

# Differential Equations

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## 1 Daily Quiz

Find the general form of the Wronskian associated with the differential equation

$$y'' + ty' + 2y = 0.$$

## 2 Key Topics

Today, we introduce a method for finding a fundamental set of solutions for second-order linear homogeneous differential equations of the form:

$$ay'' + by' + cy = 0, \tag{1}$$

where  $a, b, c$  are constants and  $a \neq 0$ . Such differential equations are said to have constant coefficients. For further reading, see [2, Section 5.2] or [1, Section 4.1]

### 2.1 The Characteristic Equation.

We seek solutions to (1) of the form  $y = e^{rt}$ . Plugging into the differential equation gives

$$ar^2e^{rt} + bre^{rt} + ce^{rt} = 0.$$

Factoring out the  $e^{rt}$  term gives

$$e^{rt}(ar^2 + br + c) = 0.$$

Since  $e^{rt}$  is never zero, it follows that  $(ar^2 + br + c) = 0$ . Using the quadratic formula gives

$$r = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}. \tag{2}$$

If  $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ , then we have two distinct real solutions to (2), which we denote by  $r_1, r_2$ . Define  $y_1(t) = e^{r_1 t}$  and  $y_2(t) = e^{r_2 t}$ . Then, the Wronskian is given by

$$W(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} e^{r_1 t} & e^{r_2 t} \\ r_1 e^{r_1 t} & r_2 e^{r_2 t} \end{vmatrix} = e^{(r_1 + r_2)t} (r_2 - r_1) \neq 0.$$

Hence  $\{y_1, y_2\}$  forms a fundamental set for the differential equation in (1).

### 2.2 Repeated and Complex Roots

If  $b^2 - 4ac = 0$ , then we have a single repeated solution to (2), which we denote by  $r$ . We will show that  $y_1(t) = e^{rt}$  and  $y_2(t) = te^{rt}$  form a fundamental set for the differential equation in (1).

If  $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ , then we have two distinct complex solutions to (2), which we denote by  $r_1 = w + iz$  and  $r_2 = w - iz$ . We will show that  $y_1(t) = e^{wt} \cos(zt)$  and  $y_2(t) = e^{wt} \sin(zt)$  form a fundamental set for the differential equation in (1).

### 3 Exercises

Solve the following initial value problems.

I.  $y'' + 6y' + 5y = 0$ ,  $y(0) = 3$ ,  $y'(0) = -1$ .

II.  $y'' + 7y' + 12y = 0$ ,  $y(1) = 3$ ,  $y'(1) = 5$ .

### References

- [1] T. W. JUDSON, *The Ordinary Differential Equations Project*, Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike, 1st ed., 2023.
- [2] W. TRENCH, *Elementary Differential Equations with Boundary Value Problems*, Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike, 1st ed., 2013.