MAT292: Ordinary Differential Equations

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Fall 2021

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1 Introduction

Covers 1.1: Mathematical Models and Solutions

- Big Idea: Differential equations model physical situations:
 - Take a physical situation and ODE-ify it (How do we model a cooling coffee cup?)
 - Understand an ODE without solving it (What can we deduce directly from $y' = y^2$?)
 - Study, categories, typecast ODEs and solve them

Example 1: Suppose we have $y' = y/t + \ln t$ and $y' = y^2 + t$. Which of these are harder to solve (without actually solving them)?

It turns out that the second one is harder as it is *non-linear*.

- Handle ODEs numerically (What do we do when we cannot solve an ODE that models a real life phenomenon?)
- The art of problem solving (How do I work with no strings attached?)
- What is a differential equation?

Definition: A differential equation relates a function and its derivatives.

• We can understand ODEs without solving it:

Example 2: Let's consider a cup of coffee in a room. We want to model its change in temperature over time. How do we do this?

There are a lot of variables, so we have to simplify our model. The things we care about

- The temperature of the coffee cup y(t).
- -t is in minutes.
- y(t) is in Celsius.
- The temperature in the room T (in Celsius).

The things we ignore / simplify:

- Temperature variation within the cup
- Temperature variation in the room

Exercise: Let's consider some suggestions for an ODE describing the temperature of a coffee cup in a room. Each of the following suggested ODEs contradicts our intuition in some way. How?

- $-y'=y^2$
 - * T isn't in there
 - * Temperature would always increase except if y = 0.
 - * The hotter the coffee, the faster it heats up.
- $-y'=\frac{T}{y}$
 - * If T > 0, y > 0, then y' > 0
 - * The model doesn't work for coffee at 0° C.
- $y' = y[e^{y-T} + y^3]$
- -y'=y-T
- -y' = T y
 - * There should be a parameter that describes the physical properties (rate of heating/cooling will be different for different materials)

Idea: Without solving an ODE, you can already make many predictions about its solution (and then, for example, judge your model)