

Homogenous EqnsSection 14.1A

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①

$$a \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + b \frac{dy}{dx} + cy = f(x)$$

where $a \neq 0$.

$$\text{---} \text{---} \text{---} = 0.$$

Solve

$$a \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + b \frac{dy}{dx} + cy = 0.$$

↑
homogeneous

$$y = y(x)$$

$$\text{Try } y = e^{mx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = m e^{mx}$$

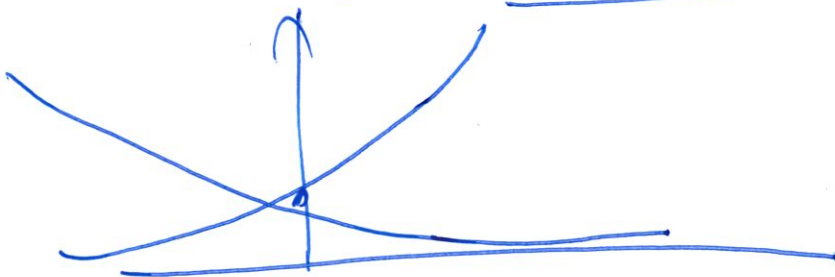
$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = m^2 e^{mx}$$

$$a m^2 e^{mx} + b m e^{mx} + c e^{mx} = 0.$$

$$e^{mx} [a m^2 + b m + c] = 0.$$

$$e^{mx} \neq 0$$

$$\underline{a m^2 + b m + c = 0}$$



$$m = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$am^2 + bm + c = 0.$$

(i) Real & different m_1 & m_2

(ii) Real & Equal $m_1 = m_2 = m$

(iii) Complex $m = \alpha \pm j\beta$.

$$y_1(x) = e^{m_1 x}$$

$$y_2(x) = e^{m_2 x}$$

$$y = A e^{m_1 x} + B e^{m_2 x}$$

$$y = (A + Bx) e^{m x}$$

$$y = e^{\alpha x} [A \cos(\beta x) + B \sin(\beta x)]$$

$$[e^{j\theta} = \cos(\theta) + j \sin(\theta)]$$

Solve

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} - 3y = 0$$

Soln:

$$m^2 + 2m - 3 = 0$$

$$(m + 3)(m - 1) = 0$$

$$m_1 = -3, \quad m_2 = 1$$

$$y = A e^{-3x} + B e^x \quad \leftarrow \text{general soln}$$

(3)

Solve

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0.$$

Solⁿ:

$$m^2 + 2m + 1 = 0$$

$$(m+1)^2 = 0$$

$$m = -1$$

$$y = (A + Bx)e^{-x}.$$

Find the general solⁿ of

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0.$$

Solⁿ:

$$m^2 + m + 1 = 0.$$

$$m = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1^2 - 4}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-3}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{-1 \pm j\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$m = \frac{-1}{2} \pm j \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$y = e^{\alpha x} [A \cos(\beta x) + B \sin(\beta x)]$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} [A \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right) + B \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right)]$$

Solve

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3\frac{dy}{dx} + \cos(x) = 0.$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3\frac{dy}{dx} = \underline{-\cos(x)}$$