

1.1

First order equation : $\frac{dy}{dt} = ay + g(t)$, linear equation

$\frac{dy}{dt} = f(y)$, non-linear equation, slope depends on y

Linear equation with a right hand side with an input
an forcing term.

Linear means that we see y by itself.

Second Order equation: $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = -ky$ $my'' + by' + ky = f(t)$

The interval of validity of equation 方程的有效区间。

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} - y &= x \quad (\text{first order}), \\ (x^2 - 5xy)dx + 7xy^2dy &= 0 \quad (\text{first order}), \\ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 7x\frac{dy}{dx} + 3y &= 5x \quad (\text{second order}), \\ x^3y''' + 7xy^2 &= \cos x \quad (\text{third order}), \\ 9x^3y^{(n)} + 3x^2y' + 7y &= e^x \quad (\text{n-th order}).\end{aligned}$$

$$y^{(n)} = f(x, y, y', \dots, y^{(n-1)}), \quad (1.1.2)$$

where at least one of the functions $y, y', \dots, y^{(n-1)}$ actually appears on the right when written in the form 1.1.2. Here are some examples:

✓ Example 1.1.2

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dx} - x^2y &= 0 \quad (\text{first order}), \\ \frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy^2 &= -2 \quad (\text{first order}), \\ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y &= 2x \quad (\text{second order}), \\ xy''' + y^2 &= \sin x \quad (\text{third order}), \\ y^{(n)} + xy' + 3y &= x \quad (\text{n-th order}).\end{aligned}$$

Although none of these equations is written as in Equation 1.1.2, all of them *can* be written in this form:

$$\begin{aligned}y' &= x^2y, \\ y' &= -2 - 2xy^2, \\ y'' &= 2x - 2y' - y, \\ y''' &= \frac{\sin x - y^2}{x}, \\ y^{(n)} &= x - xy' - 3y.\end{aligned}$$

ODE的解是一个可微函数

Definition 1.1.3

A *solution* of a differential equation is a function that satisfies the differential equation on **some** open interval; thus, y is a solution of Equation 1.1.2 if y is n times differentiable and

$$y^{(n)}(x) = f(x, y(x), y'(x), \dots, y^{(n-1)}(x))$$

for all x in some open interval (a, b) . In this case, we also say that y is a *solution of Equation 1.1.2 on (a, b)* .

Caution

A solution of a differential equation must be both continuous and differentiable on an open interval.

微分方程解的图像称为解曲线。更一般地说，曲线 C 被称为微分方程的积分曲线，如果每个图像是 C 的一段的函数 $y=y(x)$ 都是该微分方程的解。因此，任何微分方程的解曲线都是积分曲线，但积分曲线不一定是解曲线（见例 6）。

✓ Example 1.1.3

Verify that

$$y = \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{1}{x} \quad (1.1.3)$$

is a solution of

$$xy' + y = x^2 \quad (1.1.4)$$

on $(0, \infty)$ and on $(-\infty, 0)$.

$$y' = \frac{2x}{3} - \frac{1}{x^2}$$

把 y 与 y' 代回方程看是否成立

$$\text{Verify: } x\left(\frac{2x}{3} - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{1}{x} = x^2$$

$$\cancel{\frac{2x^2}{3}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{x}} + \frac{x^2}{3} + \cancel{\frac{1}{x}} = x^2$$

$$x^2 = x^2$$

for all $x \neq 0$. Therefore y is a solution of Equation 1.1.4 on $(-\infty, 0)$ and $(0, \infty)$. However, y isn't a solution of the differential equation on any open interval that contains $x = 0$, since y is not defined at $x = 0$.

Figure 1.1.2 shows the graph of Equation 1.1.3. The part of the graph of Equation 1.1.3 on $(0, \infty)$ is a solution curve of Equation 1.1.4, as is the part of the graph on $(-\infty, 0)$.

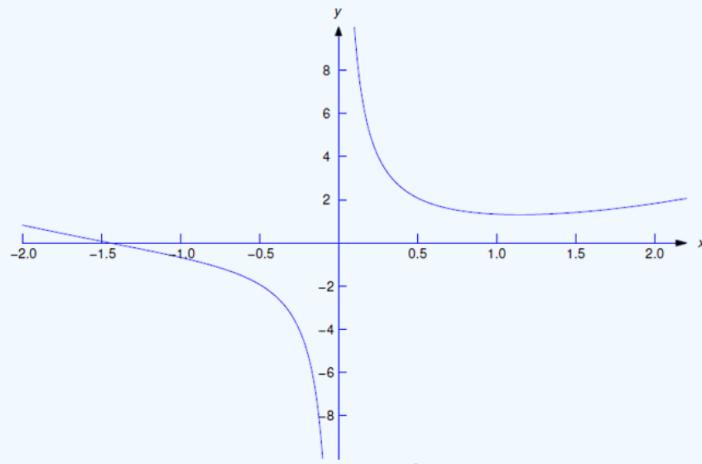


Figure 1.1.2 : $y = \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{1}{x}$

✓ Example 1.1.4

Show that if c_1 and c_2 are constants then

$$y = (c_1 + c_2 x)e^{-x} + 2x - 4 \quad (1.1.5)$$

is a solution of

$$y'' + 2y' + y = 2x \quad (1.1.6)$$

on $(-\infty, \infty)$.

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= [(c_1 + c_2 x)e^{-x}]' + (2x - 4)' = (c_2(e^{-x}) + -e^{-x}(c_1 + c_2 x)) + 2 \\ &= -e^{-x}(c_1 + c_2 x - c_2) + 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$y'' = e^{-x}(c_1 + c_2 x - c_2) + c_2(-e^{-x}) + 2$$

$$= \underbrace{e^{-x}(c_1 + c_2 x - 2c_2) + 2}_{\text{原方程解}} \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore y'' + 2y' + y = 2x$$

$$[e^{-x}(c_1 + c_2 x - 2c_2)] + 2[-e^{-x}(c_1 + c_2 x - c_2) + 2] + [(c_1 + c_2 x)e^{-x} + 2x - 4] = 2x$$

$$e^{-x}(2c_1 + 2c_2 x - 2c_2) - 2e^{-x}(c_1 + c_2 x - c_2) + 2x = 2x$$

$$2x = 2x$$

1.1.5

✓ Example 1.1.5

For example, $y = x^2$ satisfies

$$xy' + x^2 = 3x$$

if and only if $x = 0$ or $x = 1$, but it is not a solution of this differential equation because it does not satisfy the equation on an open interval.

1. 求导数:

对 $y = x^2$ 求导, 得到 $y' = 2x$ 。

2. 代入微分方程:

将 $y = x^2$ 和 $y' = 2x$ 代入微分方程:

$$x(2x) + x^2 = 3x$$

简化得到:

$$2x^2 + x^2 = 3x \quad 3x^2 = 3x$$

3. 进一步简化:

将方程两边同时除以 3:

$$x^2 = x$$

这意味着:

$$x^2 - x = 0$$

因式分解得:

$$x(x - 1) = 0$$

解得 $x = 0$ 或 $x = 1$ 。

4. 结论:

函数 $y = x^2$ 仅在 $x = 0$ 和 $x = 1$ 处满足这个微分方程, 但在这些点周围的开区间内, 函数并不能满足方程的要求, 因此它不能被视为这个微分方程的一般解。

因此, 虽然 $y = x^2$ 在特定的点上满足方程, 但它并不是该微分方程在任意开区间内的解。



在第二道题中，方程 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 描述的是一个圆的几何图形，这个圆的方程本身并不是微分方程 $y' = -\frac{x}{y}$ 的解。

原因解释：

1. 几何方程 vs. 微分方程：

- 圆的方程 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 是一个几何方程，它描述了平面上所有与原点距离为 a 的点的集合，也就是一个半径为 a 的圆。
- 微分方程 $y' = -\frac{x}{y}$ 是一个关系式，描述了曲线在平面上每一点的斜率（导数）。求解这个微分方程意味着找出所有满足这个斜率条件的曲线。

2. 函数形式：

- 方程 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 并没有明确地给出 y 作为 x 的函数，而是隐式地定义了 x 和 y 之间的关系。
- 要验证某个曲线是否满足微分方程，我们通常需要明确地表示 y 作为 x 的函数，然后将这个函数及其导数代入微分方程中进行验证。

3. 解曲线的形成：

- 尽管 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 并不是微分方程 $y' = -\frac{x}{y}$ 的解，但通过解这个微分方程，我们可以得到描述同一个圆的两个函数形式：

$$y_1 = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \quad y_2 = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$$

- 这两个函数分别描述了圆的上半部分和下半部分的曲线。

4. 关键点：

- 结论是，微分方程的解是一组曲线，而不是一个几何方程。尽管这些解曲线可能符合某些几何形状（如圆），但几何方程本身并不能作为微分方程的解。

因此，虽然圆方程描述的曲线确实是微分方程解的一部分，但圆的方程本身不能直接作为微分方程的解。这是因为微分方程解需要通过导数和函数形式来满足，而不是通过几何约束来满足。

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 = a^2 &\rightarrow ? \quad y' = -\frac{x}{y} \\ y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} & \quad y' = \frac{1}{2} (a^2 - x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot -2x \\ &= -\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \end{aligned}$$



Ex verify that $y = x^2 + \frac{c}{x^2}$ ($y = x^2 + cx^{-2}$)

Part A is a solution to $xy' + 2y = 4x^2$

$$y' = 2x + -2cx^{-3}$$

$$x(2x - 2cx^{-3}) + 2(x^2 + \frac{c}{x^2}) = 4x^2$$

$$\underline{2x^2 - 2cx^{-2}} + 2x^2 + \underline{\frac{2c}{x^2}} = 4x^2$$

$$\underbrace{4x^2}_{= 4x^2}$$

Part B Consider initial condition : $y(4) = 1$, find the constant C

$$\text{Since } y = x^2 + \frac{c}{x^2}$$

$$1 = 4^2 + \frac{c}{4^2}$$

$$-15 = \frac{c}{16}$$

$$-240 = c$$

$$7 = 36 + \frac{c}{36}$$

$$-29 = \frac{c}{36}$$

$$\text{left} = c$$

Free fall under Constant gravity.

$$y = -\frac{1}{2}gt^2 + V_0t + V_0, \text{ 已知物体在}$$

gravity

initial velocity

initial height

$$v = \int -g dt = -gt + C \quad v(0) = V_0 \quad \text{as } t=0$$

$$V_0 = -g(0) + C \rightarrow C = V_0$$

解答 a: 构建数学模型

- 设定: 设 $y(t)$ 为时间 t 时物体的高度。
- 物理原理: 根据牛顿第二定律, 物体的加速度是常数 g 并向下 (负方向)。因此, 物体的高度 y 满足二阶微分方程:

$$y'' = -g$$

这里, y'' 表示高度 y 对时间 t 的二阶导数, 即加速度。

- 初值条件: 假设在 $t = 0$ 时, 物体的初始高度为 y_0 , 初始速度为 v_0 , 则初值条件为:

$$y(0) = y_0, \quad y'(0) = v_0$$

这里 $y'(t)$ 是高度 $y(t)$ 对时间 t 的一阶导数, 即速度。

解答 b: 求解微分方程

• 积分步骤:

1. 对 $y'' = -g$ 进行第一次积分, 得到速度 y' :

$$y' = -gt + c_1$$

其中 c_1 是积分常数。

2. 对速度 y' 进行第二次积分, 得到高度 y :

$$y = -\frac{gt^2}{2} + c_1 t + c_2$$

其中 c_2 是另一个积分常数。

• 利用初值条件确定积分常数:

1. 代入初值 $y'(0) = v_0$:

$$v_0 = -g \cdot 0 + c_1 \Rightarrow c_1 = v_0$$

2. 代入初值 $y(0) = y_0$:

$$y_0 = -\frac{g \cdot 0^2}{2} + v_0 \cdot 0 + c_2 \Rightarrow c_2 = y_0$$

• 最终特解:

代入常数 c_1 和 c_2 , 得到初值问题的特解:

$$y = -\frac{gt^2}{2} + v_0 t + y_0$$

这个方程描述了物体在任意时间 t 的高度 y 。

结论:

- 通过这个过程, 我们从物理原理出发, 构建了物体运动的数学模型, 并通过解二阶微分方程得到了物体在任意时间的高度表达式。这道题展示了如何将物理问题转化为数学问题, 并使用微分方程求解。



be proportional to 与…成正比

For high speed motion through the air, air resistance is proportional to the fourth power of the instantaneous velocity "v"

Write a diff eq of a falling body of mass "m"

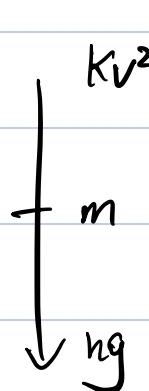
牛顿第二定律

$$\textcircled{1} \quad F = m \cdot a = m \cdot \frac{dv}{dt}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{air resistance} = kv^2$$

constant

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \text{Weight due to gravity} = mg$$



$$m \frac{dv}{dt} = mg - kv^2$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = g - \frac{k}{m} v^2$$

$$\frac{dv}{dt} = g - \frac{k}{m} v^4$$



y'

determine these differential equations with initial conditions are guaranteed to have a solution or not. If it has a solution, we have to know if it's unique and on what interval these guarantees hold.

1.2 Existence and Uniqueness of Solutions.

① 有解

a. 如果函数 f 在一个开放矩形 R 上连续, 且这个矩形包含点 (x_0, y_0) , 那么初值问题:

$$y' = f(x, y), \quad y(x_0) = y_0$$

在包含 x_0 的某个开放子区间 (a, b) 上至少有一个解。

$$y' = f(x, y), \quad y(x_0) = y_0$$

b. 如果 f 和 f_y (即 f 对 y 的偏导数) 在矩形 R 上都是连续的, 那么方程(1.2.1)在包含 x_0 的某个开放子区间 (a, b) 上有唯一解。

这个定理阐述了两个重要的条件: 第一部分是关于解的存在性, 即在给定的条件下, 初值问题有解; 第二部分是关于解的唯一性, 即在额外条件下, 解是唯一的。这两个条件对于理解微分方程的解的行为非常重要, 特别是在涉及到实际问题的数学建模中。

Linear differential Equation Form: $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x) \cdot y = q(x)$

ex) Solve the initial value problem and give the interval of existence for the solution.

LINEAR

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4}{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}}, \quad y(0) = -10$$

$$y = \int \frac{4}{(x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}}} dx$$

$$y = 4 \cdot 3(x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}} + C$$

$$C = 2$$

$$\therefore y = 12(x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}} + 2$$

it's continuous everywhere on $(-\infty, \infty)$
differentiable on $(-\infty, 1) \cup (1, \infty)$

initial condition: $x=0$ is in $(-\infty, 1)$

so the solution satisfies the differential equation on just interval $(-\infty, 1)$

Since it can't jump across the place where the function is no longer differentiable.

方程形式:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + P(x)y = f(x), \quad y(x_0) = y_0$$

- $\frac{dy}{dx}$ 是关于 y 对 x 的导数。
- $P(x)$ 是一个关于 x 的函数，乘以 y 。
- $f(x)$ 是关于 x 的非齐次项（即右侧项）。
- $y(x_0) = y_0$ 是初始条件，表明在 x_0 处，函数 y 的值为 y_0 。

存在唯一解的条件:

1. 连续性要求：如果函数 $P(x)$ 和 $f(x)$ 在开区间 $a < x < b$ 上都是连续的，那么在这个区间内，每个 x 对应的方程存在唯一解。
?
2. 初值包含在区间内：如果这个区间包含初值点 x_0 ，那么存在一个满足初值问题的唯一解。

额外说明：

- 这些条件保证了解的存在性和唯一性，但并未告诉我们如何找到这个解，也未说明解的具体形式。
- 初始值 y_0 不会改变区间的范围，但它会影响最终解的形式。
- 包含初值 x_0 的区间被称为“解的有效区间”。interval of validity

如果一个微分方程不满足存在唯一解定理的条件，并不一定意味着解不唯一，而是意味着不能通过该定理保证唯一解的存在性。具体来说：

1. 定理的意义：

- 存在唯一解定理为我们提供了一个充要条件：如果函数 $P(x)$ 和 $f(x)$ 在给定区间上是连续的，那么在该区间内，微分方程一定有唯一解。
- 反过来，如果 $P(x)$ 或 $f(x)$ 在某个区间内不连续，定理就不能保证在这个区间内存在唯一解。但这并不意味着唯一解不存在。

Find the intervals for which the DE has unique solutions. Then state the interval containing the initial condition.

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} + 3y = 4x^2, y(1) = 2$$

① 化簡

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{3y}{x} = 4x$$

② find at where the $P(x) = \frac{3}{x}$ } are continuous, then find the intersection of those 2 intervals
 $q(x) = 4x$

$$(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$$

$\therefore P(x)$ is continuous:
 $: (-\infty, \infty)$

$q(x)$ is continuous
 E have unique solution: $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$
 \therefore interval where D^- in the initial condition: $(0, \infty)$
 interval conta

this is the interval for which the original DE would have unique solution for all values x in the interval

Find the intervals for which the DE has unique solutions. Then state the interval containing the initial condition.

$$(x - 3) \frac{dy}{dx} + \ln(x)y = 2x, \quad y(1) = 2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\ln(x)y}{x-3} = \frac{2x}{x-3}$$

$$P(x) = \frac{\ln(x)}{x-3} \quad x \neq 3, x \geq 0 \quad (0, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$$

$$q(x) = \frac{x-3}{x} \quad x \neq 3 \quad (-\infty, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$$

$$\text{solution: } (0, 3) \cup (3, \infty)$$

DE unique
 interval containing the initial condition: $(0, 3)$

Find the intervals for which the DE has unique solutions.

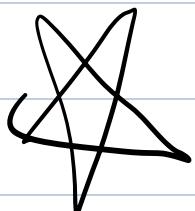
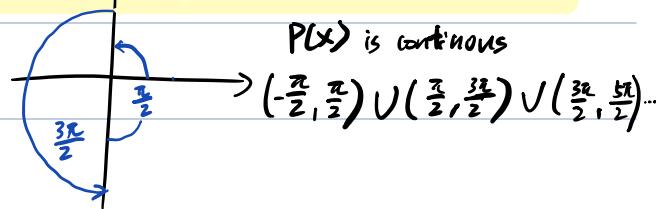
Then state the interval containing the initial condition.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \tan(x)y = \sin(x), \quad y(\pi) = 0$$

$$P(x) = \tan x \quad \tan x = \frac{y}{x} \quad x \neq 0,$$

$$q(x) = \underline{\sin x}$$

Continuous $(-\infty, \infty)$



L^IN^EA^R

$$(t^2 - 4) \frac{dy}{dt} = ty, \quad y(5) = 2, \quad y(-2) = 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} - \frac{ty}{(t^2 - 4)} = 0$$

$$P(t) = \frac{ty}{(t^2 - 4)}, \quad t \neq \pm 2, \quad (-\infty, -2) \cup (-2, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$$

$$q(t) = 0$$

No guarantee of
any solution.

guaranteed the solution exists on at least
(2, 0)

Non-LINEAR

1. 关注 independent var & dependant var.
 既然 $\frac{dy}{dt}$, y depen \star
 t indepen

第一步. 判断是否是 linear

$$(t^2 - 4) \frac{dy}{dt} = ty \quad \text{Linear}$$

the only thing that applies to the y
 are differentiation and multiplication by a
 function of the independent variable.

$$te^t \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\sqrt[3]{y}}{y+1} = 0 \quad \text{Non Linear diff}$$

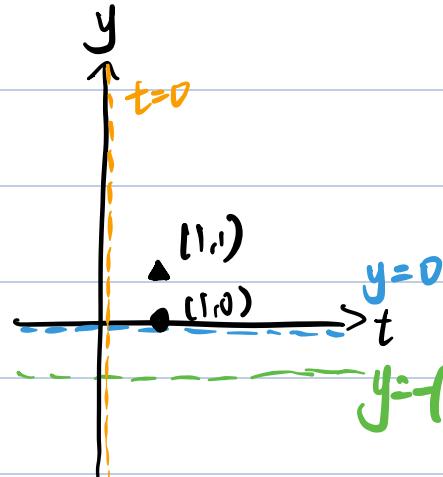
$$y(1) = 1$$

$$y(1) = 0$$

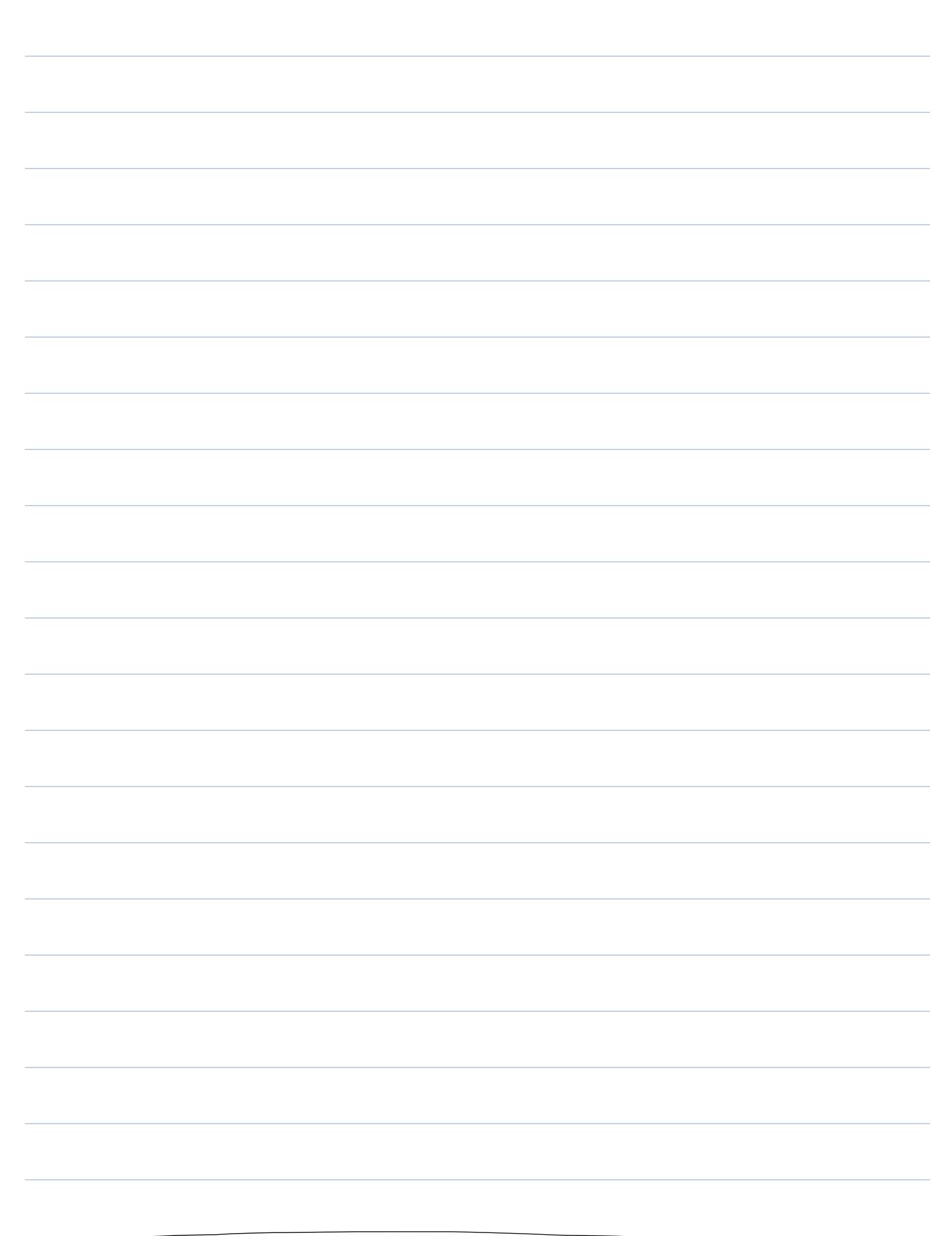
① Existence: $\frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{\sqrt[3]{y}}{y+1} \cdot \frac{1}{te^t}$

② Uniqueness: $f(y) = \frac{1}{te^t} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{3}y^{-\frac{2}{3}}(y+1) - \sqrt[3]{y}}{(y+1)^2}$

- ▲ $y(1) = 1$ guaranteed continuous everywhere except $y = -1, t = 0, y = 0$
 a solution exists, and is unique near $(1, 1)$
- $y(1) = 0$ guaranteed a solution exists near $(1, 0)$ not guaranteed uniqueness



Point On Dash line



ex. The largest interval for which a solution is certain to exist.

$$(t^2 - 16) y' + t y = \frac{e^t}{t+8}$$

$$y' + \frac{ty}{t^2 - 16} = \frac{\frac{e^t}{t+8}}{t^2 - 16}$$

$$y' + \left(\frac{t}{t^2 - 16} \right) y = \frac{e^t}{(t+8)(t^2 - 16)}$$

P(t)

q(t)

find at where P(t) and q(t) are continuous.

$$\textcircled{1} \quad P(t) = \left(\frac{t}{t^2 - 16} \right) = \frac{t}{(t-4)(t+4)}$$

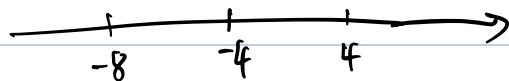
-: continuous except at $t=4$ and $t=-4$

$$(-\infty, -4) \cup (-4, 4) \cup (4, \infty)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad q(t) = \frac{e^t}{(t+8)(t+4)(t-4)}$$

-: continuous except at $t=4, t=-4, t=-8$

$$(-\infty, -8) \cup (-8, -4) \dots \dots$$



$$y(12) = -8, x=12 \in (4, \infty)$$

$$y(-8) = 0, -8 \text{ is not included in the intersection}$$

$$y(-1) = b, x=-1 \in (-4, 4)$$

ex. $\left[t e^t \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{\sqrt[3]{y}}{y+1} = 0 \right]$
 $y(1) = 1, y(1) = 0$

$$t e^t \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = -\frac{\sqrt[3]{y}}{y+1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{y}}{(y+1)t e^t}$$

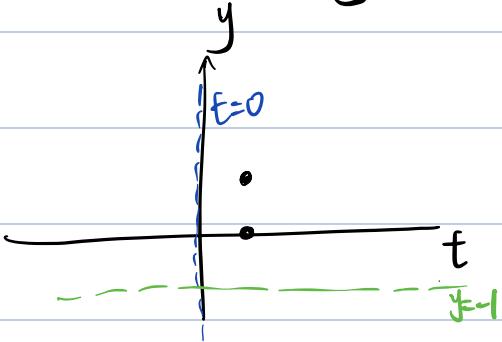
这个不等同于 Linear differential equation 的形式

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + P(t)y = Q(t)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x) \cdot y = q(x)$$

$$y=-1 \quad t=0$$

continuous at everywhere except at $y=-1$ and $t=0$



$$y(1)=1, \quad y'(1)=0$$

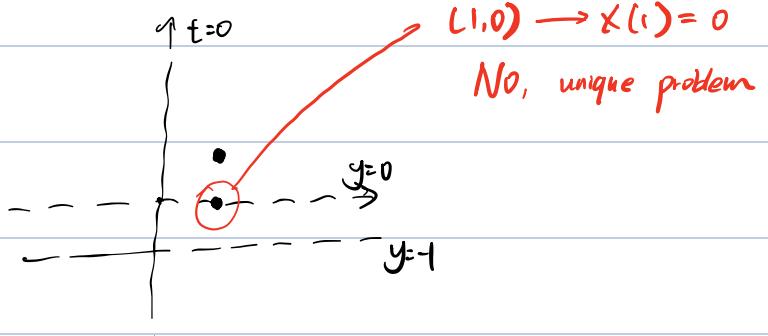
这些点不能在蓝绿线上.

Since points $(1,1)$ and $(1,0)$ both lies in the interior region

where $\frac{dy}{dt} = f(t,y)$ is consistent.

Thus, we are guaranteed that the existence of a solution
for $y(1)=1$ and $y'(1)=0$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dy}{dt} &= -\frac{y^{\frac{1}{3}}}{y+1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{te^t}\right) \\ f(y) &= \frac{1}{te^t} \left[\frac{(y+1) - \dots}{\dots} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{te^t} \left[\frac{\dots}{\dots} \right] \\ &\downarrow t=0 \quad y=-1\end{aligned}$$



$$Ex \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt[3]{5y-3}}{6t^2-1}, \quad y(t_0) = y_0$$

$$f(t, y) = \frac{\sqrt[3]{5y-3}}{6t^2-1} = \frac{(5y-3)^{\frac{1}{3}}}{6t^2-1}$$

$$\therefore t = \pm \frac{\sqrt[3]{6}}{6}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{6t^2-1} (5y-3)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$fy = \frac{1}{6t^2-1} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (5y-3)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot 5$$

$$= \frac{1}{6t^2-1} \cdot \frac{5}{3(5y-3)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$\downarrow \quad t = \pm \frac{\sqrt[3]{6}}{6} \quad y = \frac{3}{5}$$

如果~~下~~给 initial conditions 则不用画图

