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5.

The Wronskian :

Definition : The Wronskian of n functions $y_1(x)$, $y_2(x)$, ..., $y_n(x)$ is denoted by $w(x)$ or $w(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$

$$w = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \dots y_n \\ y'_1 & y'_2 \dots y'_n \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ y_1^{(n-1)} & y_2^{(n-1)} \dots y_n^{(n-1)} \end{vmatrix}$$

Wronskian of second order DE

$$\text{Let } a_0(x) y'' + a_1(x) y' + a_2(x) y = 0$$

Where $a_0(x)$, $a_1(x)$, $a_2(x)$ are continuous and $a_0(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall x$

If $y_1(x)$ and $y_2(x)$ are solution

$$\text{Then } w(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y'_1 & y'_2 \end{vmatrix} = y_1 y'_2 - y_2 y'_1$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 0 \frac{dy}{dx} + 0 = 0$$

-SPdx

$$w = A$$

$$w = -$$

Able's Formula:

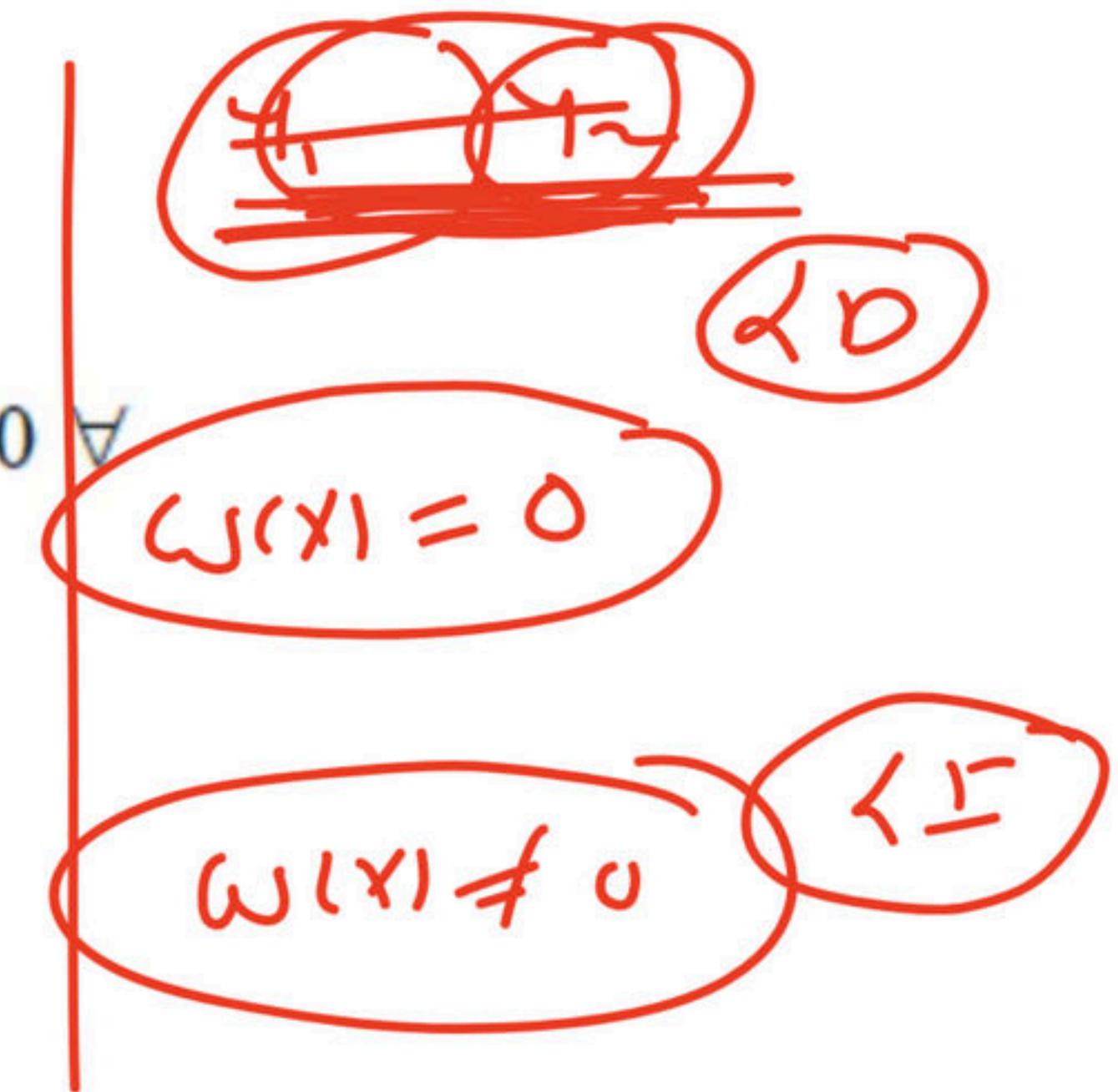
Let $a_0(x) y'' + a_1(x) y' + a_2(x) y = 0$

Where $a_0(x)$, $a_1(x)$, $a_2(x)$ are continuous and $a_0(x) \neq 0 \forall x$

$w(y_1, y_2) = Ae^{-\int \frac{a_1(x)}{a_0(x)} dx}$ is called Able's formula.

$$\omega(y_1) = 0$$

$$C_1$$

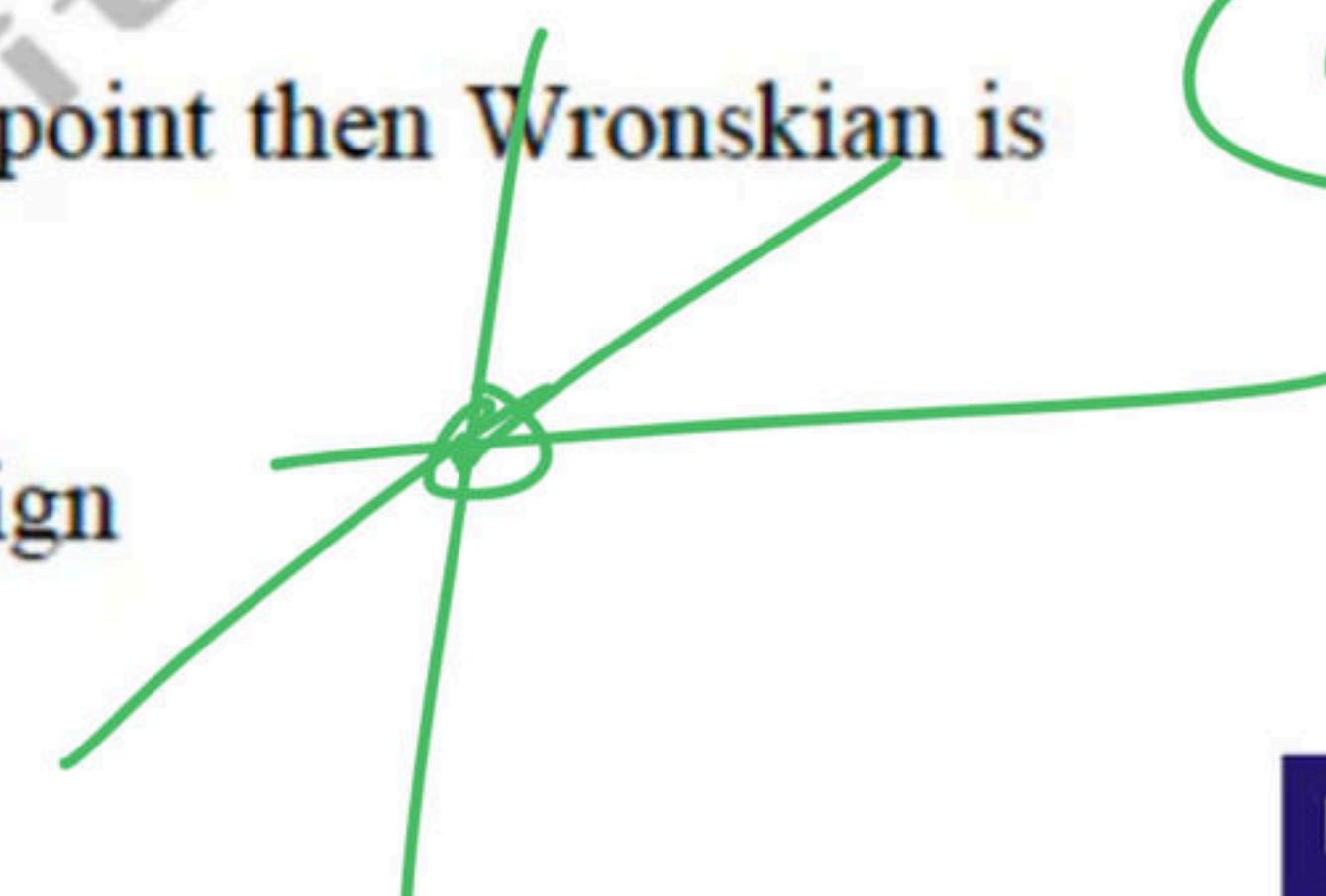


RESULTS:

- (1) If $w(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \neq 0$ then y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n are L.I. solution.
- (2) If $w(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) = 0$ then y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n are LD solution.
- (3) Wronskian is either identically zero or non-zero.
- (4) If Wronskian is non-zero at least one point then Wronskian is identically non-zero
- (5) If Wronskian is zero at least one point then Wronskian is identically zero
- (6) Wronskian can never change its sign

$$W(x) = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & \dots & y_n \\ y'_1 & y'_2 & \dots & y'_n \end{vmatrix}$$

$$W(x) = \omega_1 - \omega_2 + \dots + \omega_n$$



Q2. Consider two solution $x(t) = x_1(t)$ and $x(t) = x_2(t)$ of differential equation $\frac{d^2x(t)}{dt^2} + x(t) = 0, t > 0$ such that

$$x_1(0) = 1, \left. \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 0, x_2(0) = 0, \left. \frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} \right|_{t=0} = 1 \quad \text{the}$$

Wronskian $W(t) = \begin{vmatrix} x_1(t) & x_2(t) \\ \frac{dx_1(t)}{dt} & \frac{dx_2(t)}{dt} \end{vmatrix}$ and at $t = \pi/2$ is

- (a) 1
- (b) -1
- (c) 0
- (d) $\pi/2$

Q3. Let $y_1(x)$ and $y_2(x)$ be two linearly independent solution of the differential equation $x^2y''(x) - 2xy'(x) - 4y(x) = 0$ for $x \in [1, 10]$. Considered the wronskian $W(x) = y_1(x)y'_2(x) - y_2(x)y'_1(x)$. If $W(1) = 1$, then $W(3) - W(2)$ equals

- (a) 1
- (c) 3

- (b) 2
- (d) 5

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{1x1} &= A^{1n} \\ \omega_{111} &= A \\ \omega_{1x1} &= \gamma^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{1x1} &= 9 \\ -\omega_{111} &= -\frac{4}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega_{1x1} &= A^{-\int \frac{2}{n} dx} \\ \omega_{1x1} &= A^{-\frac{2}{n}} \\ \omega_{1x1} &= A^{-2} \\ &= A^{-15} \end{aligned}$$

Q4. Let $y_1(x)$ and $y_2(x)$ be the linearly independent solutions of
 ~~$xy'' + 2y' + xe^x y = 0$~~ If $W(x) = y_1(x)y_2'(x) - y_2(x)y_1'(x)$ with ~~$W(1) = 2$~~ find $W(5)$ $\omega(x) = A e^{-\int \frac{2}{n} dx}$

(a) $\frac{2}{25}$

$$\omega(x) = A e^{-2x}$$

(b) $\frac{1}{25}$

(c) $\frac{2}{5}$

$$\omega(x) = \frac{A}{n}$$

(d) None of the above

$2 = A$

$\omega(x) = \frac{2}{n}$

$\omega(5) = \frac{2}{25}$

Q.5. Consider the ODE

$$u''(t) + P(t)u'(t) + Q(t)u(t) = R(t), t \in [0,1]$$

There exist continuous function P, Q and R defined on $[0,1]$ and two solutions u_1 and u_2 of the ODE such that the Wronskian W of u_1 and u_2 is

(a)

$$W(t) = 2t - 1, 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

(b)

$$W(t) = \sin 2\pi t, 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

(c)

$$W(t) = \cos 2\pi t, 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

(d)

$$W(t) = 1, 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$t = 1/2$$

$$t = 1$$

$$t = 1/4$$

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Q.6. Consider the ordinary DE $y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0$,
Where P and Q are smooth functions. Let y_1 and y_2 be
any two solution of the ODE. Let $w(x)$ be the Wronskian.
Then which of the following is always true.

- (a) If y_1 & y_2 are LD then $\exists \underline{x_1}, \underline{x_2}$ s.t. $w(\underline{x_1}) = 0$ and $w(\underline{x_2}) \neq 0$
- (b) If y_1 & y_2 are LI then $w(\underline{x}) = 0 \forall x$
- (c) If y_1 & y_2 are LD then $w(x) \neq 0 \forall x$
- (d) If y_1 & y_2 are LI then $w(x) \neq 0 \forall x$

Q.7. Let P, Q be continuous real valued functions defined on $[-1,1]$ and $u_i : [-1,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, i=1,2$ be solutions of the ODE: $\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + P(x)\frac{du}{dx} + Q(x)u = 0, x \in [-1,1]$ satisfying $u_1 \geq 0, u_2 \leq 0$ and $u_1(0) = u_2(0) = 0$. Let w denote the Wronskian of u_1 and u_2 , then

(a) u_1 and u_2 are linearly independent

(b) u_1 and u_2 are linearly dependent

(c) $w(x) = 0$ for all $x \in [-1,1]$

(d) $w(x) \neq 0$ for some $x \in [-1,1]$

Q.8. Let $Y_1(x)$ and $Y_2(x)$ defined on $[0,1]$ be twice continuously differentiable functions satisfying $Y''(x) + Y'(x) + Y(x) = 0$. Let $W(x)$ be the Wronskian of

Y_1 and Y_2 and satisfy $\boxed{W\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0}$. Then

- (a) $\cancel{W(x) = 0 \text{ for } x \in [0,1]}$
- (b) $\cancel{W(x) \neq 0 \text{ for } x \in [0,1/2) \cup (1/2,1]}$
- (c) $\cancel{W(x) > 0 \text{ for } x \in (1/2,1]}$
- (d) $\cancel{W(x) < 0 \text{ for } x \in [0,1/2)}$

Q.9. Let $y_1(x)$ and $y_2(x)$ be two solutions of $(1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dy}{dx} + \sec x \cdot y = 0$ with Wronskian $W(x)$. If

$y_1(0) = 1, \left(\frac{dy_1}{dx}\right)_{x=0} = 0$ and $W\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$, then $\left(\frac{dy_2}{dx}\right)_{x=0} = \boxed{\omega(x_1) = \frac{A}{1-y_2}}$

equals

(a) $1/4$

(b) 1

(c) $3/4$

(d) $4/3$

$$\omega(x) = \frac{1}{4(1-y_2)}$$

$$\omega(0) = \frac{1}{4} = y_2''(0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(x_1) &= A - \int \frac{2x}{1-y_2} dx \\ &= A - e^{-\log(1-y_2)} \\ &= A - e^{-\log(1-y_2)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(0) &= \begin{vmatrix} y_1(0) & y_2(0) \\ y_1'(0) & y_2'(0) \end{vmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{3} = \frac{A}{1-y_2} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} 1 & y_2(0) \\ 0 & y_2'(0) \end{vmatrix} = y_2'(0) \\ &\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

Q.10. Let $y = \phi(x)$ and $y = \psi(x)$ be solutions of
 $y'' - 2xy' + (\sin x^2)y = 0$ such that
 $\phi(0) = 1, \phi'(0) = 1$ and $\psi(0) = 1, \psi'(0) = 2$. Then the value of
the Wronskian $W(\phi, \psi)$ at $x = 1$ is

- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) e
- (d) e^2

$$W(0) = \begin{vmatrix} \phi(0) & \psi(0) \\ \phi'(0) & \psi'(0) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1$$

$$W(x_1) = A \leftarrow \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \dots dx = A e^{\gamma x_1}$$

$$\boxed{W(0) = A}$$

$$W(x_1) = e^{\gamma x_1}$$

$$\boxed{W(1) = e}$$

Q.11. Consider the ordinary DE $y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0$

Where P and Q are smooth function. Let y_1 and y_2 be any two solution of the ODE. Let $w(x)$ be the Wronskian. Then which of the following is always true.

- (a) If y_1 & y_2 are LD then $\exists x_1, x_2$ s.t. $w(x_1)=0$ & $w(x_2)\neq 0$
- (b) If y_1 & y_2 are LI then $w(x) = 0 \forall x$
- (c) If y_1 & y_2 are LD then $w(x) \neq 0 \forall x$
- (d) If y_1 & y_2 are LI then $w(x) \neq 0 \forall x$

Q.12 The wronskian of two solutions of the differential equation $t^2y'' - t(t+2)y' + (t+2)y = 0$ satisfies $\boxed{W(1) = 1}$ is

(a) t^2e^t

(b) ~~t^2e^{t-1}~~

(c) te^t

(d) te^{t-1}

$$w(t) = \frac{1}{\lambda} e^{\lambda t} \lambda^{\sim}$$

$$= \frac{\lambda^{\sim}}{\lambda} e^{\lambda t}$$

$$w(t) = A\lambda^{\sim} e^{\lambda t}$$

$$1 = A\lambda$$

$$A = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$I = \int \frac{t^2 e^t + t(t+2)e^t}{t^2} dt$$

$$= A \int \left(1 + \frac{2}{x}\right) dx$$

$$= A \int (t+2)^2 dt$$



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