

34. #5

(a) Make the exponential ansatz

$$y = e^{rx}$$

to see that

$$r^2 e^{rx} + r e^{rx} - 6 e^{rx} = 0$$

$$r^2 + r - 6 = 0$$

then

$$r = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 + 4 \cdot 1 \cdot 6}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 5}{2} = 2, -3$$

and we have general solution

$$y = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-3x}$$

(b) ~~At this time, make the ansatz~~

$$~~y = x e^{rx}~~$$

~~and plug in to get~~

$$~~y' = e^{rx} + x r e^{rx}~~$$

$$~~y'' = r e^{rx} + r (e^{rx} + x r e^{rx})~~$$

$$~~= 2r e^{rx} + x r^2 e^{rx}, \text{ thus}~~$$

$$~~a_2 r e^{rx} + a_1 x r^2 e^{rx} + b e^{rx} + b x e^{rx} + x e^{rx} = 0~~$$

$$~~2ar + ar^2 + b + bx + x = 0~~$$

~~applying the quadratic formula to find r,~~

$$~~r = \frac{-2a \pm \sqrt{4a^2 - 4b}}{2}~~$$

(b): Evaluate  $y'$  and  $y''$ :

$$y' = e^{rx} + rxe^{rx}$$

$$y'' = re^{rx} + re^{rx} + r^2xe^{rx}$$

thus

$$ay'' + by' + cy = 0$$

becomes

$$2are^{rx} + ar^2e^{rx} + be^{rx} + brxe^{rx} + \cancel{cxe^{rx}} = 0$$

put dividing out all  $e^{rx}$  (since  $e^{rx} \neq 0$ ),

$$2ar + ar^2x + b + brx + cx = 0,$$

the n plugging in  $r = \frac{-b}{2a}$ ,

$$-b + \frac{b^2}{4a}x + b + \frac{-b^2}{2a}x + cx = 0$$

Refer to final page

~~b's cancel and we can make the equation true by setting  $x=a$~~   
Thus, we have general solution

$$y = C_1 e^{rx} + C_2 x e^{rx}$$

(c): Given

$$Y = C_1 e^{(a+i\beta)x} + C_2 e^{(a-i\beta)x}$$

separate powers to factor and factor to have

$$Y = e^{ax} (C_1 e^{i\beta x} + C_2 e^{-i\beta x})$$

Recall Euler's Formula,

$$e^{ix} = \cos(x) + i \sin(x),$$

Then

distinct  $y = e^{ax} (C_1 (\cos(\beta x) + i \sin(\beta x)) + C_2 (\cos(\beta x) - i \sin(\beta x)))$   
 Fact or a lot of basis:

$$y = e^{ax} ((C_1 + C_2) \cos(\beta x) + i(C_1 - C_2) \sin(\beta x))$$

Or redefining

$$K_1 = C_1 + C_2$$

$$K_2 = i(C_1 - C_2),$$

$$y = e^{ax} (K_1 \cos(\beta x) + K_2 \sin(\beta x)).$$

Errata for (b): Consider

$$x \left( \frac{b^2}{4a} - \frac{b^2}{4a} + c \right) = 0$$

$$x \left( c - \frac{b^2}{4a} \right) = 0$$

This can be true if

$$c - \frac{b^2}{4a} = 0,$$

so notice we can rearrange

$$c = \frac{b^2}{4a}$$

$$4ac = b^2$$

$$0 = b^2 - 4ac, \text{ a known true equation!}$$

Thus, refer to end of (b).