

Chapter 5: Higher-Order Linear Differential Equations

Definitions

n th order nonhomogeneous linear equation: *takes the form*

$$y^{(n)} + p_1(x)y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + p_{n-1}(x)y' + p_n(x)y = f(x)$$

n th order homogenous linear equation: *takes the form*

$$y^{(n)} + p_1(x)y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + p_{n-1}(x)y' + p_n(x)y = 0$$

Wronskian: *a test for linear dependence based on the determinant of an $n \times n$ matrix of a function and its derivatives*

$$W(f_1, \dots, f_n) = \det \begin{bmatrix} f_1 & \cdots & f_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ f_1^{(n-1)} & \cdots & f_n^{(n-1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

On the Wronskian of n th order linear equations

Take the homogenous n th order linear equation,

$$y^{(n)} + p_1(x)y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + p_{n-1}(x)y' + p_n(x)y = 0$$

which has Wronskian $W = W(y_1, \dots, y_n)$,

- $W = 0 \Rightarrow y_1, \dots, y_n$ are linearly dependent
- $W \neq 0 \Rightarrow y_1, \dots, y_n$ are linearly independent

Differential Equations and SolutionsGeneral solution for homogenous equation (1) – principle of superposition

$$y^{(n)} + p_1(x)y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + p_{n-1}(x)y' + p_n y = 0 \quad (1a)$$

$$y = c_1 y_1 + \cdots + c_n y_n \quad (1b)$$

General solution for nonhomogeneous equations (2)

$$y^{(n)} + p_1(x)y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + p_{n-1}(x)y' + p_n y = f(x) \quad (2a)$$

$$y = y_c + y_p \quad (2bi)$$

$$y = (c_1 y_1 + \cdots + c_n y_n) + y_p \quad (2bii)$$

Characteristic equations (3)

$$a_n y^{(n)} + a_{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_1 y' + a_0 y = 0 \quad (3ai)$$

$$a_n D_y^{(n)} + a_{n-1} D_y^{(n-1)} + \cdots + a_1 D_y + a_0 y = 0 \quad (3aii)$$

$$a_n r^n + a_{n-1} r^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1 r + a_0 = 0 \quad (3b)$$

$$y = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + \cdots + c_n e^{r_n x} \quad (3ci)$$

$$\text{If } r = a \pm bi$$

$$y = e^{ax}(c_1 \cos(bx) + c_2 \sin(bx)) \quad (3cii)$$

Variation of parameters (4)

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = f(x) \quad (4a)$$

Find y_c from associated homogenous equation of (4a)

$$y_c = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 \quad (4b)$$

$$y_p = -y_1 \int \frac{y_2 f(x)}{W} dx + y_2 \int \frac{y_1 f(x)}{W} dx \quad (4c)$$

$$y = y_c + y_p \quad (4d)$$

