

4.1 - Preliminary Theory–Linear Equations

$$a_n(x) \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} + a_{n-1}(x) \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}} + \cdots + a_1(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + a_0(x) y = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$a_n(x) \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} + a_{n-1}(x) \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}} + \cdots + a_1(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + a_0(x) y = g(x) \quad (2)$$

$$y(x_0) = y_0, y'(x_0) = y_1, \dots, y^{(n-1)}(x_0) = y_{n-1}$$

Thm: Existence of a unique solution

Let $a_n(x), a_{n-1}(x), \dots, a_1(x)$ and $g(x)$ be continuous on an interval I and let $a_n(x) \neq 0$ for every x in this interval. If $x = x_0$ is any point in this interval, then a solution $y(x)$ of the initial-value problem (1) exists on the interval and is unique.

Ex: The given two-parameter family is a solution of the indicated differential equation on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$. Determine whether a member of the family can be found that satisfies the boundary conditions.

$$y = c_1x^2 + c_2x^4 + 3; \quad x^2y'' - 5xy' + 8y = 24$$

(a) $y(-1) = 0, \quad y(1) = 4$

(b) $y(0) = 1, \quad y(1) = 2$

(c) $y(0) = 3, \quad y(1) = 0$

(d) $y(1) = 3, \quad y(2) = 15$

Def: Linear Dependence/Independence

A set of functions $f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_n(x)$ is said to be **linearly dependent** on an interval I if there exist constants c_1, c_2, \dots, c_n , not all zero, such that $c_1 f_1(x) + c_2 f_2(x) + \dots + c_n f_n(x) = 0$ for every x in the interval. If the set of functions is not linearly dependent on the interval, it is said to be **linearly independent**

Def: Wronskian

Suppose each of the functions $f_1(x), f_2(x), \dots, f_n(x)$ possesses at least $n - 1$ derivatives. The determinant

$$W(f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n) = \begin{vmatrix} f_1 & f_2 & \dots & f_n \\ f_1' & f_2' & \dots & f_n' \\ \vdots & \vdots & \dots & \vdots \\ f_1^{(n-1)} & f_2^{(n-1)} & \dots & f_n^{(n-1)} \end{vmatrix},$$

where the primes denote derivatives, is called the **Wronskian** of the functions

Thm: Criterion for Linearly Independent Solutions

Let y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n be n solutions of the homogeneous n th-order differential equation (1) on an interval I . Then the set of solutions is **linearly independent** on I if and only if $W(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n) \neq 0$ for every x in the interval.

Ex: Determine whether the given set of functions is linearly independent on the interval $(-\infty, \infty)$.

$$f_1(x) = \cos 2x, f_2(x) = 1, f_3(x) = \cos^2 x$$

Thm: Superposition Principle–Homogeneous Equations

Let y_1, y_2, \dots, y_k , be solutions of the homogeneous n th-order differential equation (1) on an interval I . Then the linear combination $c_1y_1(x) + c_2y_2(x) + \dots + c_ky_k(x)$, where the $c_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, k$ are arbitrary constants, is also a solution on the interval.

Def: Fundamental Set of Solutions

Any set y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n , of n of linearly independent solutions of the homogeneous n th-order differential equation (1) on an interval I is said to be a **fundamental set of solutions** on the interval.

Thm: General Solution–Homogeneous Equations

Let y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n be a fundamental set of solutions of the homogeneous linear n th-order differential equation (1) on an interval I . Then the **general solution** of the equation on the interval is $y = c_1y_1(x) + c_2y_2(x) + \dots + c_ny_n(x)$

Ex: Verify that the given functions form a fundamental set of solutions of the differential equation on the indicated interval. Form the general solution.

$$x^2y + xy' + y = 0; \quad \cos(\ln x), \sin(\ln x), (0, \infty)$$

Thm: Existence of a Fundamental Set

There exists a fundamental set of solutions for the homogenous linear n th-order differential equation (1) on an interval I .

Def: Particular Solution

Any function y_p , free of arbitrary parameters, that satisfies (2) is said to be a **particular solution** of the equation.

Thm: General Solution–Nonhomogeneous Equations

Let y_p be any particular solution of the nonhomogeneous linear n th-order differential equation (2) on an interval I and let y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n be a fundamental set of solutions of the associated homogeneous differential equation (1) on I . Then the **general solution** of the equation on the interval is $y = c_1y_1(x) + c_2y_2(x) + \dots + c_ny_n(x) + y_p(x)$, where the $c_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ are arbitrary constants.

Thm: Superposition Principle–Nonhomogeneous Equations

Let $y_{p_1}, y_{p_2}, \dots, y_{p_k}$ be k particular solutions of the nonhomogeneous linear n th-order differential equation (2) on an interval I corresponding, in turn, to k distinct functions g_1, g_2, \dots, g_k . Then

$$\begin{aligned} y_p(x) &= y_{p_1}(x) + y_{p_2}(x) + \dots + y_{p_k}(x) \text{ is a particular solution of} \\ &a_n(x)y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}(x)y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_1(x)y' + a_0(x)y \\ &= g_1(x) + g_2(x) + \dots + g_k(x). \end{aligned}$$

Ex: (a) Verify that $y_{p_1} = 3e^{2x}$ and $y_{p_2} = x^2 + 3x$, respectively are particular solutions of

$$y'' - 6y' + 5y = -9e^{2x} \text{ and}$$

$$y'' - 6y' + 5y = 5x^2 + 3x - 16.$$

(b) Use part (a) to find particular solutions of

$$y'' - 6y' + 5y = 5x^2 + 3x - 16 - 9e^{2x} \text{ and}$$

$$y'' - 6y' + 5y = -10x^2 - 6x + 32 + e^{2x}.$$