Examples of and order linear ODE's, with Complex Rooks.

Ex: Solve $\frac{d^{2}y}{dt^{2}} + \frac{dy}{dt} + y = 0$ Step 1: Char. eq: $a,b,C=1 \rightarrow \Gamma^{2} + \Gamma + 1 = 0$ Step 2: Roots: $\Gamma_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^{2} - 4ac}}{2a} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2} = \frac{1 \pm i\sqrt{3}}{2}$ Step 3: Find u,v: $e^{\Gamma_{1}t} = e^{\frac{(1 \pm i\sqrt{3})}{2}t} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^{\frac{i\sqrt{3}}{2}t} = e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t) + i\sin(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t))}$ Step 4: General Solution: then $u = e^{\frac{1}{2}(\cos(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t))}$ and $v = e^{-\frac{1}{2}\sin(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t)}$

 $y = C_1 u + C_2 v \Rightarrow y = C_1 e^{u} \cos(\frac{u}{2}t) + C_2 e^{u} \sin(\frac{u}{2}t)$ Ex: Solve y'' + 2y' + 3y = 0

step1: Char eq: r72r+3=0

Step 2: Poots: $r_{1,2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4(1)(3)} = -2 \pm \sqrt{-8} = -2 \pm \sqrt{4 + 2} = -1 \pm i\sqrt{2}$ step 3: find $u_1 \vee i$

 $e^{\Gamma_{i}t} = e^{\Gamma_{i}+i\Omega_{i}t} = e^{-t} \cdot e^{i\sqrt{2}t} = e^{-t} \left(\cos(t\sqrt{2}) + i\sin(t\sqrt{2})\right)$ then, $u = e^{-t}\cos(t\sqrt{2})$ $v = e^{-t}\sin(t\sqrt{2})$

Step 4: General Solution: $y = qu + c_2 V$ $y = c_1 e^* cos(t\sqrt{2}) + c_2 e^* sin(t\sqrt{2})$

Not doing an IVP example since it's exactly the same as others.