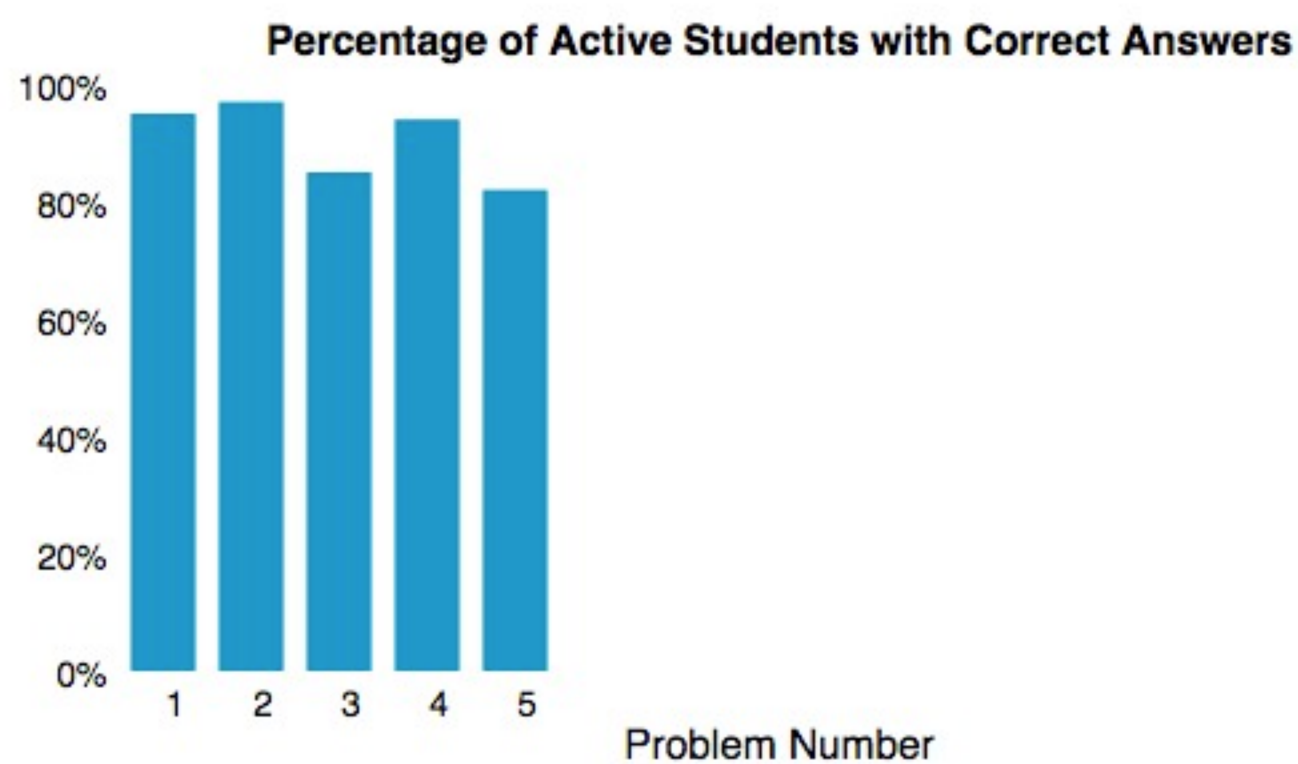
Today

- Comment on pre-lecture problems
- Finish up with integrating factors
- The structure of solutions
- Separable equations

Pre-lecture assignment comments



Desmos demo.

Pre-lecture assignment comments

Consider the initial value problem

$$\frac{dy}{dt} - 6y = 5e^{2t}, \quad y(0) = A.$$

a. Find the solution.

$y =$ ______

b. For what values of A does the above solution tend to ∞, 0 or $-\infty$ as $t \to \infty$?

As $t \to \infty$,

$y \to \infty$ if $A \in$ ______

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$$y' - 6y = 5e^{2t}$$
$$(e^{-6t}y)' = 5e^{-4t}$$
$$e^{-6t}y = -\frac{5}{4}e^{-4t} + C$$
$$y(t) = -\frac{5}{4}e^{2t} + Ce^{6t}$$
$$y(0) = -\frac{5}{4} + C = A$$
$$C = A + \frac{5}{4}$$
$$y(t) = -\frac{5}{4}e^{2t} + \left(A + \frac{5}{4}\right)e^{6t}$$

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Solve the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{9y}$.

a. Find the equation of the solution through the point $(x, y) = (-3, 1)$.

help (equations)

b. Find the equation of the solution through the point $(x, y) = (0, -3)$.

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$$9yy' = x$$

$$\left(\frac{9}{2}y^2\right)' = x$$

$$\frac{9}{2}y^2 = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$

$$9y^2 = x^2 + \frac{C}{2}$$

$$9y^2 = x^2 + D$$

$$9(1)^2 = (-3)^2 + D$$

$$D = 0$$

$$9y^2 = x^2$$

$$3y = \pm x$$

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$$y = -\frac{x}{3}$$

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$$\int \frac{1}{(x-1)(x-2)}\ dx$$

(A) Substitution

(B) Integration by parts

(C) Partial fraction decomposition

(D) Trig substitution

Which technique should you use to find...

$$\int xe^x \, dx$$

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Method of integrating factors

- Given that $\frac{d}{dt}\left(t^2 y(t)\right) = t^2 \frac{dy}{dt} + 2ty$
- if you're given the equation $t^2 \frac{dy}{dt} + 2ty = 0$
- you can rewrite is as $\frac{d}{dt}\left(t^2 y(t)\right) = 0$
- so the solution is $t^2 y(t) = C$ or equivalently $y(t) = \frac{C}{t^2}$.

arbitrary constant that appeared at an integration step

Method of integrating factors

- Solve the equation $t^2 \frac{dy}{dt} + 2ty(t) = \sin(t)$ (not brute force checking).

(A) $y(t) = -\cos(t) + C$

(B) $y(t) = \dfrac{C - \cos(t)}{t^2}$

(C) $y(t) = \sin(t) + C$

(D) $y(t) = -\dfrac{1}{t^2}\cos(t)$

(E) Don’t know.

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(B) $y(t) = \frac{C - \cos(t)}{t^2}$ ← general solution (although that's not obvious)

(C) $y(t) = \sin(t) + C$

(D) $y(t) = -\frac{1}{t^2}\cos(t)$ ← a particular solution

(E) Don't know.

Initial conditions (IC) and initial value problems (IVP)

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(A) $y(t) = -\dfrac{C + \cos(\pi)}{\pi^2}$

(B) $y(t) = -\dfrac{1 - \cos(t)}{t^2}$

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(E) Don't know.

- An Initial Value Problem (IVP) is a ODE together with an IC.

Method of integrating factors

- What function should we multiply through by to make the LHS a perfect product rule?

$$t\frac{dy}{dt} + 2y(t) = 1$$

$$t^2\frac{dy}{dt} + 4ty(t) = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + y(t) = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + \cos(t)y(t) = 0$$

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Technical definition of integrating factor

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$$y' + p(t)y = q(t)$$

- The function that, when multiplied through, make the LHS a perfect product rule is called the integrating factor.

Method of integrating factors

- General case - all first order linear ODEs can be written in the form

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$$e^{\int p(t)dt}y(t) = \int e^{\int p(t)dt}q(t)dt + C$$

$$y(t) = e^{-\int p(t)dt}\int e^{\int p(t)dt}q(t)dt + Ce^{-\int p(t)dt}$$

The structure of solutions

- When the equation is of the form (called homogeneous)

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + p(t)y = 0$$

- the solution is

$$y(t) = C\mu(t)^{-1}$$

- where

$$\mu(t) = \exp\left(\int p(t)dt\right)$$

- is the integrating factor.

The structure of solutions

- When the equation is of the form (called nonhomogeneous)

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + p(t)y = q(t)$$

- the solution is $y(t) = k(t) + C\mu(t)^{-1}$

- where k(t) involves no arbitrary constants.

- Think about this expression as $y(t) = y_p(t) + y_h(t)$

- Directly analogous to solving the vector equations $A\overline{x} = 0$ and $A\overline{x} = \overline{b}$.

Examples

- Find the general solution to

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- and plot a few of the integral curves.

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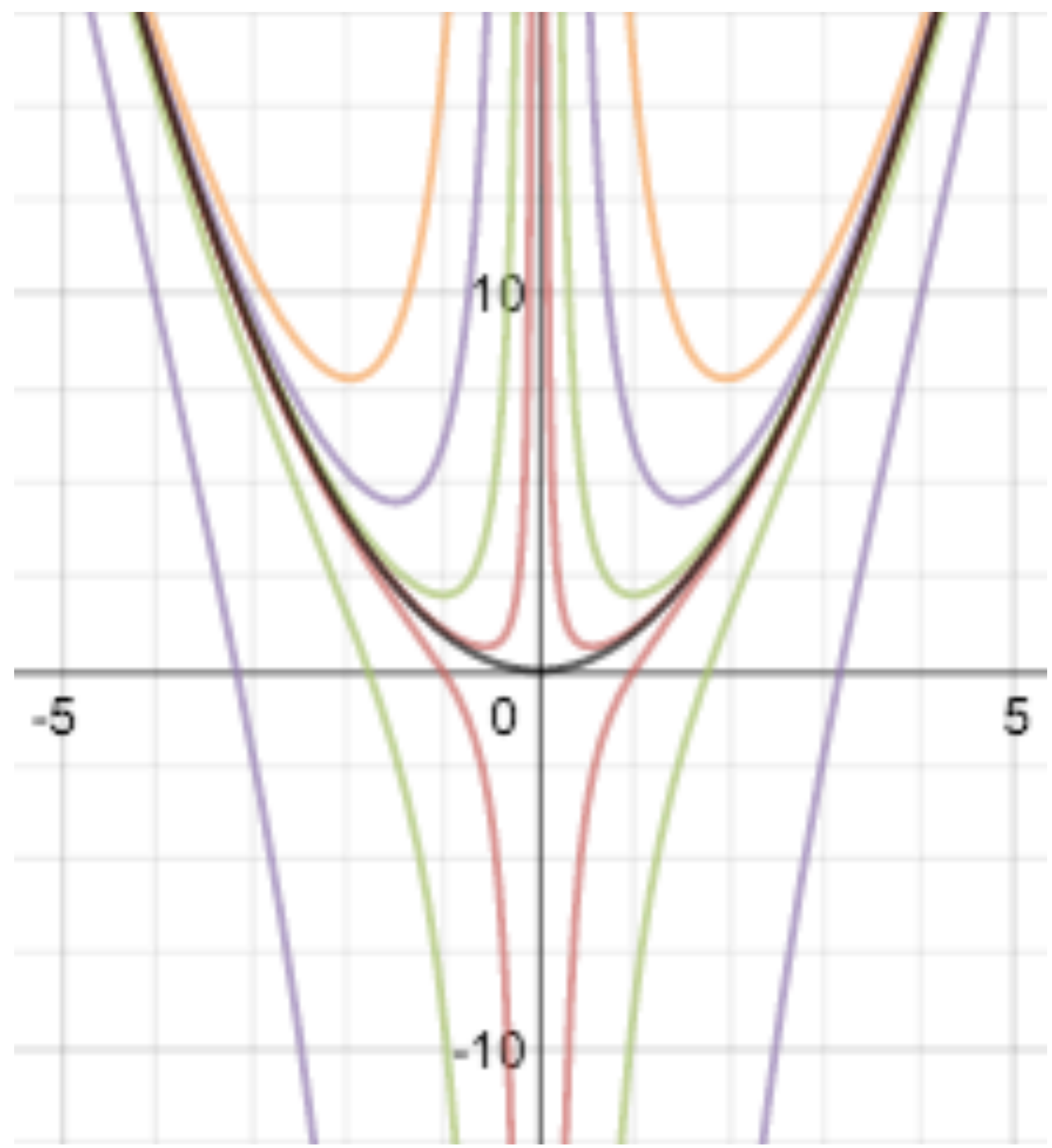

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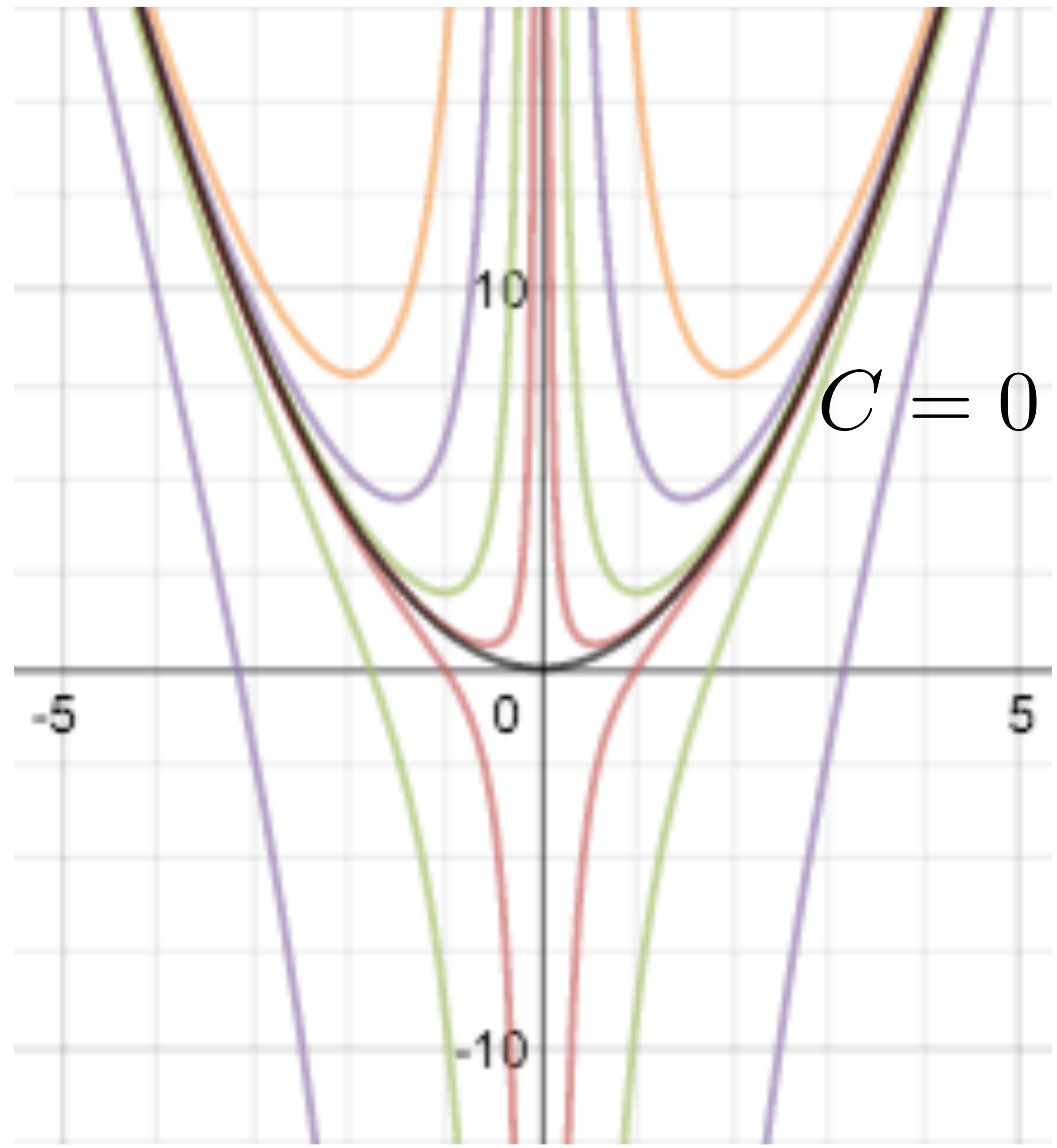

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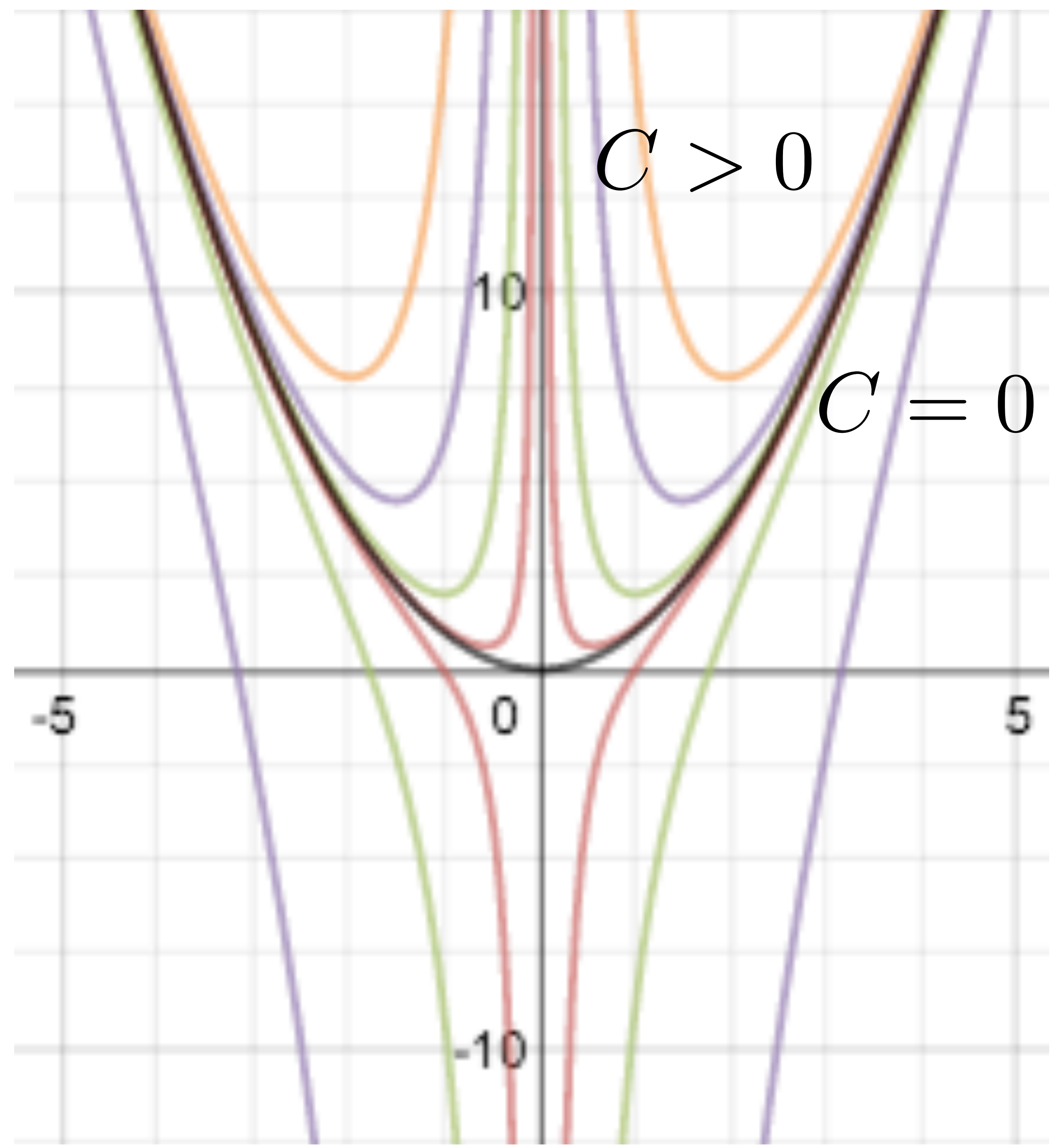

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