Week 12

Method of undetermined coefficients.

Method of variation of parameters.

References

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- [2] **William F. Trench.** Elementary Differential Equations, 2013. {Chapter 5}.
- [3] **Филиппов А.Ф.** Сборник задач по дифференциальным уравнениям. Ижевск: НИЦ «Регулярная и хаотическая динамика». 2000. {Глава 11}.
- [4]. **Рябушко А.П.** Сборник индивидуальных заданий по высшей математике. Минск. Образование и наука. 2002. Часть 2.

12.1 – REVIEW

Second-Order Linear Equations

THEOREM 1—The Superposition Principle If $y_1(x)$ and $y_2(x)$ are two solutions to the linear homogeneous equation (2), then for any constants c_1 and c_2, the function

$$y(x) = c_1 y_1(x) + c_2 y_2(x)$$

is also a solution to Equation (2).

THEOREM 2 If P, Q, and R are continuous over the open interval I and $P(x)$ is never zero on I, then the linear homogeneous equation (2) has two linearly independent solutions y_1 and y_2 on I. Moreover, if y_1 and y_2 are *any* two linearly independent solutions of Equation (2), then the general solution is given by

$$y(x) = c_1 y_1(x) + c_2 y_2(x),$$

where c_1 and c_2 are arbitrary constants.

THEOREM 3 If r_1 and r_2 are two real and unequal roots to the auxiliary equation $ar^2 + br + c = 0$, then

$$y = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + c_2 e^{r_2 x}$$

is the general solution to $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$.

THEOREM 4 If r is the only (repeated) real root to the auxiliary equation $ar^2 + br + c = 0$, then

$$y = c_1 e^{rx} + c_2 x e^{rx}$$

is the general solution to $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$.

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0. \tag{4}$$

THEOREM 5 If $r_1 = \alpha + i\beta$ and $r_2 = \alpha - i\beta$ are two complex roots to the auxiliary equation $ar^2 + br + c = 0$, then

$$y = e^{\alpha x}(c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x)$$

is the general solution to $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$.

THEOREM 6 If P, Q, R, and G are continuous throughout an open interval I, then there exists one and only one function $y(x)$ satisfying both the differential equation

$$P(x)y''(x) + Q(x)y'(x) + R(x)y(x) = G(x)$$

on the interval I, and the initial conditions

$$y(x_0) = y_0 \qquad \text{and} \qquad y'(x_0) = y_1$$

at the specified point $x_0 \in I$.

12.2
Nonhomogeneous Linear Equations

THEOREM 7 The general solution $y = y(x)$ to the nonhomogeneous differential equation (1) has the form

$$y = y_c + y_p,$$

where the **complementary solution** y_c is the general solution to the associated homogeneous equation (2) and y_p is any **particular solution** to the nonhomogeneous equation (1).

12.3

Method of undetermined coefficients

Form of the General Solution

Suppose we wish to solve the nonhomogeneous equation

$$ay'' + by' + cy = G(x), \qquad (1)$$

where a, b, and c are constants and G is continuous over some open interval I. Let $y_c = c_1y_1 + c_2y_2$ be the general solution to the associated **complementary equation**

$$ay'' + by' + cy = 0. \qquad (2)$$

(We learned how to find y_c in Section 17.1.) Now suppose we could somehow come up with a particular function y_p that solves the nonhomogeneous equation (1). Then the sum

$$y = y_c + y_p \qquad (3)$$

also solves the nonhomogeneous equation (1) because

$$\begin{aligned} a(y_c + y_p)'' + b(y_c + y_p)' + c(y_c + y_p) \\ &= (ay_c'' + by_c' + cy_c) + (ay_p'' + by_p' + cy_p) \\ &= 0 + G(x) \qquad y_c \text{ solves Eq. (2) and } y_p \text{ solves Eq. (1)} \\ &= G(x). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, if $y = y(x)$ is the general solution to the nonhomogeneous equation (1), it must have the form of Equation (3). The reason for this last statement follows from the observation that for any function y_p satisfying Equation (1), we have

$$\begin{aligned} a(y - y_p)'' + b(y - y_p)' + c(y - y_p) \\ &= (ay'' + by' + cy) - (ay_p'' + by_p' + cy_p) \\ &= G(x) - G(x) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, $y_c = y - y_p$ is the general solution to the homogeneous equation (2). We have established the following result.

THEOREM 7 The general solution $y = y(x)$ to the nonhomogeneous differential equation (1) has the form

$$y = y_c + y_p,$$

where the **complementary solution** y_c is the general solution to the associated homogeneous equation (2) and y_p is any **particular solution** to the nonhomogeneous equation (1).

The Method of Undetermined Coefficients

This method for finding a particular solution y_p to the nonhomogeneous equation (1) applies to special cases for which $G(x)$ is a sum of terms of various polynomials $p(x)$ multiplying an exponential with possibly sine or cosine factors. That is, $G(x)$ is a sum of terms of the following forms:

$$p_1(x)e^{rx}, \qquad p_2(x)e^{\alpha x}\cos\beta x, \qquad p_3(x)e^{\alpha x}\sin\beta x.$$

For instance, $1 - x$, e^{2x}, xe^x, $\cos x$, and $5e^x - \sin 2x$ represent functions in this category. (Essentially these are functions solving homogeneous linear differential equations with constant coefficients, but the equations may be of order higher than two.) We now present several examples illustrating the method.

EXAMPLES

Method of undetermined coefficients

EXAMPLE 1 Solve the nonhomogeneous equation $y'' - 2y' - 3y = 1 - x^2$.

Solution The auxiliary equation for the complementary equation $y'' - 2y' - 3y = 0$ is

$$r^2 - 2r - 3 = (r + 1)(r - 3) = 0.$$

It has the roots $r = -1$ and $r = 3$ giving the complementary solution

$$y_c = c_1e^{-x} + c_2e^{3x}.$$

Now $G(x) = 1 - x^2$ is a polynomial of degree 2. It would be reasonable to assume that a particular solution to the given nonhomogeneous equation is also a polynomial of degree 2 because if y is a polynomial of degree 2, then $y'' - 2y' - 3y$ is also a polynomial of degree 2. So we seek a particular solution of the form

$$y_p = Ax^2 + Bx + C.$$

We need to determine the unknown coefficients A, B, and C. When we substitute the polynomial y_p and its derivatives into the given nonhomogeneous equation, we obtain

$$2A - 2(2Ax + B) - 3(Ax^2 + Bx + C) = 1 - x^2$$

or, collecting terms with like powers of x,

$$-3Ax^2 + (-4A - 3B)x + (2A - 2B - 3C) = 1 - x^2.$$

This last equation holds for all values of x if its two sides are identical polynomials of degree 2. Thus, we equate corresponding powers of x to get

$$-3A = -1, \qquad -4A - 3B = 0, \qquad \text{and} \qquad 2A - 2B - 3C = 1.$$

These equations imply in turn that $A = 1/3$, $B = -4/9$, and $C = 5/27$. Substituting these values into the quadratic expression for our particular solution gives

$$y_p = \frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{4}{9}x + \frac{5}{27}.$$

By Theorem 7, the general solution to the nonhomogeneous equation is

$$y = y_c + y_p = c_1e^{-x} + c_2e^{3x} + \frac{1}{3}x^2 - \frac{4}{9}x + \frac{5}{27}.$$ ■

EXAMPLE 2 Find a particular solution of $y'' - y' = 2 \sin x$.

Solution If we try to find a particular solution of the form

$$y_p = A \sin x$$

and substitute the derivatives of y_p in the given equation, we find that A must satisfy the equation

$$-A \sin x + A \cos x = 2 \sin x$$

for all values of x. Since this requires A to equal both -2 and 0 at the same time, we conclude that the nonhomogeneous differential equation has no solution of the form $A \sin x$.

It turns out that the required form is the sum

$$y_p = A \sin x + B \cos x.$$

The result of substituting the derivatives of this new trial solution into the differential equation is

$$-A \sin x - B \cos x - (A \cos x - B \sin x) = 2 \sin x$$

or

$$(B - A) \sin x - (A + B) \cos x = 2 \sin x.$$

This last equation must be an identity. Equating the coefficients for like terms on each side then gives

$$B - A = 2 \qquad \text{and} \qquad A + B = 0.$$

Simultaneous solution of these two equations gives $A = -1$ and $B = 1$. Our particular solution is

$$y_p = \cos x - \sin x. \qquad ■$$

EXAMPLE 3 Find a particular solution of $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 5e^x$.

Solution If we substitute

$$y_p = Ae^x$$

and its derivatives in the differential equation, we find that

$$Ae^x - 3Ae^x + 2Ae^x = 5e^x$$

or

$$0 = 5e^x.$$

However, the exponential function is never zero. The trouble can be traced to the fact that $y = e^x$ is already a solution of the related homogeneous equation

$$y'' - 3y' + 2y = 0.$$

The auxiliary equation is

$$r^2 - 3r + 2 = (r - 1)(r - 2) = 0,$$

which has $r = 1$ as a root. So we would expect Ae^x to become zero when substituted into the left-hand side of the differential equation.

The appropriate way to modify the trial solution in this case is to multiply Ae^x by x. Thus, our new trial solution is

$$y_p = Axe^x.$$

The result of substituting the derivatives of this new candidate into the differential equation is

$$(Axe^x + 2Ae^x) - 3(Axe^x + Ae^x) + 2Axe^x = 5e^x$$

or

$$-Ae^x = 5e^x.$$

Thus, $A = -5$ gives our sought-after particular solution

$$y_p = -5xe^x.$$ ■

EXAMPLE 4 Find a particular solution of $y'' - 6y' + 9y = e^{3x}$.

Solution The auxiliary equation for the complementary equation

$$r^2 - 6r + 9 = (r - 3)^2 = 0$$

has $r = 3$ as a repeated root. The appropriate choice for y_p in this case is neither Ae^{3x} nor Axe^{3x} because the complementary solution contains both of those terms already. Thus, we choose a term containing the next higher power of x as a factor. When we substitute

$$y_p = Ax^2e^{3x}$$

and its derivatives in the given differential equation, we get

$$(9Ax^2e^{3x} + 12Axe^{3x} + 2Ae^{3x}) - 6(3Ax^2e^{3x} + 2Axe^{3x}) + 9Ax^2e^{3x} = e^{3x}$$

or

$$2Ae^{3x} = e^{3x}.$$

Thus, $A = 1/2$, and the particular solution is

$$y_p = \frac{1}{2}x^2e^{3x}.$$

■

EXAMPLE 5 Find the general solution to $y'' - y' = 5e^x - \sin 2x$.

Solution We first check the auxiliary equation

$$r^2 - r = 0.$$

Its roots are $r = 1$ and $r = 0$. Therefore, the complementary solution to the associated homogeneous equation is

$$y_c = c_1 e^x + c_2.$$

We now seek a particular solution y_p. That is, we seek a function that will produce $5e^x - \sin 2x$ when substituted into the left-hand side of the given differential equation. One part of y_p is to produce $5e^x$, the other $-\sin 2x$.

Since any function of the form $c_1 e^x$ is a solution of the associated homogeneous equation, we choose our trial solution y_p to be the sum

$$y_p = Axe^x + B\cos 2x + C\sin 2x,$$

including xe^x where we might otherwise have included only e^x. When the derivatives of y_p are substituted into the differential equation, the resulting equation is

$$(Axe^x + 2Ae^x - 4B\cos 2x - 4C\sin 2x) - (Axe^x + Ae^x - 2B\sin 2x + 2C\cos 2x) = 5e^x - \sin 2x$$

or

$$Ae^x - (4B + 2C)\cos 2x + (2B - 4C)\sin 2x = 5e^x - \sin 2x.$$

This equation will hold if

$$A = 5, \qquad 4B + 2C = 0, \qquad 2B - 4C = -1,$$

or $A = 5$, $B = -1/10$, and $C = 1/5$. Our particular solution is

$$y_{\mathrm{p}} = 5xe^x - \frac{1}{10}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{5}\sin 2x.$$

The general solution to the differential equation is

$$y = y_{\mathrm{c}} + y_{\mathrm{p}} = c_1 e^x + c_2 + 5xe^x - \frac{1}{10}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{5}\sin 2x. \qquad \blacksquare$$

TABLE 17.1 The method of undetermined coefficients for selected equations of the form

$$ay'' + by' + cy = G(x).$$

If $G(x)$ has a term that is a constant multiple of . . .	And if	Then include this expression in the trial function for y_p.
e^{rx}	r is not a root of the auxiliary equation	Ae^{rx}
	r is a single root of the auxiliary equation	Axe^{rx}
	r is a double root of the auxiliary equation	Ax^2e^{rx}
$\sin kx$, $\cos kx$	ki is not a root of the auxiliary equation	$B\cos kx + C\sin kx$
$px^2 + qx + m$	0 is not a root of the auxiliary equation	$Dx^2 + Ex + F$
	0 is a single root of the auxiliary equation	$Dx^3 + Ex^2 + Fx$
	0 is a double root of the auxiliary equation	$Dx^4 + Ex^3 + Fx^2$

12.4

Method of variation of parameters.

The Method of Variation of Parameters

This is a general method for finding a particular solution of the nonhomogeneous equation (1) once the general solution of the associated homogeneous equation is known. The method consists of replacing the constants c_1 and c_2 in the complementary solution by functions $v_1 = v_1(x)$ and $v_2 = v_2(x)$ and requiring (in a way to be explained) that the

resulting expression satisfy the nonhomogeneous equation (1). There are two functions to be determined, and requiring that Equation (1) be satisfied is only one condition. As a second condition, we also require that

$$v_1'y_1 + v_2'y_2 = 0. \tag{4}$$

Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} y &= v_1y_1 + v_2y_2, \\ y' &= v_1y_1' + v_2y_2', \\ y'' &= v_1y_1'' + v_2y_2'' + v_1'y_1' + v_2'y_2'. \end{aligned}$$

If we substitute these expressions into the left-hand side of Equation (1), we obtain

$$v_1(ay_1'' + by_1' + cy_1) + v_2(ay_2'' + by_2' + cy_2) + a(v_1'y_1' + v_2'y_2') = G(x).$$

The first two parenthetical terms are zero since y_1 and y_2 are solutions of the associated homogeneous equation (2). So the nonhomogeneous equation (1) is satisfied if, in addition to Equation (4), we require that

$$a(v_1'y_1' + v_2'y_2') = G(x). \quad (5)$$

Equations (4) and (5) can be solved together as a pair

$$v_1'y_1 + v_2'y_2 = 0,$$

$$v_1'y_1' + v_2'y_2' = \frac{G(x)}{a}$$

for the unknown functions v_1' and v_2'. The usual procedure for solving this simple system is to use the *method of determinants* (also known as *Cramer's Rule*), which will be demonstrated in the examples to follow. Once the derivative functions v_1' and v_2' are known, the two functions $v_1 = v_1(x)$ and $v_2 = v_2(x)$ can be found by integration. Here is a summary of the method.

Variation of Parameters Procedure

To use the method of variation of parameters to find a particular solution to the nonhomogeneous equation

$$ay'' + by' + cy = G(x),$$

we can work directly with Equations (4) and (5). It is not necessary to rederive them. The steps are as follows.

1. Solve the associated homogeneous equation

$$ay'' + by' + cy = 0$$

to find the functions y_1 and y_2.

2. Solve the equations

$$v_1'y_1 + v_2'y_2 = 0,$$

$$v_1'y_1' + v_2'y_2' = \frac{G(x)}{a}$$

simultaneously for the derivative functions v_1' and v_2'.

3. Integrate v_1' and v_2' to find the functions $v_1 = v_1(x)$ and $v_2 = v_2(x)$.

4. Write down the particular solution to nonhomogeneous equation (1) as

$$y_p = v_1y_1 + v_2y_2.$$

EXAMPLES

Method of variation of parameters.

EXAMPLE 6 Find the general solution to the equation

$$y'' + y = \tan x.$$

Solution The solution of the homogeneous equation

$$y'' + y = 0$$

is given by

$$y_c = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x.$$

Since $y_1(x) = \cos x$ and $y_2(x) = \sin x$, the conditions to be satisfied in Equations (4) and (5) are

$$v_1' \cos x + v_2' \sin x = 0,$$

$$-v_1' \sin x + v_2' \cos x = \tan x. \qquad a = 1$$

Solution of this system gives

$$v_1' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & \sin x \\ \tan x & \cos x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-\tan x \sin x}{\cos^2 x + \sin^2 x} = \frac{-\sin^2 x}{\cos x}.$$

Likewise,

$$v_2' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} \cos x & 0 \\ -\sin x & \tan x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{vmatrix}} = \sin x.$$

After integrating v_1' and v_2', we have

$$v_1(x) = \int \frac{-\sin^2 x}{\cos x}\,dx$$
$$= -\int (\sec x - \cos x)\,dx$$
$$= -\ln|\sec x + \tan x| + \sin x,$$

and

$$v_2(x) = \int \sin x\,dx = -\cos x.$$

Note that we have omitted the constants of integration in determining v_1 and v_2. They would merely be absorbed into the arbitrary constants in the complementary solution.

Substituting v_1 and v_2 into the expression for y_p in Step 4 gives

$$y_p = [-\ln|\sec x + \tan x| + \sin x]\cos x + (-\cos x)\sin x$$
$$= (-\cos x)\ln|\sec x + \tan x|.$$

The general solution is

$$y = c_1\cos x + c_2\sin x - (\cos x)\ln|\sec x + \tan x|.$$ ■

EXAMPLE 7 Solve the nonhomogeneous equation

$$y'' + y' - 2y = xe^x.$$

Solution The auxiliary equation is

$$r^2 + r - 2 = (r + 2)(r - 1) = 0$$

giving the complementary solution

$$y_c = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^x.$$

The conditions to be satisfied in Equations (4) and (5) are

$$\begin{aligned} v_1' e^{-2x} + v_2' e^x &= 0, \\ -2v_1' e^{-2x} + v_2' e^x &= xe^x. \qquad a = 1 \end{aligned}$$

Solving the above system for v_1' and v_2' gives

$$v_1' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & e^x \\ xe^x & e^x \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^{-2x} & e^x \\ -2e^{-2x} & e^x \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-xe^{2x}}{3e^{-x}} = -\frac{1}{3} xe^{3x}.$$

Likewise,

$$v_2' = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^{-2x} & 0 \\ -2e^{-2x} & xe^x \end{vmatrix}}{3e^{-x}} = \frac{xe^{-x}}{3e^{-x}} = \frac{x}{3}.$$

Integrating to obtain the parameter functions, we have

$$\begin{aligned} v_1(x) &= \int -\frac{1}{3}xe^{3x}\,dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{xe^{3x}}{3} - \int \frac{e^{3x}}{3}\,dx\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{27}(1 - 3x)e^{3x}, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$v_2(x) = \int \frac{x}{3}\,dx = \frac{x^2}{6}.$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} y_p &= \left[\frac{(1 - 3x)e^{3x}}{27}\right]e^{-2x} + \left(\frac{x^2}{6}\right)e^{x} \\ &= \frac{1}{27}e^{x} - \frac{1}{9}xe^{x} + \frac{1}{6}x^2e^{x}. \end{aligned}$$

The general solution to the differential equation is

$$y = c_1e^{-2x} + c_2e^{x} - \frac{1}{9}xe^{x} + \frac{1}{6}x^2e^{x},$$

where the term $(1/27)e^x$ in y_p has been absorbed into the term c_2e^x in the complementary solution. ■

EXERCISES

George B. Thomas, Maurice D. Weir, Joel R. Hass. Thomas' Calculus. — 12^{th} ed.:

-**Chapter 17: Second-Order Differential Equations**

-**EXERCISES 17.2**

-**Applications 17-16**

EXERCISES 17.2

Solve the equations in Exercises 1–16 by the method of undetermined coefficients.

1. $y'' - 3y' - 10y = -3$
2. $y'' - 3y' - 10y = 2x - 3$
3. $y'' - y' = \sin x$
4. $y'' + 2y' + y = x^2$
5. $y'' + y = \cos 3x$
6. $y'' + y = e^{2x}$
7. $y'' - y' - 2y = 20 \cos x$
8. $y'' + y = 2x + 3e^x$
9. $y'' - y = e^x + x^2$
10. $y'' + 2y' + y = 6 \sin 2x$
11. $y'' - y' - 6y = e^{-x} - 7 \cos x$
12. $y'' + 3y' + 2y = e^{-x} + e^{-2x} - x$
13. $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 5\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 15x^2$
14. $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \dfrac{dy}{dx} = -8x + 3$
15. $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 3\dfrac{dy}{dx} = e^{3x} - 12x$
16. $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 7\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 42x^2 + 5x + 1$

EXERCISES 17.2

Solve the equations in Exercises 17–28 by variation of parameters.

17. $y'' + y' = x$

18. $y'' + y = \tan x, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

19. $y'' + y = \sin x$

20. $y'' + 2y' + y = e^x$

21. $y'' + 2y' + y = e^{-x}$

22. $y'' - y = x$

23. $y'' - y = e^x$

24. $y'' - y = \sin x$

25. $y'' + 4y' + 5y = 10$

26. $y'' - y' = 2^x$

27. $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = \sec x, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

28. $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} = e^x \cos x, \quad x > 0$

EXERCISES 17.2

In each of Exercises 29–32, the given differential equation has a particular solution y_p of the form given. Determine the coefficients in y_p. Then solve the differential equation.

29. $y'' - 5y' = xe^{5x}, \quad y_p = Ax^2e^{5x} + Bxe^{5x}$

30. $y'' - y' = \cos x + \sin x, \quad y_p = A\cos x + B\sin x$

31. $y'' + y = 2\cos x + \sin x, \quad y_p = Ax\cos x + Bx\sin x$

32. $y'' + y' - 2y = xe^x, \quad y_p = Ax^2e^x + Bxe^x$

In Exercises 33–36, solve the given differential equations **(a)** by variation of parameters and **(b)** by the method of undetermined coefficients.

33. $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \dfrac{dy}{dx} = e^x + e^{-x}$

34. $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4\dfrac{dy}{dx} + 4y = 2e^{2x}$

35. $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4\dfrac{dy}{dx} - 5y = e^x + 4$

36. $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 9\dfrac{dy}{dx} = 9e^{9x}$

EXERCISES 17.2

Solve the differential equations in Exercises 37–46. Some of the equations can be solved by the method of undetermined coefficients, but others cannot.

37. $y'' + y = \cot x, \quad 0 < x < \pi$

38. $y'' + y = \csc x, \quad 0 < x < \pi$

39. $y'' - 8y' = e^{8x}$

40. $y'' + 4y = \sin x$

41. $y'' - y' = x^3$

42. $y'' + 4y' + 5y = x + 2$

43. $y'' + 2y' = x^2 - e^x$

44. $y'' + 9y = 9x - \cos x$

45. $y'' + y = \sec x \tan x, \quad -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$

46. $y'' - 3y' + 2y = e^x - e^{2x}$

The method of undetermined coefficients can sometimes be used to solve first-order ordinary differential equations. Use the method to solve the equations in Exercises 47–50.

47. $y' - 3y = e^x$

48. $y' + 4y = x$

49. $y' - 3y = 5e^{3x}$

50. $y' + y = \sin x$

EXERCISES 17.2

Solve the differential equations in Exercises 51 and 52 subject to the given initial conditions.

51. $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = \sec^2 x, \quad -\dfrac{\pi}{2} < x < \dfrac{\pi}{2}; \quad y(0) = y'(0) = 1$

52. $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = e^{2x}; \quad y(0) = 0,\ y'(0) = \dfrac{2}{5}$

In Exercises 53–58, verify that the given function is a particular solution to the specified nonhomogeneous equation. Find the general solution and evaluate its arbitrary constants to find the unique solution satisfying the equation and the given initial conditions.

53. $y'' + y' = x, \quad y_p = \dfrac{x^2}{2} - x, \quad y(0) = 0,\ y'(0) = 0$

54. $y'' + y = x, \quad y_p = 2\sin x + x, \quad y(0) = 0,\ y'(0) = 0$

55. $\dfrac{1}{2}y'' + y' + y = 4e^x(\cos x - \sin x),$

$y_p = 2e^x \cos x, \quad y(0) = 0,\ y'(0) = 1$

56. $y'' - y' - 2y = 1 - 2x, \quad y_p = x - 1, \quad y(0) = 0,\ y'(0) = 1$

57. $y'' - 2y' + y = 2e^x, \quad y_p = x^2e^x, \quad y(0) = 1,\ y'(0) = 0$

58. $y'' - 2y' + y = x^{-1}e^x,\ x > 0,$

$y_p = xe^x \ln x, \quad y(1) = e,\ y'(1) = 0$

Dear my students,

for attending my online lecture :-)

Protect Yourself & Those Around You

Stay at home and take care of yourself and others