

# Some Common Ordinary Differential Equations

Hannah Ellis

February 11, 2024



# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Linear Ordinary Differential Equations</b>	<b>5</b>
1.1	First Order Homogenous Constant Linear Ordinary Differential Equation . . . . .	5
1.2	Second Order Homogenous Constant Linear Ordinary Differential Equation . . . . .	6
1.2.1	In the case that $a_1 = 0$ . . . . .	6



# Chapter 1

## Linear Ordinary Differential Equations

A linear ordinary differential equation is of the form

$$b(x) = \sum_0^n a_i(x) \frac{d^i y}{dx^i} = a_0(x)y + a_1(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + a_2(x) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \dots \quad (1.0.1)$$

When all of the  $a_i(x)$  are constants and  $b(x)$  is zero we get the homogeneous linear ordinary differential equation with constant coefficients which looks like this

$$0 = \sum_0^n a_i \frac{d^i y}{dx^i} = a_0 y + a_1 \frac{dy}{dx} + a_2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \dots \quad (1.0.2)$$

### 1.1 First Order Homogenous Constant Linear Ordinary Differential Equation

In the case of first order,  $n = 1$  and we get

$$a_1 \frac{dy}{dx} + a_0 y = 0 \quad (1.1.1)$$

which can be rearranged into the more common form

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = ky \quad (1.1.2)$$

When using the trial equation  $y = \exp(\alpha x)$  we get the general solution of

$$y = c \exp(kx) \quad (1.1.3)$$

where  $c$  is the integration constant.

## 1.2 Second Order Homogenous Constant Linear Ordinary Differential Equation

In the case of second order,  $n = 2$  and we get

$$a_2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + a_1 \frac{dy}{dx} + a_0 y = 0 \quad (1.2.1)$$

### 1.2.1 In the case that $a_1 = 0$

In the case that  $a_1 = 0$  we get the more familiar form as

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = ky \quad (1.2.2)$$

Using our typical trial equation  $y = \exp(\alpha x)$  gives

$$\alpha = \sqrt{k} \quad (1.2.3)$$

**When  $k > 0$**

The solution becomes

$$\begin{aligned} y(x) &= A \exp(\alpha x) + B \exp(-\alpha x) \\ &= \tilde{A} \cosh(\alpha x) + \tilde{B} \sinh(\alpha x) \end{aligned} \quad (1.2.4)$$

Where we have used the result from here to change the form.

**When  $k = 0$**

In the case that  $k = 0$  the differential equation changes to be

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 0 \quad (1.2.5)$$

which has the solution

$$y(x) = mx + c \quad (1.2.6)$$

**When  $k < 0$**

When  $k < 0$  then  $\alpha$  is imaginary, so letting  $\beta = i\sqrt{-k}$  gives a solution of the form

$$\begin{aligned} y(x) &= A \exp(\beta x) + B \exp(-\beta x) \\ &= \tilde{A} \cos(\beta x) + \tilde{B} \sin(\beta x) \end{aligned} \quad (1.2.7)$$