

# Math 2177 recitation: Differential equations 2

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November 6 2018

(You can find all my recitation handouts and their solutions on my homepage <http://u.osu.edu/yuzhang/teaching/>)

In this recitation we consider second order linear homogeneous equation with constant coefficients:

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

To solve this type of equations, we need to consider the corresponding characteristic equation

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0$$

## 1 Case 1: $b^2 - 4ac > 0$

When  $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ ,  $ar^2 + br + c = 0$  has two distinct real roots

$$r_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}, \quad r_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Then the general solution for  $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$  is  $y = c_1e^{r_1t} + c_2e^{r_2t}$ ,  $c_1, c_2$  are arbitrary constants.

(This case has been discussed in last recitation.)

## 2 Case 2: $b^2 - 4ac = 0$

When  $b^2 - 4ac = 0$ ,  $ar^2 + br + c = 0$  has repeated real roots

$$r_1 = r_2 = r = -\frac{b}{2a}$$

Then the general solution for  $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$  is  $y = c_1e^{rt} + c_2te^{rt}$ ,  $c_1, c_2$  are arbitrary constants.

**Exercise 1.** Find the particular solution to

$$y'' - 8y' + 16y = 0, \quad y(0) = 3, \quad y'(0) = 10$$

Then decide  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t)$

### 3 Case 3: $b^2 - 4ac < 0$

When  $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ ,  $ar^2 + br + c = 0$  has two complex roots of the form

$$r_{1,2} = \lambda \pm i\mu, \quad (r_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a})$$

Then the general solution for  $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$  is  $y = c_1 e^{\lambda t} \cos(\mu t) + c_2 e^{\lambda t} \sin(\mu t)$ ,  $c_1, c_2$  are arbitrary constants.

**Exercise 2.** Find the particular solution to initial value problem

$$y'' - 8y' + 17y = 0, \quad y(0) = -4, \quad y'(0) = -1$$

**Exercise 3.** Find the particular solution to initial value problem

$$y'' + 16y = 0, \quad y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -10, \quad y'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 3$$

## 4 More exercises

**Exercise 4.** Construct a second order homogeneous linear equation with constant coefficients, such that  $y_1 = \frac{1}{\pi}e^{-t}$  and  $y_2 = -\pi e^{3t}$  are two of its solutions.

**Exercise 5.** Let  $y(t)$  be the solution of the initial value problem

$$y'' + 3y' - 10y = 0, \quad y(0) = \alpha, \quad y'(0) = -2$$

Suppose  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = 0$ , find the value of  $\alpha$ .

## 5 Bonus questions

**Exercise 6.** (1) Show that the boundary-value problem

$$y'' + \lambda y = 0, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y(1) = 0$$

has only the trivial solution  $y = 0$  for the cases  $\lambda = 0$  and  $\lambda < 0$ .

(2) For the case  $\lambda > 0$ , find the values of  $\lambda$  for which this problem has a nontrivial solution and give the corresponding solution.

**Exercise 7.** Suppose  $a, b,$  and  $c$  are all positive constants. Let  $y(t)$  be a solution of the differential equation

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

Show that  $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y(t) = 0$ .