## Section 4.6 Variation of Parameters

Arollan Solve = aolx)y" + a, lx)y' + a, lx)y = F(x) (\*)

Solution Let y, (x) and y (x) be two L.I. solutions of the homogeneous equation:

ao(x) y" + a, (x) y + a2(x) y = 0

Seek a solution to equation (\*) of the form

y = u,(x) y,(x) + u2(x) y2(x)

where

N/9, + N2/92 =0 --- D

Than, y' = u, y, + u, y, + u2 y2 + u2 y2

= 11,51 + 1252

and, y" = 11, y," + 11, y, + 12, y, + 12, y,

Substitute into egn (\*):

90[ 11 15 " + 11 15 " + 11 25 " + 12 52 ] + 9, [ 11, 15 " + 11 25 ] = F

:. u, [a,y" + a,y" + azy,] + uz [a,y" + a,y" + azyz] = F

Solve egns O+ & for u, and uz:

Suppose that  $u_1' = \overline{U}_1$  and  $u_2' = \overline{U}_2$ .

Then,  $u_1 = A + \int U_1 dx$  and  $u_2 = B + \int U_2 dx$ 

Gen. Sdn. y = 4,5, + 4252

= Ay, + y, JT, dx + Byz + yz JTZdx

 $= \frac{Ay_1 + By_2}{y_2} + \frac{y_1}{y_1} \int \overline{x}_1 dx + y_2 \int \overline{x}_2 dx$ 

Example 1 Solve: y" + y = tanx

Solution y" + y = 0

41 = cosx , 12 = sinx

Seek a solution y= u, cosx + u2 smx

where 41 cosx + 42 sinx =0

Substitution yields: u, (cosx) + u' (sunx) = tanx

: - - u/ sinx + u/ cosx = tanx - 0

 $(\sin x)$  ①:  $u'_1 \sin x \cos x + u'_2 \sin^2 x = 0$  Add  $(\cos x)$  ②:  $-u'_1 \sin x \cos x + u'_2 \cos^2 x = \tan x \cos x$ 

 $u_2^{\perp} \left( sin^2 x + cos^2 x \right) = sin x$ 

:. 42 = smx

From D: U, cosx + sin x = 0

 $: N_1' = -\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x}$ 

Thus,  $N_1 = A - \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x} dx = A - \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos x} dx$ 

= A - I seex - cosx dx

= A - ln (secx + tanx) + sinx

and,  $N_2 = B + \int STN \times dx = B - \cos x$ .

Gen. Soln. y = 4, 4, + 42 yz

= A cosx - (cosx) ln (secx + tunx) + sinx cosx + Bsinx - sinx cosx

= A cosx + Bsinx - (wsx) ln(secx +tanx)

Example 2 Solve: y" - 2y'+ y = xex lnx, x>0

Solution y" - 2y' + y = 0

Aux. Egn.

m2-2m+1=0 (m-1)2 =0

y, = ex , y2 = xex

Seek a solution  $y = 4,e^{x} + 4,2 \times e^{x}$ 

where,  $u_1' e^{x} + u_2' x e^{x} = 0$ 

Substitution yields: " (ex) + " (xex) = xex hx

: u/ex + u/(x+1/ex = xex hx - @

 $0 \Rightarrow u_1' + xu_2' = 0$   $0 \Rightarrow u_1' + |x+1|u_2' = x \ln x$ 

 $u_2' = x \ln x$  and  $u_1' = -x u_2' = -x^2 \ln x$ .

Thus,  $u_1 = A - \int x^2 \ln x \, dx$   $u = \ln x \, dv = x^2 dx$   $= A - \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln x - \int \frac{1}{3}x^2 \, dx \right]$   $= A - \left[ \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln x - \int \frac{1}{3}x^2 \, dx \right]$ 

 $= A - \left[ \frac{1}{3} x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{9} x^3 \right]$ 

= A - \frac{1}{9} x^3 [3 lnx - 1]

42 = B+ Jxmxdx n= hx dv= xdx

 $M = \frac{1}{x} dx v = \frac{x^2}{x^2}$ 

 $N_2 = B + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x - \int \frac{1}{2}x \, dx$  long

= B+ = x hx - +x2

= B + + x2[2lmx -1]

Gun. Sohn. y= 4,4; + 4272

= Aex - \( \frac{1}{9} \times^3 e^{\times} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln x - 1 \right] \\
+ \( \times \times \times + \frac{1}{4} \times^3 e^{\times} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \ln x - 1 \right] \\

= Aex + Bxex + x3ex [- = hx + = + = hx - = ]

= (A+Bx)ex + x3ex[ thx - \frac{1}{36}]

= (A+Bx)ex + 1 36 x3ex (6 mx - 5)

H.W. Page 193 #'s 1,3,5,7,11,16,18