

TA: Brendan Gramp

Differential Equation Types: Linear, Homogeneous, Autonomous

$$A) \frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} + y \frac{dy}{dt} + t^2 y = \cos(t)$$

Non-linear because of  $y \cdot \frac{dy}{dt}$  term

Non-homogeneous because of  $\cos(t)$

$$B) \frac{dy}{dt} - \frac{1}{t^2+1} \cdot y = \sin(t), \text{ Linear, Non-homogeneous due to } \sin(t), \text{ Non-autonomous}$$

since includes  $t$  terms

$$F) t y^5 + t^2 y'' + t^3 y^3 + t^4 y'' + t y' + t^6 y = 0$$

Linear, Homogeneous

$$C) \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} = \frac{u + x^2}{x^2 + 4}, \quad \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} - \frac{1}{x^2 + 4} \cdot u = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + 4}$$

Linear, Non-homogeneous due to  $\frac{x^2}{x^2+4}$  term

Autonomous: When the  $t$  variable only appears as a derived variable.

$$G) y y' = -t, \text{ Non-linear}$$

$$D) \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + x e^u = e^x, \text{ Non-linear due to } e^u, \text{ Non-homogeneous due to } e^x$$

$$2A) \begin{aligned} x' &= t x - y^2 + \sin(2t) \\ y' &= t^2 + x + y - x y \end{aligned}$$

Non-linear due to  $-xy$  and  $-y^2$

$$3B) \frac{dy}{dt} = \cos(3t), \quad y = \int \cos(3t) dt$$

$$y(t) = \frac{\sin(3t)}{3} + C$$

$$3D) \quad y' - \frac{1}{t}y = 0, \quad y(t) = Ct, \quad \text{IVP}, \quad y(0) = 5$$

Not solvable, no value satisfies  $5(0) = y$

$$5A) \quad (t+1)y' + 3y = 0, \quad y' + \frac{3}{(t+1)}y = 0$$

$$y' + a(t)y = 0, \quad a(t) = \frac{3}{t+1}, \quad A(t) = 3\ln(t+1)$$

$$y(t) = C \cdot e^{-A(t)} = C \cdot e^{-3\ln(t+1)}$$

$$5ii B) \quad t \ln(t) y' + y = 2 \ln(t), \quad \text{Non-homogeneous}$$

$$y' + \frac{1}{t \ln(t)} y = \frac{2}{t}, \quad a(t) = \frac{1}{t \ln(t)}, \quad f(t) = \frac{2}{t}$$

$$A(t) = \int \frac{1}{t \ln(t)} dt, \quad u = \ln(t), \quad du = \frac{1}{t} dt, \quad \int \frac{1}{u} du$$

$$= \ln|u| = \ln|\ln(t)|,$$

$$e^{A(t)}(y' + a(t)y) = e^{A(t)}f(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(e^{A(t)}y) = e^{A(t)}f(t)$$

$$y = e^{-A(t)} \int e^{A(t)} f(t) dt$$

$$y = \frac{1}{\ln(t)} \cdot \int \ln(t) \cdot \frac{2}{t} dt, \quad u\text{-sub}$$

$$u = \ln(t), \quad du = \frac{1}{t}, \quad \hookrightarrow = \frac{1}{\ln(t)} \int 2u du$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln(t)} (\ln(t)^2 + C) = \ln(t) + \frac{C}{\ln(t)}$$