

Quiz tomorrow 29.3

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Math 193

1. CALCULUS ✓
2. DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS ←
3. STATS

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### 31.1 Solutions of Differential Equations

Differential Equation (DE): An equation that contains at least 1 derivative

e.g.  $y'' + 16y = 0$   
 $6y''' = y'$

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We'll focus on :

- 1) Solving DE
- 2) Modelling real-world scenarios  
e.g. spring-mass system

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The order of a DE is the order of the highest derivative in the DE

Ex: a)  $6y''' = y'$  3rd order DE

b)  $8x^3y' = 4y$  1st order DE

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Notation

Recall  $y'$  can be written  $\frac{dy}{dx}$   
 $y''$  "  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$

e.g.  $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} - 4y = 0$

e.g.  $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} - 4y = 0$   
 means exactly the same thing as  
 $x^2 y'' - 2xy' - 4y = 0$

Ex: a) Check that  $y = 7e^{-x/2}$  ← Solution  
 is a solution to  $2y' + y = 0$  ← DE

Solution  $y = 7e^{-x/2}$   
 $y' = -\frac{7}{2}e^{-x/2}$

Check the DE

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LS} &= 2y' + y & \text{RS} &= 0 \\ &= 2\left(-\frac{7}{2}e^{-x/2}\right) + 7e^{-x/2} \\ &= -7e^{-x/2} + 7e^{-x/2} \\ &= 0e^{-x/2} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\text{LS} = \text{RS}$  ✓

b) Show that  $y = x^2$  is not a solution

$y = x^2$   
 $y' = 2x$

Recall DE:  $2y' + y = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LS of DE} &= 2y' + y & \text{RS of DE} &= 0 \\ &= 2(2x) + x^2 \\ &= 4x + x^2 \end{aligned}$$

$\text{LS} \neq \text{RS}$

Most functions are not solutions

Ex: Check that  $y = C \sin 4x$  ← solution  
solves  $\underbrace{y'' + 16y = 0}_{DE}$  ( $C$ : constant)

Solution  $y = C \sin 4x$   
 $y' = 4C \cos 4x$   
 $y'' = -16C \sin 4x$

Check  
 $LS = y'' + 16y$        $RS = 0$   
 $= -16C \sin 4x + 16(C \sin 4x)$   
 $= -16C \sin 4x + 16C \sin 4x$   
 $= 0 \sin 4x$   
 $= 0$   
 $LS = RS$  ←

Ex: Check that  $y = 5 \tan 5x$  ← solution  
is a solution of  $\underbrace{y' = 25 + y^2}_{DE}$

Solution  $y = 5 \tan 5x$   
 $y' = 25 \sec^2 5x$

Check the DE : Start with the more complicated side

$$RS = 25 + y^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 25 + (5 \tan 5x)^2 \\
&= 25 + 25 \tan^2 5x \\
&= 25 (1 + \tan^2 5x) \\
&= 25 \sec^2 5x \\
&= y' \\
&= LS \quad \checkmark
\end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{1 + \tan^2 \theta = \sec^2 \theta}$$

A solution that has # of unknown constants = order is called the general solution. Otherwise it's called a particular solution.

Ex:  $y'' + 16y = 0$  has  
general solution  $y = C_1 \sin 4x + C_2 \cos 4x$   
 unknown constants  $\rightarrow$

# of unknown constants = 2 = order of DE  $\checkmark$

Some particular solutions :

$$y = 0$$

$$y = 3 \sin 4x$$

$$y = -\pi \cos 4x$$

$$y = 2 \sin 4x + 8 \cos 4x$$

$$y = C_1 \sin 4x + 2 \cos 4x$$