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Applications of integration

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Differential Equation

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Differential equations play a central role in modelling a huge number of different phenomena. Here is a table giving a bunch of named differential equations and what they are used for. It is far from complete.

Newton's Law of Motion	describes motion of particles
Maxwell's equations	describes electromagnetic radiation
Navier–Stokes equations	describes fluid motion
Heat equation	describes heat flow
Wave equation	describes wave motion
Schrödinger equation	describes atoms, molecules and crystals
Stress-strain equations	describes elastic materials
Black–Scholes models	used for pricing financial options
Predator–prey equations	describes ecosystem populations
Einstein's equations	connects gravity and geometry
Ludwig–Jones–Holling's equation	models spruce budworm/Balsam fir ecosystem
Zeeman's model	models heart beats and nerve impulses
Sherman–Rinzel–Keizer model	for electrical activity in Pancreatic β–cells
Hodgkin–Huxley equations	models nerve action potentials

Disclaimer:
We are dipping our toes into a vast topic. Most universities offer half a dozen different undergraduate courses on various aspects of differential equations. We will just look at one special, but important, type of equation.

- We will first learn to verify solutions without finding them. (If you learned about differential equations last semester, this will be review.)

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We are dipping our toes into a vast topic. Most universities offer half a dozen different undergraduate courses on various aspects of differential equations. We will just look at one special, but important, type of equation.

- We will first learn to verify solutions without finding them. (If you learned about differential equations last semester, this will be review.)

- Then, we will learn to solve one particular type of differential equation.

Differential Equations

Definition

A **differential equation** is an equation involving the derivative of an unknown function.

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Example: $y = x^2$ and $y = x^2 + 1$ both satisfy the first differential equation

VERIFYING SOLUTIONS

Consider the equation

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How would you verify whether $x = 1$ satisfies the equation?
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Verifying Solutions

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How would you verify whether $x = 1$ satisfies the equation?
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Plug x into the equation, check whether the left-hand side and the right-hand side are the same **number**.

Verifying Solutions

Consider the differential equation

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = 2y + 4x$$

How would you verify whether $y = e^{2x} - 2x$ satisfies the equation?
How would you verify whether $y = e^{2x} - 2x - 1$ satisfies the equation?

Verifying Solutions

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How would you verify whether $y = e^{2x} - 2x - 1$ satisfies the equation?

Replace y and $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$ in the equation, check whether the left-hand side and the right-hand side are the same **function**.

Differential equation:

$$x\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = 7xy + y$$

Interpretation:

There is a function $y(x)$ that makes the left-hand side and the right-hand side into the same function.

To check whether a given function satisfies the differential equation, plug it in for everything with a "y": y itself and $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$.

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Is $y = xe^{7x+9}$ a solution to the differential equation?

Differential equation: $x\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = 7xy + y$
Function: $y = xe^{7x+9}$

Which of the following solve the differential equation $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{x}{y}$?

A. $y = -x$

B. $y = x + 5$

C. $y = \sqrt{x^2 + 5}$

First Example of a Separable DE

Definition

A separable differential equation is an equation for a function y(x) that can be written in the form

$$g(y) \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = f(x)$$

(It may take some rearranging to get the equation into this form.)

For example:

$$y^2 \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = 4x$$

General Method for Solving Separable DEs

$$g(y) \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = f(x)$$

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Shorthand:

$$\begin{aligned} g(y) \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} &= f(x) \\ g(y)\,\mathrm{d}y &= f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x \\ \int g(y)\,\mathrm{d}y &= \int f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = y^2 x$$

Q

ans

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = y^2 x$$

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1. "Separate" y's from x's.
   $\underbrace{\frac{1}{y^2}dy}_{\text{only } y} = \underbrace{x dx}_{\text{only } x}$
2. Integrate.

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$$\int \frac{1}{y^2}\mathrm{d}y = \int x\mathrm{d}x \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad -\frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$

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   $$\int \frac{1}{y^2}\mathrm{d}y = \int x\mathrm{d}x \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad -\frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$

3. Solve explicitly for y.

   $$y = \frac{1}{-\frac{1}{2}x^2 - C}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = (xy)^4, \qquad y(0) = \frac{1}{2}$$

Q

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = y(4x^3 - 1) \qquad y(0) = -2$$

Q

Let a and b be any two constants. We'll now solve the family of differential equations

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = a(y - b)$$

using our mnemonic device.

Linear First-Order Differential Equations

Let a and b be constants. The differentiable function $y(x)$ obeys the differential equation

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if and only if

$$y(x) = \{y(0) - b\}\, e^{ax} + b$$

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Find a function $y(x)$ with $y' = 3y + 7$ and $y(2) = 5$.

The rate at which a medicine is metabolized (broken down) in the body depends on how much of it is in the bloodstream. Suppose a certain medicine is metabolized at a rate of $\frac{1}{10}A$ μg/hr, where A is the amount of medicine in the patient. The medicine is being administered to the patient at a constant rate of 2 μg/hr.
If the patient starts with no medicine in their blood at $t = 0$, give the formula for the amount of medicine in the patient at time t. What happens to the amount over time?

Linear First-Order Differential Equations

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$$y(x) = \{y(0) - b\}\, e^{ax} + b$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}A}{\mathrm{d}t} = 2 - \frac{1}{10}A = -\frac{1}{10}(A - 20) \qquad A(0) = 0$$

Included Work

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