

§ Linear Operators

Problem 1: Find a particular solution to the ODE.

$$\ddot{x} + x = t^2 + \cos(2t-1)$$

Answer:

$$x_1 = At^2 + Bt + C$$

$$t^2 = 2A + At^2 + Bt + C$$

$$A = 1, B = 0, C = -2$$

$$x_1 = t^2 - 2$$

$$x_2 = A \cos(2t-1) + B \sin(2t-1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos(2t-1) &= -4A \cos(2t-1) \\ &\quad -4B \sin(2t-1) + A \cos(2t-1) \\ &\quad + B \sin(2t-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$A = -\frac{1}{3}, B = 0$$

$$x_2 = -\frac{1}{3} \cos(2t-1)$$

$$x_p(t) = t^2 - 2 - \frac{1}{3} \cos(2t-1)$$

Problem 2: Find the general solution to

$$y'' + y' + y = 2xe^x$$

Answer:

$$r^2 + r + 1 = 0$$

$$r = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

$$y_h(x) = e^{-x/2} \left(c_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + c_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x \right).$$

$$y_p(x) = Ax e^x + B e^x$$

$$2xe^x = Ae^x[(x+2) + (x+1) + x] + 3Be^x$$

$$= 3Ax e^x + (3A + 3B)e^x$$

$$A = 2/3, B = -2/3$$

$$y_p(x) = \frac{2}{3}e^x(x-1)$$

$$y(x) = e^{-x/2} \left(c_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + c_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x \right) + \frac{2}{3}e^x(x-1).$$

Problem 3: Find a particular solution to

$$y^{(4)} - 2y'' + y = xe^x$$

Answer: First checking $y_h(x)$ for redundancies.

$$r^4 - 2r^2 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow (r^2 - 1)^2 = 0 \rightarrow r = \pm 1 \text{ (repeated)}$$

$$y_p(x) = x^2(Ax + B)e^x = (Ax^3 + Bx^2)e^x$$

$$\begin{aligned} xe^x &= e^x [(D+1)^4 - 2(D+1)^2 + 1] (Ax^3 + Bx^2) \\ &= e^x [D^4 + 4D^3 + 4D^2] (Ax^3 + Bx^2) \\ &= e^x (24A + 24Ax + 8B) \rightarrow A = \frac{1}{24}, B = -\frac{1}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$y_p(x) = \frac{x^2 e^x}{24} (x - 3)$$