-2)^2$

I) $y' = (y+1)(y-2)^2$

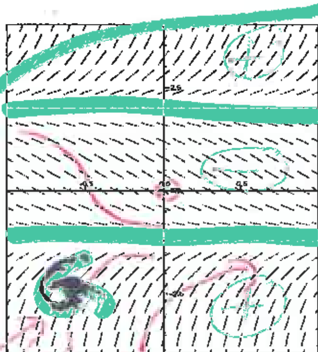
J) $y' = (y+1)^2(y-2)$

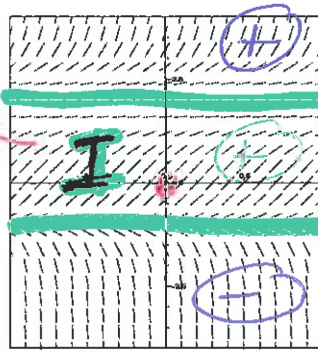
K) $y = -\frac{t}{y}$

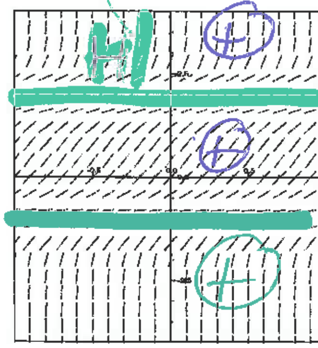
$y=2$

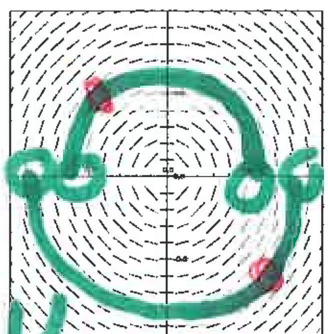


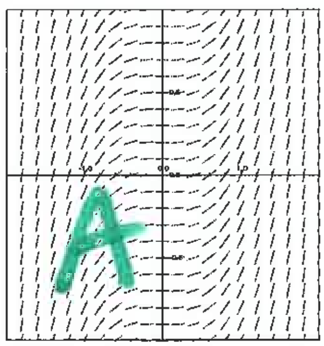
stable equil





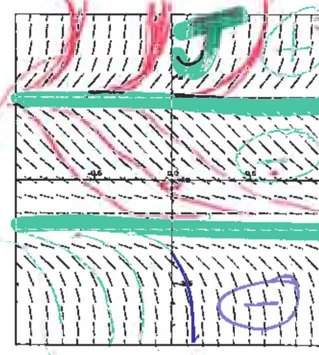






unstable equil

$y=2$



$-1 \quad 2$

$y=-1$
semi-stable equil

Domain

longterm behavior

depend on ODE & initial value/condition

3.1

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

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

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

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

3.1

$ay'' + by' + cy = 0, \quad y = e^{rt}$, 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:

3.1 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.

Section 3.3: If $b^2 - 4ac < 0$, :

Changed format of $y = c_1e^{r_1t} + c_2e^{r_2t}$ to linear combination of real-valued functions instead of complex valued functions by using Euler's formula:

$$e^{it} = cos(t) + isin(t)$$

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

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

$$y = c_1e^{r_1t} + c_2e^{r_2t}$$
$$= c_1e^{dt}[cos(nt)+isin(nt)]+c_2e^{dt}[cos(-nt)+isin(-nt)]$$
$$= c_1e^{dt}cos(nt)+ic_1e^{dt}sin(nt)+c_2e^{dt}cos(nt)-ic_2e^{dt}sin(nt)$$
$$=(c_1 + c_2)e^{dt}cos(nt) + i(c_1 - c_2)e^{dt}sin(nt)$$
$$= k_1e^{dt}cos(nt) + k_2e^{dt}sin(nt)$$

Section 3.4: If $b^2 - 4ac = 0$, then $r_1 = r_2$.
Hence one solution is $y = e^{r_1t}$ Need second solution.

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

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

$$y' = v'(t)e^{rt} + v(t)re^{rt}$$
$$y'' = v''(t)e^{rt} + v'(t)re^{rt} + v'(t)re^{rt} + v(t)r^2e^{rt}$$
$$= v''(t)e^{rt} + 2v'(t)re^{rt} + v(t)r^2e^{rt}$$

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

$$a(v''e^{rt}+2v're^{rt}+vr^2e^{rt})+b(v'e^{rt}+vre^{rt})+cve^{rt} = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hence $v''(t) = 0$ and $v'(t) = k_1$ and $v(t) = k_1t + k_2$

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

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

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