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1 Introduction

Ordinary Differential Equations (ODE's for short) are equations involving the derivatives of a function. ODE's feature heavily in the physical and social sciences where laws typically take the form of ODE's whose solution then describes the situation.

[Wikipedia Page on ODEs](#)

Lecture Materials

- These notes: [PDF](#)
- Slides: [Online](#)
- Slides [PDF](#)

References: [Calculus OpenStax](#)

- [8.1: Basics of Differential Equations](#)

2 Ordinary Differential Equations

Definition

An **Ordinary Differential Equation (ODE)** is an equation involving one or more derivatives of a function $y(t)$.

Example

Newton's second law states that Force = mass \times acceleration, i.e. $F = ma$. Neglecting friction, a body free-falling under gravity experiences a downwards gravitational force only.

The gravitation field near the surface of the Earth has strength $g \simeq 9.81m/s^2$. The force exerted on the body is downwards and equals $F = -mg$ where m is the mass of the body and the minus sign accounts for the fact that the force is directed downwards.

Letting $z(t)$ denote the height of the body above the surface of the Earth at time t , the acceleration is $a = z''$. Then $F = ma$ becomes

$$-mg = mz''$$

hence

$$z'' = -g$$

Example

Radioactive decay occurs when an atom randomly decays, emitting a particle. Consider a material composed of many atoms (e.g. a fossil). Denote the mass of a material by $y(t)$. Over a short interval of time Δt , the amount of mass that decays at time t is approximately $ry(t)\Delta t$ where $r \in (0, 1)$ is the proportion of mass that decays.

After a short time interval Δt , the mass remaining is the starting mass $y(t)$ minus the decayed mass $ry(t)\Delta t$. That is

$$y(t + \Delta t) = y(t) - ry(t)\Delta t.$$

Thus

$$\frac{y(t + \Delta t) - y(t)}{\Delta t} = -ry(t).$$

Taking the limit $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$ we get

$$y' = -ry$$

In general (i.e. for problems other than radioactive decay), the rate r need not be restricted to $(0, 1)$ and for growth problems (as opposed to decay) problems we get $y' = ry$.

Example

In population modelling, a first basic model is exponential growth/decay. If a population consists of $p(t)$ members at time t and they are reproducing at the rate $r > 0$, then

$$p' = rp.$$

This is not a very realistic model since the population will continue to grow indefinitely which generally doesn't happen e.g. due to scarcity of resources; a population that grows without bound will eat all the available food! An early model that takes into account the availability of resources is the *logistic growth equation*:

$$p' = rp(K - p)$$

Here we retain the exponential growth term rp , but it is multiplied by $K - p$. The constant $K > 0$ is called the *carrying capacity*.

Notice that when $p > K$, we have $K - p < 0$ and hence $p' = rp(K - p) < 0$. That is, if the population p is ever greater than the carrying capacity K , then the population decreases. This represents over population where there are not enough resources to support the population.

On the other hand, if $p < K$, then $p' = rp(K - p) > 0$ and the population increases. Now there are enough resources not only to support the population, but to support a growing population.

The special case $p(t) = K$ for all t is an equilibrium where the resources exactly meet the population's needs and the population remains steady, equal to K for all time. Another equilibrium is $p(t) = 0$ for all t .

3 Solutions of ODE's

Definition

A *solution* of an ode is a function $f(t)$ satisfying the ODE for all t .

Example

$$z = -\frac{gt^2}{2}$$

is a solution of

$$z'' = -g$$

To verify this claim, note that

$$z' = -gt$$

and hence

$$z'' = -g.$$

Example

$$y = e^{rt}$$

is a solution of

$$y' = ry$$

To verify this claim, note that

$$y' = re^{rt} = ry$$

Example

$$p = \frac{K}{1 + e^{-rKt}}$$

is a solution of

$$p' = rp(K - p)$$

To verify this claim, by the chain rule,

$$\begin{aligned} p' &= -\frac{K}{(1 + e^{-rKt})^2} (1 + e^{-rKt})' \\ &= -\frac{K}{(1 + e^{-rKt})^2} \times (-rKe^{-rKt}) \\ &= \frac{rK^2 e^{-rKt}}{(1 + e^{-rKt})^2}. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned}
 rp(K-p) &= \overbrace{\frac{rK}{1+e^{-rKt}}}^{5p} \overbrace{\left(K - \frac{K}{1+e^{-rKt}}\right)}^{(K-p)} \\
 &= \frac{rK}{1+e^{-rKt}} \left(\frac{K(1+e^{-rKt})}{1+e^{-rKt}} - \frac{K}{1+e^{-rKt}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{rK}{1+e^{-rKt}} \left(\frac{K + Ke^{-rKt} - K}{1+e^{-rKt}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{rK}{1+e^{-rKt}} \left(\frac{Ke^{-rKt}}{1+e^{-rKt}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{rK^2 e^{-rKt}}{(1+e^{-rKt})^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus we see that indeed

$$p' = rp(K-p).$$

4 Initial Condition

Definition

ODE's describe how a function changes. To determine solutions we need somewhere to start. The starting values are called **initial conditions**.

Example

The following problem specifies an ODE and the initial conditions. It's the free fall example but with the initial height $z(0) = 1$ and the initial velocity $z'(0) = 0$ specified. This corresponds to dropping (i.e. zero initial velocity) an object at height 1 above the surface of the earth.

$$\begin{cases} z'' &= -g \\ z(0) &= 1 \\ z'(0) &= 0 \end{cases}$$

The solution is

$$z(t) = -\frac{gt^2}{2} + 1$$

To verify this, we first check the ODE

$$\begin{aligned} z' &= -gt \\ z'' &= (-gt)' = -g. \end{aligned}$$

Next the initial conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} z(0) &= \frac{-g \times 0^2}{2} + 1 = 1 \\ z'(0) &= -g \times 0 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Example

For an exponential growth problem, we have the initial value $y(0)$.

$$\begin{cases} y' &= 3y \\ y(0) &= 4 \end{cases}$$

The solution is

$$y = 4e^{3t}$$

To see it solves the ODE,

$$y' = (4e^{3t})' = 4 \times 3e^{3t} = 4y$$

For the initial condition,

$$y(0) = 4e^{3 \times 0} = 4$$

Example

Here's a logistic growth problem with initial condition specified.

$$\begin{cases} p' &= 5p(3 - p) \\ p(0) &= 1 \end{cases}$$

The solution is

$$p = \frac{3}{1 + 2e^{-15t}}$$

Verifying it solves the ODE

$$\begin{aligned} p' &= \left(\frac{3}{1 + 2e^{-15t}} \right)' \\ &= \frac{-3}{(1 + 2e^{-15t})^2} \times (-30e^{-15t}) \\ &= \frac{90e^{-15t}}{(1 + 2e^{-15t})^2} \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} 5p(3 - p) &= 5 \times \overbrace{\frac{3}{1 + 2e^{-15t}}}^{5p} \overbrace{\left(3 - \frac{3}{1 + 2e^{-15t}} \right)}^{(3-p)} \\ &= \frac{15}{1 + 2e^{-15t}} \left(\frac{3(1 + 2e^{-15t})}{1 + 2e^{-15t}} - \frac{3}{1 + 2e^{-15t}} \right) \\ &= \frac{15}{1 + 2e^{-15t}} \left(\frac{3 + 6e^{-15t} - 3}{1 + 2e^{-15t}} \right) \\ &= \frac{15}{1 + 2e^{-15t}} \left(\frac{6e^{-15t}}{1 + 2e^{-15t}} \right) \\ &= \frac{90e^{-15t}}{(1 + 2e^{-15t})^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus we see that indeed

$$p' = 5p(3 - p).$$

For the initial condition,

$$p(0) = \frac{3}{1 + 2e^{-15 \times 0}} = \frac{3}{3} = 1.$$