

Tutorial

Thursday, March 9, 2017 12:38 PM

solve: $y'' - y' - 6y = 4x$

complementary:

$$\begin{aligned}m^2 - m - 6 &= 0 \\(m-3)(m+2) &= 0 \\m &= 3, -2\end{aligned}$$

$$y_c = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$$

particular:

RHS = $4x$

$$\begin{aligned}y_p &= Ax + B \\y_p' &= A \\y_p'' &= 0\end{aligned}$$

$$y'' - y' - 6y = 4x$$

$$0 - A - 6(Ax + B) = 4x$$

$$-A - 6Ax - 6B = 4x$$

$$(-6A)x + (-A - 6B) = 4x + 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{so } -6A &= 4 \\A &= -2/3\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{and } -A - 6B &= 0 \\+ 2/3 - 6B &= 0 \\6B &= 2/3 \\B &= 1/9\end{aligned}$$

$$y_p = -\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{9}$$

full solution: $y = y_c + y_p$
 $= C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-2x} - \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{9}$

solve: $y'' + 4y' + 3y = 2 + e^x$

complementary solution:

$$m^2 + 4m + 3 = 0$$

$$(m + 1)(m + 3) = 0$$

$$m = -1, -3$$

$$y_c = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-3x}$$

particular solution:

RHS: $2 + e^x$

$$y_p = A + Be^x$$

$$y_p' = Be^x$$

$$y_p'' = Be^x$$

$$y'' + 4y' + 3y = 2 + e^x$$

$$Be^x + 4Be^x + 3(A + Be^x) = 2 + e^x$$

$$3A + 8Be^x = 2 + e^x$$

so $3A = 2$ and $8B = 1$
 $A = \frac{2}{3}$ $B = \frac{1}{8}$

$$y_p = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{8}e^x$$

full: $y = y_c + y_p = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-3x} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{8}e^x$

$$y'' - y = e^{-x}$$

complementary solution:

$$m^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$m = \pm 1$$

$$y_c = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x}$$

particular solution:

$$\text{RHS} = e^{-x}$$

BAD CASE!

$$y_p = Ax e^{-x}$$

$$\text{so } y_p = Ax e^{-x}$$

$$y_p' = A e^{-x} + -Ax e^{-x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y_p'' &= \downarrow A e^{-x} - A e^{-x} \downarrow + Ax e^{-x} \\ &= -2A e^{-x} + Ax e^{-x} \end{aligned}$$

Sub in:

$$y'' - y = e^{-x}$$

$$-2A e^{-x} + \cancel{Ax e^{-x}} - \cancel{Ax e^{-x}} = e^{-x}$$

$$-2A e^{-x} = e^{-x}$$

$$\text{so } -2A = 1$$

$$A = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y_p = -\frac{1}{2} x e^{-x}$$

Full:

$$y = y_c + y_p$$

$$= c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} x e^{-x}$$

Solve $y'' - 2y' + y = 3 \sin x$

Complementary:

$$m^2 - 2m + 1 = 0$$

$$(m-1)^2 = 0$$

$$m = 1$$

(repeated root)

$$y_c = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^x$$

particular:

$$\text{RHS} = 3 \sin x$$

$$y_p = A \sin x + B \cos x$$

$$y_p' = A \cos x - B \sin x$$

$$y_p'' = -A \sin x - B \cos x$$

$$y'' - 2y' + y = 3 \sin x$$

$$(-A \sin x - B \cos x) - 2(A \cos x - B \sin x) + (A \sin x + B \cos x) = 3 \sin x$$

$$-2A \cos x + 2B \sin x = 3 \sin x$$

$$\text{so } -2A = 0$$

$$A = 0$$

$$\text{and } 2B = 3$$

$$B = 3/2$$

$$y_p = 3/2 \cos x$$

$$\text{All: } y = y_c + y_p = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^x + 3/2 \cos x$$