

# Analysis II

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TITLE PAGE COMING SOON

*“Multiply it by ai”*

- Özlem Imamoglu, 2025

HS2025, ETHZ

Cheat-Sheet based on Lecture notes and Script

<https://metaphor.ethz.ch/x/2025/hs/401-0213-16L/sc/script-analysis-II.pdf>

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# 1 Introduction

This Cheat-Sheet does not serve as a replacement for solving exercises and getting familiar with the content. There is no guarantee that the content is 100% accurate, so use at your own risk. If you discover any errors, please open an issue or fix the issue yourself and then open a Pull Request here:

<https://github.com/janishutz/eth-summaries>

This Cheat-Sheet was designed with the HS2025 page limit of 10 A4 pages in mind. Thus, the whole Cheat-Sheet can be printed full-sized, if you exclude the title page, contents and this page. You could also print it as two A5 pages per A4 page and also print the [Analysis I summary](#) in the same manner, allowing you to bring both to the exam.

And yes, she did really miss an opportunity there with the quote... But she was also sick, so it's not as unexpected

## 2 Differential Equations

### 2.1 Introduction

**Ex 2.1.1:**  $f'(x) = f(x)$  has only solution  $f(x) = ae^x$  for any  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ ;  $f' - a = 0$  has only solution  $f(x) = \int_{x_0}^x a(t) dt$

**T 2.1.6:** Let  $F : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a differential function of two variables. Let  $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$  and  $y_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2$ . The Ordinary Differential Equation (ODE)  $y' = F(x, y)$  has a unique solution  $f$  defined on a “largest” interval  $I$  that contains  $x_0$  such that  $y_0 = f(x_0)$

### 2.2 Linear Differential Equations

An ODE is considered linear if and only if the  $y$ s are only scaled and not part of powers.

**D 2.2.1:** (Linear differential equation of order  $k$ ) (order = highest derivative)  $y^{(k)} + a_{k-1}y^{(k-1)} + \dots + a_1y' + a_0y = b$ , with  $a_i$  and  $b$  functions in  $x$ . If  $b(x) = 0 \quad \forall x$ , **homogeneous**, else **inhomogeneous**

**T 2.2.2:** For open  $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  and  $k \geq 1$ , for lin. ODE over  $I$  with continuous  $a_i$  we have:

1. Set  $\mathcal{S}$  of  $k \times$  diff. sol.  $f : I \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{R})$  of the eq. is a complex (real) subspace of complex (real)-valued func. over  $I$
2.  $\dim(\mathcal{S}) = k \quad \forall x_0 \in I$  and any  $(y_0, \dots, y_{k-1}) \in \mathbb{C}^k$ , exists unique  $f \in \mathcal{S}$  s.t.  $f(x_0) = y_0, f'(x_0) = y_1, \dots, f^{(k-1)}(x_0) = y_{k-1}$ . If  $a_i$  real-valued, same applies, but  $\mathbb{C}$  replaced by  $\mathbb{R}$ .
3. Let  $b$  continuous on  $I$ . Exists solution  $f_0$  to inhom. lin. ODE and  $\mathcal{S}_b$  is set of funct.  $f + f_0$  where  $f \in \mathcal{S}$

The solution space  $\mathcal{S}$  is spanned by  $k$  functions, which thus form a basis of  $\mathcal{S}$ . If inhomogeneous,  $\mathcal{S}$  not vector space.

#### Finding solutions (in general)

- (1) Find basis  $\{f_1, \dots, f_k\}$  for  $\mathcal{S}_0$  for homogeneous equation (set  $b(x) = 0$ ) (i.e. find homogeneous part, solve it)
- (2) If inhomogeneous, find  $f_p$  that solves the equation. The set of solutions is then  $\mathcal{S}_b = \{f_h + f_p \mid f_h \in \mathcal{S}_0\}$ .
- (3) If there are initial conditions, find equations  $\in \mathcal{S}_b$  which fulfill conditions using SLE (as always)

### 2.3 Linear differential equations of first order

**P 2.3.1:** Solution of  $y' + ay = 0$  is of form  $f(x) = ze^{-A(x)}$  with  $A$  anti-derivative of  $a$

#### Inhomogeneous equation

1. Plug all values into  $y_p = \int b(x)e^{A(x)} (A(x) \text{ in the exponent instead of } -A(x) \text{ as in the homogeneous solution})$
2. Solve and the final  $y(x) = y_h + y_p$ . For initial value problem, determine coefficient  $z$

### 2.4 Linear differential equations with constant coefficients

The coefficients  $a_i$  are constant functions of form  $a_i(x) = k$  with  $k$  constant, where  $b(x)$  can be any function.

#### Homogeneous Equation

1. Find *characteristic polynomial* (of form  $\lambda^k + a_{k-1}\lambda^{k-1} + \dots + a_1\lambda + a_0$  for order  $k$  lin. ODE with coefficients  $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$ ).
2. Find the roots of polynomial. The solution space is given by  $\{z_j \cdot x^{v_j-1} e^{\gamma_j x} \mid v_j \in \mathbb{N}, \gamma_j \in \mathbb{R}\}$  where  $v_j$  is the multiplicity of the root  $\gamma_j$ . For  $\gamma_i = \alpha + \beta i \in \mathbb{C}$ , we have  $z_1 \cdot e^{\alpha x} \cos(\beta x), z_2 \cdot e^{\alpha x} \sin(\beta x)$ , representing the two complex conjugated solutions.

#### Inhomogeneous Equation

1. (**Case 1**)  $b(x) = cx^d e^{\alpha x}$ , with special cases  $x^d$  and  $e^{\alpha x}$ :  $f_p = Q(x)e^{\alpha x}$  with  $Q$  a polynomial with  $\deg(Q) \leq j + d$ , where  $j$  is multiplicity of root  $\alpha$  (if  $P(\alpha) \neq 0$ , then  $j = 0$ ) of characteristic polynomial
2. (**Case 2**)  $b(x) = cx^d \cos(\alpha x)$ , or  $b(x) = cx^d \sin(\alpha x)$ :  $f_p = Q_1(x) \cdot \cos(\alpha x) + Q_2(x) \cdot \sin(\alpha x)$ , where  $Q_i(x)$  a polynomial with  $\deg(Q_i) \leq d + j$ , where  $j$  is the multiplicity of root  $\alpha i$  (if  $P(\alpha i) \neq 0$ , then  $j = 0$ ) of characteristic polynomial

#### Other methods

- **Change of variable** Apply substitution method here, substituting for example for  $y' = f(ax + by + c)$   $u = ax + by$  to make the integral simpler. Mostly intuition-based (as is the case with integration by substitution)
- **Separation of variables** For equations of form  $y' = a(y) \cdot b(x)$  (NOTE: Not linear), we transform into  $\frac{y'}{a(y)} = b(x)$  and then integrate by substituting  $y'(x)dx = dy$ , changing the variable of integration. Solution:  $A(y) = B(x) + c$ , with  $A = \int \frac{1}{a}$  and  $B(x) = \int b(x)$ . To get final solution, solve for the above equation for  $y$ .

## 3 Differential Calculus in Vector Space

### 3.2 Continuity

**D 3.2.1:** (Convergence in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ )