

πρώτη: μάθημα  $y(x)$  να

1.)  $8y'' - 10y' - 3y = 0$

2.)  $3y'' - y' = 0$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y(0) = 0, y(1) = 1 \text{ (bnd. cond.)} \\ y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1 \text{ (init. cond.)} \end{array} \right.$

πρώτη: να βρούμε μάθημα ή να ελεάμε τις βήσεις με δύο  $f(x)$ .

$ay'' + by' + cy = 0$  (Homogeneous eq.)

επιλέγουμε  $\Rightarrow ar^2 + br + c = 0$  (επιλέγουμε  $y = e^{rx}$ )

ή αλλιώς  $\Rightarrow r = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

ή αλλιώς  $\Rightarrow$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I) } r_1 \neq r_2 \in \mathbb{R} \\ \text{II) } r_1 = r_2 = r \in \mathbb{R} \\ \text{III) } r_1 \neq r_2 \in \mathbb{C} \end{array} \right.$  ( $\alpha \pm \beta i$ )

Cases:

I:  $r_1 \neq r_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

II:  $r_1 = r_2 = r \in \mathbb{R}$

III:  $r_1 \neq r_2 \in \mathbb{C}$   
( $r = \alpha \pm \beta i$ )

μάθημα  $y = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$

$y = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}$

$y = C_1 e^{rx} + C_2 x e^{rx}$

$y = e^{\alpha x} (C_1 \cos(\beta x) + C_2 \sin(\beta x))$

1.)  $8y'' - 10y' - 3y = 0$

$\Rightarrow$  επιλέγουμε  $8r^2 - 10r - 3 = 0$

π.  $r = \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{100 + 4 \cdot 24}}{16}$

case I:  $r_1 \neq r_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$y(x) = C_1 e^{\frac{3}{2}x} + C_2 e^{\frac{1}{4}x}$

$= \frac{10 \pm \sqrt{196}}{16} = \frac{10 \pm 14}{16}$

$\Rightarrow r_1 = \frac{24}{16} = \frac{3}{2}, r_2 = \frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$



คำตอบเฉพาะ :  $y(x) = (-3) + (3)e^{\frac{1}{3}x}$  □

⇒ II สำหรับ Case II:  $r_1 = r_2 = r \in \mathbb{R}$   
 คำตอบทั่วไป  $y(x) = c_1 \underbrace{e^{rx}}_{y_1} + c_2 \underbrace{x e^{rx}}_{y_2}$

ตัวอย่างเช่น  $y_2 = x e^{rx} = x y_1$

วิธีหาคำตอบของ  $a y'' + b y' + c y = 0$  ใช้สูตร  $r = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$

$r = \frac{-b}{2a}$

น.  $y_2 = x y_1$

$y_2' = x y_1' + y_1$

$y_2'' = x y_1'' + 2 y_1'$

แทนใน (\*\*)  $\Rightarrow a(x y_1'' + 2 y_1') + b(x y_1' + y_1) + c(x y_1)$

$= x(a y_1'' + b y_1' + c y_1) + (2a y_1' + b y_1)$   
 $= 0 (y_1 \text{ เป็นคำตอบของสมการ}) + \underbrace{2a y_1'}_{= r e^{rx}} + \underbrace{b y_1}_{= e^{rx}}$   
 $= \left(\frac{-b}{2a}\right) e^{rx}$

$= 0 + \left(\cancel{2a} \left(\frac{-b}{\cancel{2a}}\right) e^{rx} + b e^{rx}\right) = 0$  □

$\therefore y_2(x) = x y_1 = x e^{rx}$  (เป็นคำตอบที่ถูกต้องเสมอ)

$\Rightarrow y(x) = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 = c_1 e^{rx} + c_2 x e^{rx}$

นี่คือคำตอบ  
ทั่วไปของ  
Case II:



zuv.  $ay'' + by' + cy = \underline{G(x)} \neq 0$

Idea: ziv n' qivros aimov o' q' kv' d.

$$y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x)$$

aimovos Hom.  
 $(ay'' + by' + cy = 0)$

aimovos n' kv' d!  
 $ay_p'' + by_p' + cy_p = \underline{G(x)}$   
 kv' d

kv' d n' kv' d aimov kv' d kv' d:

kv' d  $y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x)$  kv' d.  $ay'' + by' + cy = G(x)$

$$\Rightarrow a(y_h(x) + y_p(x))'' + b(y_h(x) + y_p(x))' + c(y_h(x) + y_p(x))$$

$$= (ay_h'' + by_h' + cy_h) + a(y_p'' + by_p' + cy_p)$$

$$= 0 + G(x)$$

kv' d aimovos Hom. kv' d kv' d kv' d.  
 kv' d kv' d kv' d!

Gx:  $y'' - 2y' = \underline{e^{3x}}$   
 $G(x) \neq 0$

kv' d kv' d.  $y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x)$

① aimov Hom.  
 $(y'' - 2y' = 0)$

② kv' d kv' d kv' d  
 $(y_p'' - 2y_p' = e^{3x})$

$$(y_p'' - 2y_p' = e^{3x})$$

Q:  $y'' - 2y' = 0$

characteristic  $r^2 - 2r = 0 \rightarrow r(r-2) = 0 \rightarrow r_1 = 0, r_2 = 2$

general solution  $y_h(x) = C_1 e^{0x} + C_2 e^{2x} = C_1 + C_2 e^{2x}$

Q:  $y'' - 2y' = e^{3x}$

ansatz:  $y_p(x) = A_1 e^{3x}$  unknown.  $y_p'' - 2y_p' = e^{3x}$  (\*)

with  $A_1$ :  $y_p'(x) = 3A_1 e^{3x}$

$y_p''(x) = 9A_1 e^{3x}$

insert in (\*):  $(9A_1 e^{3x}) - 2(3A_1 e^{3x}) = e^{3x}$

$\Rightarrow (9A_1 - 6A_1)e^{3x} = e^{3x} \cdot 1$

$\Rightarrow 3A_1 = 1 \Rightarrow A_1 = \frac{1}{3}$

thus  $y_p(x) = \frac{1}{3} e^{3x}$

$\therefore y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = (C_1 + C_2 e^{2x}) + \frac{1}{3} e^{3x}$

Ansatz über!

ansatz  $y_p(x) = A_1 e^{kx}$

with  $y_p(x)$

$G(x)$

expo:  $C e^{-kx}$

$y_p(x) = A_1 e^{kx}$

unknown 1st.

polyn:  $a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$ ;  $y_p(x) = \underline{A_n} x^n + \underline{A_{n-1}} x^{n-1} + \dots + \underline{A_1} x + \underline{A_0}$   
 unknowns  $n+1$  also.

Ex:  $G(x) = 5 \Rightarrow y_p(x) = A_0$

$G(x) = x + 0 \Rightarrow y_p(x) = \underline{A_1} x + \underline{A_0}$

$G(x) = x^2 \Rightarrow y_p(x) = \underline{A_2} x^2 + \underline{A_1} x + \underline{A_0}$

Sin/cos:

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{C} \sin(kx) \\ \text{C} \cos(kx) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow y_p(x) = \underline{A_1} \sin(kx) + \underline{A_2} \cos(kx)$   
 2 unknowns.

Ex:  $G(x) = 2 \sin(\pi x) \Rightarrow y_p(x) = A_1 \sin(\pi x) + A_2 \cos(\pi x)$

$G(x) = \cos(2x) + 5 \sin(2x) \Rightarrow y_p(x) = A_1 \sin(2x) + A_2 \cos(2x)$

Sum:  $G(x) = f(x) \pm g(x)$

Sum:  $y_p(x) = y_p^f(x) \pm y_p^g(x)$

Ex:  $G(x) = e^{2x} + 3x^2$   
 Sum:  $y_p(x) = \underbrace{(A_1 e^{2x})}_{y_p^f} + \underbrace{(B_2 x^2 + B_1 x + B_0)}_{y_p^g}$

• If  $G(x) = f(x) \cdot g(x)$

Συμμλ.  $y_p(x) = y_p^f(x) \cdot y_p^g(x)$

Ex:  $G(x) = (3x^2) \cdot (e^{3x})$

Συμμλ.  $y_p(x) = (A_2x^2 + A_1x + A_0) \cdot (B_1e^{3x})$

(ζητή!)  
 unk. · unk. = unk.  
 unk ± unk = unk.)  
 $= (\underbrace{A_2 B_1}_{C_1} x^2 + \underbrace{A_1 B_1}_{C_2} x + \underbrace{A_0 B_1}_{C_3}) e^{3x}$   
 $\Rightarrow y_p(x) = (\underline{C_1} x^2 + \underline{C_2} x + \underline{C_3}) e^{3x} \quad \text{3 unk.}$

Ex: ορίζουμε  $y_p(x)$  ως προς Non-Homogeneous eq:

1.)  $y'' + 3y' - 2y = x^2 \leftarrow G(x) = x^2$

Συμμλ:  $y_p(x) = A_2x^2 + A_1x + A_0 \quad (3 \text{ unknowns})$

2.)  $y'' + y' - 2y = \sin x \leftarrow G(x) = \sin(x)$

Συμμλ:  $y_p(x) = A_1 \sin(x) + A_2 \cos(x) \quad (2 \text{ unknowns})$

3.)  $y'' - 4y = \underline{x e^x + \cos(2x)} \leftarrow G(x)$

Συμμλ:  $y_p(x) = (A_1x + A_0)e^x + (B_1 \sin(2x) + B_2 \cos(2x))$

Ex: ορίζουμε  $y_p(x)$  ως προς  $y'' + 3y' - 2y = \underline{x^2}$   
 $G(x)$



$y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x)$   
 ↑  
 Hom.  
 $(y'' + 3y' - 2y = 0)$

(5th order ODE)  
 2nd order ODE  
 $(y_p'' + 3y_p' - 2y_p = x^2)$

$\Rightarrow$  in  $y_h(x)$ : Hom.  $y'' - 3y' - 2y = 0$

characteristic:  $\gamma^2 - 3\gamma - 2 = 0$

then  $\gamma = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9+8}}{2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{17}}{2}$

$\gamma_1 = \frac{-3 + \sqrt{17}}{2}, \quad \gamma_2 = \frac{-3 - \sqrt{17}}{2}$

then  $y_h(x) = C_1 e^{\left(\frac{-3 + \sqrt{17}}{2}\right)x} + C_2 e^{\left(\frac{-3 - \sqrt{17}}{2}\right)x}$

$\Rightarrow$  in  $y_p(x)$ : 2nd order ODE  $G(x) = x^2$

2nd order ODE  $y_p'' - 3y_p' - 2y_p = x^2$  (3)

assume  $y_p(x) = A_2 x^2 + A_1 x + A_0$  (3 unk)

$y_p'(x) = 2A_2 x + A_1$

$y_p''(x) = 2A_2$

then substitute (3)  $y_p''$   $y_p'$   $y_p$

$$(2A_2) - 3(2A_2 x + A_1) - 2(A_2 x^2 + A_1 x + A_0) = x^2 + 0x + 0$$

$$\rightarrow x^2 \underbrace{(-2A_2)}_{=1} + x \underbrace{(-6A_2 - 2A_1)}_{=0} + \underbrace{(2A_2 - 3A_1 - 2A_0)}_{=0} = x^2 + 0x + 0$$

πάλιν εἰς: ἰσορροπία

$$\textcircled{1} \quad -2A_2 = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad A_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad -6A_2 - 2A_1 = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad A_1 = -3A_2 = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad 2A_2 - 3A_1 - 2A_0 = 0 \Rightarrow A_0 = A_2 - \frac{3}{2}A_1 \\ = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = -\frac{10}{2} = -5$$

$$\text{πάλιν } A_0 = -5, A_1 = \frac{3}{2}, A_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\text{οὕτως } y_p(x) = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)x^2 + \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)x + (-5)$$

$$\therefore y(x) = y_h(x) + y_p(x) = \dots \quad \square$$

συνήδη: μετὰ τὸν ἀντικείμενον.

$$1.) \quad y'' + 4y = e^{3x}$$

$$2.) \quad y'' + y = \ln x.$$