

HW 9.1 # 1, 7, 15, 17, 19, 22, 24, 26, 2a

1. $y'' + 3y' + 5y = 3\cos 2t$
p(t) q(t) g(t)

7. $y'' + 3y' + 4\sin y = 0$

"sin y makes it nonlinear"linear and homogeneous

15. $y'' - 2y' + 2y = 0$

$y_1(t) = e^t \cos t$

$y_1'(t) = e^t (\cos t - \sin t)$

$y_1''(t) = -2e^t \sin t$

$-2e^t \sin t - 2e^t (\cos t - \sin t) + 2e^t \cos t = 0$

$y_2(t) = e^t \sin t$

$y_2'(t) = e^t (\sin t + \cos t)$

$y_2''(t) = 2e^t \cos t$

$2e^t \cos t - 2e^t (\sin t + \cos t) + 2e^t \sin t = 0$

Any combination of $y(t) = C_1 y_1(t) + C_2 y_2(t)$ will work

$y(t) = C_1 y_1(t) + C_2 y_2(t) = C_1 e^t \cos t + C_2 e^t \sin t$

$y'(t) = C_1 e^t (\cos t - \sin t) + C_2 e^t (\sin t + \cos t)$

$y''(t) = C_1 \cdot -2e^t \sin t + C_2 \cdot 2e^t \cos t$

$y'' - 2y' + 2y = -2C_1 e^t \sin t + 2C_2 e^t \cos t - 2C_1 e^t (\cos t - \sin t) - 2C_2 e^t (\sin t + \cos t) + 2C_1 e^t \cos t + 2C_2 e^t \sin t = 0$

17. $\frac{y_1(t)}{y_2(t)} = \frac{e^{-t}}{e^{2t}} = e^{-3t}$, not constant! so they are linearly independent

$w(t) = \det \begin{vmatrix} e^{-t} & e^{2t} \\ -e^{-t} & 2e^{2t} \end{vmatrix} = 2e^t + e^t = 3e^t \neq 0$, so linearly ind.

19. $\frac{y_1(t)}{y_2(t)} = \frac{e^{-2t} \cos 3t}{e^{-2t} \sin 3t} = \cot 3t$, not constant. so they are linearly ind.

$w(t) = \det \begin{vmatrix} e^{-2t} \cos 3t & e^{-2t} \sin 3t \\ -e^{-2t} (2\cos 3t + 3\sin 3t) & -e^{-2t} (2\sin 3t - 3\cos 3t) \end{vmatrix} = -e^{-4t} \cos 3t (2\sin 3t - 3\cos 3t) + e^{-4t} \sin 3t (2\cos 3t + 3\sin 3t) = -e^{-4t} (3\cos^2 3t + 3\sin^2 3t) = -3e^{-4t} \neq 0$, linearly ind.

$\frac{y_1(t)}{y_2(t)} = \frac{e^t}{e^{-3t}} = e^{4t}$, not constant!

22. $y'' + 2y' - 3y = 0$

$y_1(t) = e^t$ $y_2(t) = e^{-3t}$

$y_1'(t) = e^t$ $y_2'(t) = -3e^{-3t}$

$y_1''(t) = e^t$ $y_2''(t) = 9e^{-3t}$

$y(t) = C_1 y_1(t) + C_2 y_2(t) = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{-3t}$

$y(0) = C_1 + C_2 = 1$

$y'(t) = C_1 y_1'(t) + C_2 y_2'(t) = C_1 e^t - 3C_2 e^{-3t}$

$y'(0) = C_1 - 3C_2 = -2$

$e^t + 2e^t - 3e^t = 0$

$9e^{-3t} - 6e^{-3t} - 3e^{-3t} = 0$

$C_1 + C_2 = 1$

$-(C_1 - 3C_2 = -2)$

$4C_2 = 3$

$C_1 = \frac{1}{4}, C_2 = \frac{3}{4}$

$y(t) = \frac{e^t}{4} + \frac{3e^{-3t}}{4}$

$$\frac{y_1(t)}{y_2(t)} = \frac{e^{-t} \cos 2t}{e^{-t} \sin 2t} = \cot 2t, \text{ not constant!}$$

$$24. \quad y'' + 2y' + 5y = 0$$

$$y_1(t) = e^{-t} \cos 2t$$

$$y_1'(t) = -e^{-t} \cos 2t - 2e^{-t} \sin 2t$$

$$y_1''(t) = -3e^{-t} \cos 2t + 4e^{-t} \sin 2t$$

$$y_1'' + 2y_1' + 5y_1 = -3e^{-t} \cos 2t + 4e^{-t} \sin 2t$$

$$-2e^{-t} \cos 2t - 4e^{-t} \sin 2t + 5e^{-t} \cos 2t$$

$$= 0$$

$$y_2(t) = e^{-t} \sin 2t$$

$$y_2'(t) = -e^{-t} \sin 2t + 2e^{-t} \cos 2t$$

$$y_2''(t) = -3e^{-t} \sin 2t - 4e^{-t} \cos 2t$$

$$y_2'' + 2y_2' + 5y_2 = -3e^{-t} \sin 2t - 4e^{-t} \cos 2t$$

$$-2e^{-t} \sin 2t + 4e^{-t} \cos 2t + 5e^{-t} \sin 2t$$

$$= 0$$

$$y(t) = C_1 y_1(t) + C_2 y_2(t) = C_1 e^{-t} \cos 2t + C_2 e^{-t} \sin 2t$$

$$y'(t) = -C_1 e^{-t} \cos 2t - 2C_1 e^{-t} \sin 2t - C_2 e^{-t} \sin 2t + 2C_2 e^{-t} \cos 2t$$

$$y(0) = -1 = C_1$$

$$y'(0) = 0 = -C_1 + 2C_2$$

$$C_1 = -1, \quad C_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$y(t) = -e^{-t} \cos 2t - \frac{e^{-t}}{2} \sin 2t$$

$$26. a. \quad t^2 y'' + t y' - 4y = 0$$

$$y_1(t) = t^2$$

$$y_1'(t) = 2t$$

$$y_1''(t) = 2$$

$$2t^2 + 2t^2 - 4t^2 = 0$$

$$b. \quad y_2(t) = v y_1(t) = v t^2$$

$$y_2'(t) = v' t^2 + 2v t$$

$$y_2''(t) = v'' t^2 + 4v' t + 2v$$

$$t^2(v'' t^2 + 4v' t + 2v) + t(v' t^2 + 2v t) - 4(v t^2) =$$

$$t^4 v'' + 5t^3 v' - 0 = 0$$

$$t v'' + 5v' = 0$$

$$29. \quad t^2 y'' - 3t y' + 3y = 0, \quad y_1(t) = t \quad \begin{cases} y_2(t) = v y_1(t) = v t \\ y_2'(t) = v' t + v \\ y_2''(t) = v'' t + 2v' \end{cases}$$

$$y_1(t) = t$$

$$y_1'(t) = 1$$

$$y_1''(t) = 0$$

$$t^2(0) - 3t(1) + 3t = 0$$

$$= 0$$

$$y(t) = C_1 t + C_2 t^3$$

$$t^2(v'' t + 2v') - 3t(v' t + v) + 3v t = v'' t^3 - v' t^2 = 0$$

$$v'' t^3 = v' t^2 \Rightarrow v'' t = v'$$

$$\frac{v''}{v'} = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\ln v' = \ln t$$

$$v' = t$$

$$v = \frac{1}{2} t^2$$

$$y_2(t) = v t = \frac{1}{2} t^3$$

HW 4.3 # 3, 6, 25, 37

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \quad y'' + 5y' + 6y &= 0, \quad y = e^{\lambda t} \\ \lambda^2 e^{\lambda t} + 5\lambda e^{\lambda t} + 6e^{\lambda t} &= 0 \\ = e^{\lambda t} (\lambda^2 + 5\lambda + 6) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \lambda e^{\lambda t} \\ y'' &= \lambda^2 e^{\lambda t} \end{aligned}$$

$$y(t) = C_1 e^{-3t} + C_2 e^{-2t}$$

$$(\lambda + 3)(\lambda + 2) = 0$$

$$\lambda_1 = -3, \lambda_2 = -2 \quad \text{so } y_1(t) = e^{-3t} \quad \text{and } y_2(t) = e^{-2t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6. \quad 6y'' + y' - y &= 0, \quad y = e^{\lambda t} \\ 6\lambda^2 e^{\lambda t} + \lambda e^{\lambda t} - e^{\lambda t} &= 0 \\ = e^{\lambda t} (6\lambda^2 + \lambda - 1) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \lambda e^{\lambda t} \\ y'' &= \lambda^2 e^{\lambda t} \end{aligned}$$

$$y(t) = C_1 e^{-\frac{t}{2}} + C_2 e^{\frac{t}{3}}$$

$$(3\lambda - 1)(2\lambda + 1)$$

$$\lambda_1 = -\frac{1}{2}, \lambda_2 = \frac{1}{3} \quad \text{so } y_1(t) = e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \quad \text{and } y_2(t) = e^{\frac{t}{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 25. \quad y'' - y' - 2y &= 0, \quad y = e^{\lambda t} \\ \lambda^2 e^{\lambda t} - \lambda e^{\lambda t} - 2e^{\lambda t} &= 0 \\ = e^{\lambda t} (\lambda^2 - \lambda - 2) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= \lambda e^{\lambda t} \\ y'' &= \lambda^2 e^{\lambda t} \end{aligned}$$

$$y(0) = -1 = C_1 e^{-0} + C_2 e^{2(0)} \Rightarrow C_1 + C_2 = -1$$

$$y'(0) = 2 = -C_1 e^{-0} + 2C_2 e^{2(0)} \Rightarrow -C_1 + 2C_2 = 2$$

$$(\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 1)$$

$$\lambda_1 = -1, \lambda_2 = 2 \quad \text{so } y_1(t) = e^{-t} \quad \text{and } y_2(t) = e^{2t}$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= C_1 e^{-t} + C_2 e^{2t} \\ y'(t) &= -C_1 e^{-t} + 2C_2 e^{2t} \end{aligned}$$

$$y(t) = -\frac{4}{3} e^{-t} + \frac{1}{3} e^{2t}$$

$$3C_2 = 1$$

$$C_2 = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$C_1 = -\frac{4}{3}$$

37. a) If λ_1, λ_2 roots,

$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = (\lambda - \lambda_1)(\lambda - \lambda_2)$$

$$= \lambda^2 - \lambda(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = 0$$

$$p = -(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)$$

$$q = \lambda_1 \lambda_2$$

b) Binomially $\lambda^2 - \lambda(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + \lambda_1 \lambda_2 = 0$

$$\lambda^2 + p\lambda + q = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} p &= -(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \\ -p &= \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 \end{aligned}$$