

# Examples for Review

Oct 6, 2010

Example: 1st order ODE, integr. factor

$$\frac{dc}{dt} = I - rc \quad F, r > 0, \text{ constant} \quad c(0) = 0$$

$$\frac{dc}{dt} + rc = I \quad \text{integr. factor } \mu(t) = \exp\left[\int r dt\right] = e^{rt}$$

$$\frac{d[e^{rt}c]}{dt} = e^{rt}I$$

$$e^{rt}c = \int e^{rt} dt + K \quad \downarrow \text{arbitr. const.}$$

$$e^{rt}c(t) = \frac{I}{r} e^{rt} + K$$

$$c(t) = \frac{I}{r} + K e^{-rt}$$

Initial cond's:  $c(0) = 0 \Rightarrow 0 = \frac{I}{r} + K \quad K = -\frac{I}{r}$

$$c(t) = \frac{I}{r} - \frac{I}{r} e^{-rt} = \frac{I}{r} (1 - e^{-rt})$$

Example: Nonhomog. 2nd order ODE: Solve  $y'' - 4y' - 5y = 10t$  (\*)

• Hom. probl:  $y'' - 4y' - 5y = 0$

char eq:  $r^2 - 4r - 5 = 0$

$(r-5)(r+1) = 0$

$r = 5, -1 \rightarrow e^{5t}, e^{-t}$

soln to Hom:  $y_h = c_1 e^{5t} + c_2 e^{-t}$

• Particular soln  $\rightarrow Y_p(t) = At + B$

its derivatives  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Y_p'(t) = A \\ Y_p''(t) = 0 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow$

plug into \*

$$0 - 4(A) - 5(At + B) = 10t$$

sort terms

$$t(-5A) + (-4A - 5B) = 10t$$

$$-5A = 10 \quad A = -2$$

$$-4A - 5B = 0 \quad B = \frac{8}{5}$$

• Gen'l soln

$$y(t) = c_1 e^{5t} + c_2 e^{-t} - 2t + \frac{8}{5}$$

• If initial conditions are given, here is where we use them to

find  $c_1, c_2$ . E.g. if  $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0$  then

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 0 = y(0) = c_1 + c_2 + \frac{8}{5} \\ 0 = y'(0) = 5c_1 - c_2 + 2 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow c_1 = \frac{1}{15} \quad c_2 = -\frac{5}{3}$$

Example Nonhomog. 2nd order ODE

Solve:  $y'' - 4y' - 5y = e^{-t}$   $y(0) = 0$   $y'(0) = 0$

hom. eqn:  $y'' - 4y' - 5y = 0$

char eqn:  $r^2 - 4r - 5 = 0$   $r = +5, -1 \Rightarrow e^{-t}, e^{5t}$

Guess for particular soln  $\rightarrow$

$$Y_p = A t e^{-t}$$

need factor of  $t$  to avoid duplicating this

$$Y_p' = A(e^{-t} - te^{-t}) = A(e^{-t}(1-t))$$

$$Y_p'' = A(-e^{-t} - e^{-t} + te^{-t}) = Ae^{-t}(-2+t)$$

plug into nonhom. ODE

$$Ae^{-t}(-2+t) - 4Ae^{-t}(1-t) - 5Ate^{-t} = e^{-t}$$

$$A(-2-4) = 1$$

$$\rightarrow -6A = 1$$

$$A = -\frac{1}{6}$$

$$At(1+4-5) = 0$$

$$0 = 0 \checkmark$$

The particular solution we want is

$$Y_p(t) = -\frac{1}{6} te^{-t}$$

$$y(t) = c_1 e^{-t} + c_2 e^{5t} - \frac{1}{6} te^{-t}$$

Initial cond: find  $c_1, c_2$

$$0 = y(0) = c_1 + c_2 + 0$$

$$\Rightarrow c_1 = -c_2$$

$$0 = y'(0) = c_1(-1) + c_2(5) + \left(-\frac{1}{6}\right)$$

$$0 = c_2 + 5c_2 - \frac{1}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{6} = 6c_2$$

$$c_2 = \frac{1}{36}$$

$$c_1 = -\frac{1}{36}$$

Solution:

$$y(t) = -\frac{1}{36} e^{-t} + \frac{1}{36} e^{5t} - \frac{1}{6} te^{-t}$$