

### 3.2 Reduction of Order

Suppose that  $y_1$  denotes a non-trivial solution of  $a_2(x)y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_0(x)y = 0$  on the interval  $I$ . If we want  $y_2$ , a linearly independent solution to the equation, then  $u(x) = y_2(x)/y_1(x)$  is non-constant on  $I$ . Therefore,  $y_2(x) = u(x)y_1(x)$  would give a second linearly independent solution. We can solve for  $u(x)$  by substituting  $y_2$  into the differential equation. This results in solving a first-order differential equation, and is known as **reduction of order**.

- *Example:* Given that  $y_1 = e^x$  is a solution of  $y'' - y = 0$  on the interval  $(-\infty, \infty)$ , find a second solution.

Solution: By reduction of order, we can find a second solution of the form  $y_2 = ue^x$ . By the product rule, we get that

$$y_2' = ue^x + u'e^x, \quad y_2'' = ue^x + 2u'e^x + u''e^x,$$

giving

$$y_2'' - y_2 = ue^x + 2u'e^x + u''e^x - ue^x = e^x(u'' + 2u') = 0.$$

Since  $e^x \neq 0$ , we are left with  $u'' + 2u' = 0$ . If we let  $w = u'$ , this becomes  $w' + 2w = 0$ , which is a first-order linear DE in  $w$ . By use of the integrating factor  $e^{2x}$ , we get the solution

$$w = c_a e^{-2x} \rightarrow u' = c_a e^{-2x} \rightarrow u = -\frac{1}{2}c_a e^{-2x} + c_b.$$

Thus,

$$y_2 = ue^x = -\frac{1}{2}c_a e^{-x} + c_b e^x.$$

Since we don't want arbitrary constants in our answer, we can let  $c_a = -2$ ,  $c_b = 0$ , resulting in a second solution of  $y_2 = e^{-x}$ . Clearly  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  are linearly independent solutions, so we have created a fundamental set of  $\{e^x, e^{-x}\}$ , or a general solution of  $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x}$ .

*\*Our choices for  $c_a$  and  $c_b$  were arbitrary, and any choice where  $c_a \neq 0$  would have worked in producing a linearly independent solution. However, any other choice of  $c_a$  and  $c_b$  would be "absorbed" by  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  in the general solution. Therefore, we tend to choose  $c_a$  and  $c_b$  so as to give the "cleanest"  $y_2$ .*

While reduction of order can be used on a generic case to obtain a formula for  $y_2$ , it is generally better to remember the process above as opposed to the formula.