Ch3. 'Primer'

Ordinary differential equis - Linear - first order

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = kx \qquad x(t) = x_0 e^{xt}$$

$$k > 0 \implies exponential growth$$

$$k \geq 0 \implies -11 - decay$$

$$k = 0 \rightarrow n0 \text{ change}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = K(t) x$$

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$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \int_{x(t)} K(s) ds$$

$$x(t) = x(0) \exp(\int_{x(s)} K(s) ds)$$

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$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{D - \Upsilon x}{1 - \Upsilon x}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{hx}{1 - \Upsilon x}$$

$$u = 1 - \Upsilon x$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = f(t) + hx$$

linear, nonhomogeneous (explicit t)

(i) General Solution for The homogeneous ODE

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = hx$$

$$\chi(t) = ce^{ht}$$
const.

(ii) Find a particular solution to the nonhomogeneous ODE

Gen. Sol. to Nonhomogeneous ODE

$$\chi(t) = \chi_g(t) + \chi_{p(t)}$$

AIDs epidemie

$$x(t) = \alpha e^{\beta t} \rightarrow particular Soln.$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = Ae^{\beta t} + 2x$$

$$x H = ce^{ht} + \alpha e^{\beta t}$$

 $\frac{dx}{dt} = hx + xe^{\beta t}$ Raticular $x_{\beta}(t) = Ae^{\beta t}$

$$\beta A e^{\beta t} = A e^{\beta t} + \alpha e^{\beta t}$$

$$A = \underbrace{\alpha}_{\beta - h}$$

(pen homogeness $\chi(t) = ce^{ht}$ $\chi(t) = cexp(xt) + \frac{\alpha}{b-h} exp(\beta t)$ $= cexp(xt) + \frac{\alpha}{b-h} exp(\beta t)$

y β=n particular soln is Atend