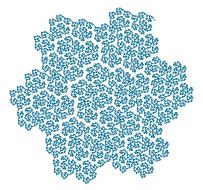
Lesson 15: The General Second-Order Linear Equations with Constant Coefficients: Undetermined Coefficients (II)

Francisco Blanco-Silva

University of South Carolina



- The concepts of differential equation and initial value problem
- The concept of order of a differential equation.
- The concepts of general solution, particular solution and singular solution.
- ► Slope fields
- Approximations to solutions via Euler's Method and Improved Euler's Method

- ► First-Order Differential Equations
 - ► Separable equations
 - ► Homogeneous First-Order Equations
 - ► Linear First-Order Equations
 - Bernoulli Equations
 - ► General Substitution Methods
 - ► Exact Equations
- Second-Order Differential Equations
 - ► Reducible Equations
 - ► General Linear Equations (Intro)
 - Linear Equations with Constant Coefficients
 - ► Characteristic Equation
 - ► Variation of Parameters
 - Undetermined Coefficients

THE GENERAL METHOD

If $f(x)$ is	then pick $Y(x)$
$P_n(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_n x^n$	$x^{s}(A_0+A_1x+\cdots+A_nx^n)$
$e^{\alpha x}P_n(x)$	$x^{s}e^{\alpha x}(A_0+A_1x+\cdots+A_nx^n)$
$e^{\alpha x}P_n(x)\cos\beta x$, or $e^{\alpha x}P_n(x)\sin\beta x$	$x^{s}e^{\alpha x}\cos(\beta x)(A_{0}+A_{1}x+\cdots+A_{n}x^{n}) + x^{s}e^{\alpha x}\sin(\beta x)(B_{0}+B_{1}x+\cdots+B_{n}x^{n})$

A good way to compute *s* is by counting:

- ► The number of times that 0 is a root of the characteristic equation,
- ▶ The number of times that α is a root of the characteristic equation, and
- ▶ The number of times that $\alpha + i\beta$ is a root of the characteristic equation.

EXAMPLES

$$y'' - 3y' - 4y = -8e^x \cos 2x$$

EXAMPLES

Find the function Y for the differential equation

$$y'' - 3y' - 4y = -8e^x \cos 2x$$

Note that f(x) is of the form $e^{\alpha x}P_n(x)\cos\beta x$ with $\alpha=1$, $\beta=2$, n=0 and $a_0=-8$. We are looking for Y(x) of the form $x^se^x\left(A_0\cos 2x+B_0\sin 2x\right)$.

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Note that

- ▶ 0 is not a root of the characteristic equation,
- $\alpha = 1$ is not a root of the characteristic equation, and
- ▶ the characteristic equation has no complex roots.

It must then be s = 0, and $Y(x) = e^x (A_0 \cos 2x + B_0 \sin 2x)$ with undetermined coefficients A_0 and B_0 .

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$$= e^{x} ((A_{0} + 2B_{0}) \cos 2x + (B_{0} - 2A_{0}) \sin 2x)$$

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$$+ e^{x} (-2(A_{0} + 2B_{0}) \sin 2x + 2(B_{0} - 2A_{0}) \cos 2x)$$

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EXAMPLES

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$$-8e^{x}\cos 2x = e^{x} ((-3A_{0} + 4B_{0})\cos 2x - (4A_{0} + 3B_{0})\sin 2x)$$

$$-3e^{x} ((A_{0} + 2B_{0})\cos 2x + (B_{0} - 2A_{0})\sin 2x)$$

$$-4e^{x} (A_{0}\cos 2x + B_{0}\sin 2x)$$

EXAMPLES

$$y'' - 3y' - 4y = -8e^x \cos 2x$$

$$0 = (-3A_0 + 4B_0 - 3A_0 - 6B_0 - 4A_0 + 8)\cos 2x + (-4A_0 - 3B_0 - 3B_0 + 6A_0 - 4B_0)\sin 2x$$

EXAMPLES

Find the function Y for the differential equation

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The coefficients A_0 and B_0 satisfy

$$\begin{cases} 4 = 5A_0 + B_0 \\ 0 = A_0 - 5B_0 \end{cases}$$

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The coefficients A_0 and B_0 satisfy

$$\begin{cases} 4 = 5A_0 + B_0 \\ 0 = A_0 - 5B_0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} A_0 = 10/13 \\ B_0 = 2/13 \end{cases} Y(x) = e^x \left(\frac{10}{13}\cos 2x + \frac{2}{13}\sin 2x\right)$$

EXAMPLES

$$y'' - 3y' - 4y = 2e^{-x}$$

EXAMPLES

Find the function *Y* for the differential equation

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It must be $Y(x) = x^s A_0 e^{-x}$, because f(x) is of the form $e^{\alpha x} P_n(x)$ with $\alpha = -1$, n = 0 and $a_0 = 2$.

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Note that the characteristic equation is again (r + 1)(r - 4), and thus

- ▶ 0 is not a root of the characteristic equation,
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$$Y'' = -A_0 e^{-x} - A_0 (1 - x) e^{-x} = -A_0 (2 - x) e^{-x}$$

EXAMPLES

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$$(A_0 + 3A_0 - 4A_0)xe^{-x} + (-2A_0 - 3A_0 - 2)e^{-x} = 0$$

Which means it must be $5A_0 = -2$, and thus

$$Y = -\frac{2}{5}xe^{-x}$$

EXAMPLES

$$y'' + y = \sin x$$

EXAMPLES

Find *Y* for the differential equation

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We have:

•
$$f(x) = e^{\alpha x} P_n(x) \sin \beta x$$
 for $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = 1$, $n = 0$ ($a_0 = 1$). This means

$$Y(x) = x^{s}e^{\alpha x} (P_{n}(x)\cos\beta x + Q_{n}(x)\sin\beta x) = x^{s} (A_{0}\cos x + B_{0}\sin x)$$

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We have:

- ► $f(x) = e^{\alpha x} P_n(x) \sin \beta x$ for $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = 1$, n = 0 ($a_0 = 1$). This means $Y(x) = x^{\varsigma} e^{\alpha x} (P_n(x) \cos \beta x + Q_n(x) \sin \beta x) = x^{\varsigma} (A_0 \cos x + B_0 \sin x)$
- ► The characteristic equation is $r^2 + 1 = 0$ with solutions $\pm i$. The solutions of the homogeneous equation are $y_1 = \cos x$, $y_2 = \sin x$.

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We have:

- ► $f(x) = e^{\alpha x} P_n(x) \sin \beta x$ for $\alpha = 0$, $\beta = 1$, n = 0 ($a_0 = 1$). This means $Y(x) = x^{s} e^{\alpha x} (P_n(x) \cos \beta x + Q_n(x) \sin \beta x) = x^{s} (A_0 \cos x + B_0 \sin x)$
- ► The characteristic equation is $r^2 + 1 = 0$ with solutions $\pm i$. The solutions of the homogeneous equation are $y_1 = \cos x$, $y_2 = \sin x$.
- ▶ 0 is not a root of the characteristic equation, and neither is $\alpha = 0$. But $i = 0 + 1 \cdot i$ is a root. This means it must be s = 1, and therefore,

$$Y = x(A_0 \cos x + B_0 \sin x)$$

Let's look for the values of the undetermined coefficients A_0 and B_0 .

EXAMPLES

$$y'' + y = \sin x$$

$$Y = x(A_0 \cos x + B_0 \sin x) = A_0 x \cos x + B_0 x \sin x$$

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$$Y = x(A_0 \cos x + B_0 \sin x) = A_0 x \cos x + B_0 x \sin x$$

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$$= 2B_0 \cos x - A_0 x \cos x - 2A_0 \sin x - B_0 x \sin x$$

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$$Y'' + Y = \sin x$$

$$(2B_0 \cos x - A_0 x \cos x - 2A_0 \sin x - B_0 x \sin x) + (A_0 x \cos x + B_0 x \sin x) = \sin x$$

EXAMPLES

Find *Y* for the differential equation

$$y'' + y = \sin x$$

$$Y = x(A_0 \cos x + B_0 \sin x) = A_0 x \cos x + B_0 x \sin x$$

$$Y' = (A_0 \cos x + B_0 \sin x) + x(-A_0 \sin x + B_0 \cos x)$$

$$= (A_0 + xB_0) \cos x + (B_0 - A_0 x) \sin x$$

$$Y'' = B_0 \cos x - (A_0 + xB_0) \sin x - A_0 \sin x + (B_0 - A_0 x) \cos x$$

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$$Y'' + Y = \sin x$$

$$(2B_0 \cos x - A_0 x \cos x - 2A_0 \sin x - B_0 x \sin x) + (A_0 x \cos x + B_0 x \sin x) = \sin x$$

$$2B_0 \cos x + (-2A_0 - 1) \sin x = 0$$

which means $B_0 = 0$ and $A_0 = -1/2$; therefore,

EXAMPLES

$$y'' + y = \sin x$$

$$Y = x(A_0 \cos x + B_0 \sin x) = A_0 x \cos x + B_0 x \sin x$$

$$Y' = (A_0 \cos x + B_0 \sin x) + x(-A_0 \sin x + B_0 \cos x)$$

$$= (A_0 + xB_0) \cos x + (B_0 - A_0 x) \sin x$$

$$Y'' = B_0 \cos x - (A_0 + xB_0) \sin x - A_0 \sin x + (B_0 - A_0 x) \cos x$$

$$= 2B_0 \cos x - A_0 x \cos x - 2A_0 \sin x - B_0 x \sin x$$

$$Y'' + Y = \sin x$$

$$(2B_0 \cos x - A_0 x \cos x - 2A_0 \sin x - B_0 x \sin x) + (A_0 x \cos x + B_0 x \sin x) = \sin x$$

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which means $B_0 = 0$ and $A_0 = -1/2$; therefore,
$$Y = -\frac{1}{2} x \cos x$$

UNDETERMINED COEFFICIENTS SUMMARY

$$y'' - 3y' - 4y = 3e^{2x} \qquad \longleftarrow Y(x) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$$

$$y'' - 3y' - 4y = 2\sin x \qquad \longleftarrow Y(x) = -\frac{5}{17}\sin x + \frac{3}{17}\cos x$$

$$y'' - 3y' - 4y = 4x^2 - 1 \qquad \longleftarrow Y(x) = -x^2 + \frac{3}{2}x - \frac{11}{8}$$

$$y'' - 3y' - 4y = -8e^x \cos 2x \qquad \longleftarrow Y(x) = e^x \left(\frac{10}{13}\cos 2x + \frac{2}{13}\sin 2x\right)$$

$$y'' - 3y' - 4y = 2e^{-x} \qquad \longleftarrow Y(x) = -\frac{2}{5}xe^{-x}$$

$$y'' + y = \sin x \qquad \longleftarrow Y(x) = -\frac{1}{2}x\cos x$$

EXAMPLES

Find a general solution to the differential equation

$$y'' - 3y' - 4y = \underbrace{3e^{2x} + 2\sin x + 2e^{-x}}_{f(x)}$$

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We always start by finding the solutions y_1 and y_2 of the homogeneous equation:

$$y_1(x) = e^{-x}$$
 $y_2(x) = e^{4x}$

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Find a general solution to the differential equation

$$y'' - 3y' - 4y = \underbrace{3e^{2x}}_{f_1(x)} + \underbrace{2\sin x}_{f_2(x)} + \underbrace{2e^{-x}}_{f_3(x)}$$

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$$y_1(x) = e^{-x}$$
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In a situation like this, we need to *divide and conquer*: Notice how we have broken the initial non-homogeneous function f(x) into as many functions as necessary.

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We solve then each part independently, and add the solutions:

$$Y_1(x) = -\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$$
, $Y_2(x) = -\frac{5}{17}\sin x + \frac{3}{17}\cos x$, $Y_3(x) = -\frac{2}{5}xe^{-x}$

EXAMPLES

Find a general solution to the differential equation

$$y'' - 3y' - 4y = \underbrace{3e^{2x}}_{f_1(x)} + \underbrace{2\sin x}_{f_2(x)} + \underbrace{2e^{-x}}_{f_3(x)}$$

We always start by finding the solutions y_1 and y_2 of the homogeneous equation:

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The general solution is then

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= $Ae^{-x} + Be^{4x} - \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - \frac{5}{17}\sin x + \frac{3}{17}\cos x - \frac{2}{5}xe^{-x}$