

## 2<sup>nd</sup> order constant coefficient homogeneous equations

$$ay'' + by' + cy = 0 \quad y = y(x), \quad a, b, c \text{ constant}$$

Write the C.E.  $ar^2 + br + c = 0$

Find the roots  $r_1, r_2$

case 1)  $r_1 \neq r_2$  real  $\Rightarrow$   $y = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + c_2 e^{r_2 x}$  gen'l soln

case 2)  $r_1 = r_2 = \rho$  "double root"  
 $\Rightarrow$   $y = c_1 e^{\rho x} + c_2 \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  gen'l soln

case 3)  $r_1 = \alpha + i\beta$   $r_2 = \alpha - i\beta$   $\beta \neq 0$   
 $y = e^{\alpha x} (c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x)$  gen'l soln

in general roots are  $r = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-b}{2a} \pm \frac{\sqrt{D}}{2a}$   
 $= \frac{-b}{2a} \pm \frac{\sqrt{|D|}}{2a} i$

$D > 0 \Leftrightarrow$  case 1)

$D = 0 \Leftrightarrow$  case 2)  $\rho = \frac{-b}{2a}$

$D < 0 \Leftrightarrow$  case 3)  $\alpha = \frac{-b}{2a}$   $\beta = \frac{\sqrt{-D}}{2a}$

## Basic Antidifferentiation

$$\int x^n dx = \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + C \quad n \neq -1$$

$$\int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\int e^x dx = e^x + C$$

$$\int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C$$

$$\int \cos x dx = \sin x + C$$

$$\int \sec^2 x dx = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x + C$$

$$\int u dv = uv - \int v du \quad \text{int. by parts}$$

# Orthogonality Relations

$n, m \geq 1$  integers

$$1) \int_{-L}^L \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{L} dx = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq m \\ L & n = m \end{cases}$$

$$2) \int_{-L}^L \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \sin \frac{m\pi x}{L} dx = \begin{cases} 0 & n \neq m \\ L & n = m \end{cases}$$

$$3) \int_{-L}^L \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{L} dx = 0$$

Special cases:

$n = m = 0$  integral 1) is  $\int_{-L}^L 1 dx = 2L$

$n = 0 \quad m \neq 0$  or  $m = 0 \quad n \neq 0$   
integral 1) is  $\int_{-L}^L \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx = 0$

$\sin bx$  and  $\cos bx$  have period  $\frac{2\pi}{b}$ .

$\Rightarrow \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L}$  and  $\sin \frac{2\pi x}{L}$  have period  $\frac{2\pi}{n\pi/L} = \left( \frac{2L}{n} \right)$ .

The largest period is  $2L$  so that's a common period for all.



## Fourier Series

Given  $f(x)$  on  $[-L, L]$

If we write 
$$f(x) \approx \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L}$$

then the coefficients are given by

$$a_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx$$

$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{L} \int_{-L}^L f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L} dx$$

$n = 1, 2, \dots$

≡

### Convergence Theorem for Fourier Series

The F.S. of  $f(x)$  converges to the periodic extension of  $f(x)$  wherever  $f(x)$  is continuous, and to the average  $(f(a^+) + f(a^-)) / 2$

at every point  $a$

(Look at  
[www.Falstad.com/Fourier](http://www.Falstad.com/Fourier))