

First-order ODEs

- Separable form : $h(y) \frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)$

$$h(y) \frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)$$

- Linear Equation

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx}} + \underline{p(x)} \boxed{y} = \underline{q(x)}$$

Sheet $e^{P(x)} = e^{\int p(x) dx}$

ปัญหา แก้ Linear Equation ให้เหมือนกับ Separable eqⁿ

$$\boxed{\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)} \xrightarrow{(*)} \frac{d(\underbrace{\phantom{e^{P(x)}}}_{\text{integrating factor}})}{dx} = \underline{q(x)}$$

หา $\mu(x)$ ที่คูณ (*) (คูณ $\mu(x)$ ด้านซ้าย)
* เพื่อให้ได้ $\frac{d}{dx} [\mu(x) \cdot y]$

$$\mu(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + \mu(x)p(x)y = \mu(x)q(x)$$

ได้สมการ $\mu(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + \mu(x)p(x)y = \frac{d}{dx} [\mu(x) \cdot y]$

ดังนั้น $\frac{d}{dx} [\mu(x) \cdot y] = \mu(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + y \frac{d}{dx} (\mu(x))$

ให้ $\mu(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + \underbrace{\mu(x)p(x)y}_{\text{cancel}} = \mu(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + \underbrace{y \frac{d\mu(x)}{dx}}_{\text{cancel}}$

ให้ $\mu(x)p(x) = \frac{d}{dx} (\mu(x))$

$$d(\underline{\mu(x)}) = \underline{\mu(x)p(x) dx}$$

$$\frac{1}{\mu(x)} d(\mu(x)) = p(x) dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\mu(x)} d(\mu(x)) = \int p(x) dx$$

$$\ln |\mu(x)| = \int p(x) dx$$

|| ကိုသာ ကောက် $\mu(x)$ ထုတ်:

$$\mu(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx}$$

$\mu(x)$ ကို integration factor ဟုခေါ်သည်။
(integration factor).

Below is a summary of how to apply the Method of Integrating Factors to the equation (8.10). If the original equation is not in the form of (8.10), it needs to be rewritten first!

Step 1. Calculate $\int p(x)dx$ and choose an integrating factor

$$\mu = e^{P(x)} = e^{\int p(x)dx}$$

for the linear equation. You may take the constant of integration to be zero to make things simpler.

Step 2. Multiply both sides of (8.10) by μ and express the result as

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\mu y) = \mu q(x).$$

Step 3. Integrate both sides of the result from Step 2 and then solve for y .

① latatnam DE.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \quad \text{---} \textcircled{\heartsuit}$$

47/5187.5 $p(x), q(x)$

② อัตราการเติบโตของมวลเนื้อเยื่อของเซลล์มะเร็ง
คือ $\mu(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx}$

Def $\mu(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx}$

③ કુબાલો સ્વામી (♥) જ:૦૬/૫/૨૫

$$\frac{d}{dx}(\mu(x)y) = \mu q(x)$$

④ 1st order differential * separable 11.23

$$d(\mu(x)df) = \mu_q^{\text{no}}(x) dx$$

$$\int d(\mu(x) y) = \int \mu(x) q(x) dx$$

$$\mu(x)y = \int \mu(x)g(x)dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\mu(x)} \int \mu(x) q(x) dx. \quad \#$$

Example 8.7 Solve the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - y = e^{2x} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$$

$$p(x) = -1$$

အကူ (I.F.)

$$\mu(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx} = e^{\int -1 dx} = e^{-x}$$

$$\therefore \mu(x) = e^{-x}$$

ပုံသေ $\mu(x)$ ကိုသုံး၍

~~မှန်ကန်စွာ~~

$$e^{-x} \frac{dy}{dx} - e^{-x} y = e^{-x} \cdot e^{2x}$$

$$\int \frac{d}{dx} [\underbrace{e^{-x} y}_{\mu(x)y}] = e^x$$

$$d(e^{-x} y) = e^x dx$$

$$\int d(\underbrace{e^{-x} y}_{\text{---}}) = \int e^x dx$$

$$\underbrace{e^{-x} y}_{\text{---}} = e^x + C$$

$$y = e^{2x} + Ce^x$$

ပုံသေ $\mu(x)$ ကိုသုံး၍

Problem 8.5 Solve the differential equation

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = x^2 - x + 1. \quad \frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$$

จัดสมการในรูปมาตรฐานคือ $\frac{dy}{dx} + \left(\frac{2}{x}\right)y = x - 1 + \frac{1}{x} \quad (*)$

$$p(x) = \frac{2}{x}$$

$\therefore$ หา $p(x)$ หาอินทิเกรต $\mu(x) = e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx}$
 $= e^{2 \ln x} = e^{\ln x^2} = x^2$

$$\mu(x) = x^2$$

นำ $\mu(x)$ ไปคูณทั้งสมการ (*)

$$x^2 \left(\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2}{x} y \right) = x^2 \left(x - 1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^2 y) = x^3 - x^2 + x$$

$$d(x^2 y) = (x^3 - x^2 + x) dx$$

อินทิเกรตทั้งสองข้าง

$$\int d(x^2 y) = \int (x^3 - x^2 + x) dx$$

$$x^2 y = \frac{x^4}{4} - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$y = \frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{C}{x^2}$$

Problem 8.6 Solve the initial-value problem

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = x, \quad y(1) = 2.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{y}{x} = 1$$

$$p(x) = -\frac{1}{x}; \quad \mu(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx} = e^{\int -\frac{1}{x} dx} = e^{-\ln|x|} = e^{\ln \frac{1}{x}} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\mu(x) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{y}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x} y \right) = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$d\left(\frac{1}{x} y\right) = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\int d\left(\frac{1}{x} y\right) = \int \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$\frac{1}{x} y = \ln|x| + C$$

general solution



$$y = x \ln|x| + Cx$$

$$y(1) = 2:$$

$$2 = 1 \ln|1| + C(1)$$

$$C = 2$$

Particular solution



$$y = x \ln|x| + 2x \text{ w/o } y(1) = 2$$

8.3 Applications

This section provides some applications of first-order differential equations we have learned in previous sections.

- Exponential Growth and Decay Models

Growth $\rightarrow \frac{dy}{dt} \propto y \Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{dy}{dt} = ky; k > 0}$

DEFINITION A quantity $y = y(t)$ is said to have an **exponential growth model** if it increases at a rate that is proportional to the amount of the quantity present, and it is said to have an **exponential decay model** if it decreases at a rate that is proportional to the amount of the quantity present. Thus, for the former case, the quantity $y(t)$ satisfies an equation of the form

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = ky \quad (k > 0) \quad (8.12)$$

and for the latter, the quantity $y(t)$ satisfies an equation of the form

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -ky \quad (k > 0). \quad (8.13)$$

The positive constant k is called the **growth constant** or the **decay constant**, as appropriate.

Decay $-\frac{dy}{dx} \propto y$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = -ky; k > 0$$

Let us imagine that we are studying the behaviour of a function $y = y(t)$, which changes over time

t . Suppose experimentation shows that $y(t)$ satisfies a differential equation (8.12)

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = ky \quad (k > 0).$$

We now need to solve this equation to study the behaviour of $y(t)$.

Problem 8.7 Solve the initial-value problem

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = ky, \quad y(0) = y_0$$

for $k > 0$.

Separation of Variables

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dt} = k$$

$\frac{1}{H(y)} \quad g(t)$

$$\frac{1}{y} dy = k dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int k dt$$

$$\ln|y| = kt + C_1$$

$$y = e^{kt+C_1}$$

$$y = e^C \cdot e^{kt}$$

$$y = Ce^{kt}$$

$$y(0) = y_0$$

$$y_0 = Ce^{k \cdot 0}$$

$$C = y_0$$

$$y = y_0 e^{kt}$$

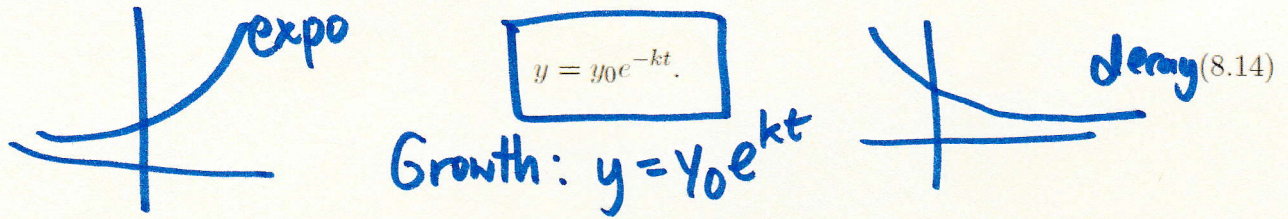
Linear IF. (Linear)

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - ky = 0$$

$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$
 $p(x) \quad q(x)$

(HLT)

Similarly, if $y(t)$ satisfies a differential equation (8.13) with initial condition $y(0) = y_0$, then



It is a fact of physics that radioactive elements (e.g. plutonium, radium, uranium, etc.) disintegrate over time in the process called *radioactive decay*. Let $y(t)$ be the quantity of a radioactive element at time t . It is shown that $y(t)$ has an exponential decay model (8.13); that means it is explained by the rule (8.14)

$$y = y_0 e^{-kt}$$

where $k > 0$ is the decay constant and $y(0)$ is the initial quantity at time $t = 0$.

Problem 8.8 Half-life is the time required for a radioactive element to reduce its quantity by half.

Denote by T the half-life of a radioactive element. Use (8.14) to write T in terms of the decay constant k . If the half-life of radium-226 is 1600 years, find its decay constant. dh k

$$y = y_0 e^{-kt}$$

နာရီအချိန် y_0 $\therefore$ နာရီအချိန် T နာရီအချိန် $\frac{y_0}{2}$

$$\frac{y_0}{2} = y_0 e^{-kT}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = e^{-kT}$$

Take $\ln$; $\ln \frac{1}{2} = \ln e^{-kT} \Rightarrow -\ln 2 = -kT \ln e$

$$kT = \ln 2$$

$$\therefore T = \frac{\ln 2}{k}$$

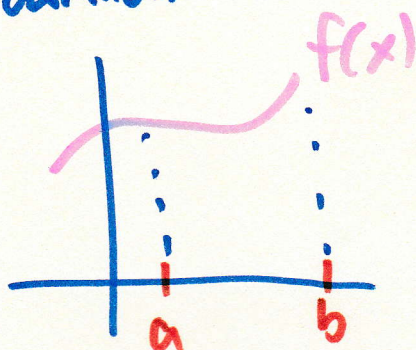
သို့ $T = 1600$; $1600 = \frac{\ln 2}{k}$

$$\therefore k = \frac{\ln 2}{1600}$$

CH 5

: การหาพื้นที่ใต้กราฟ

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx$$



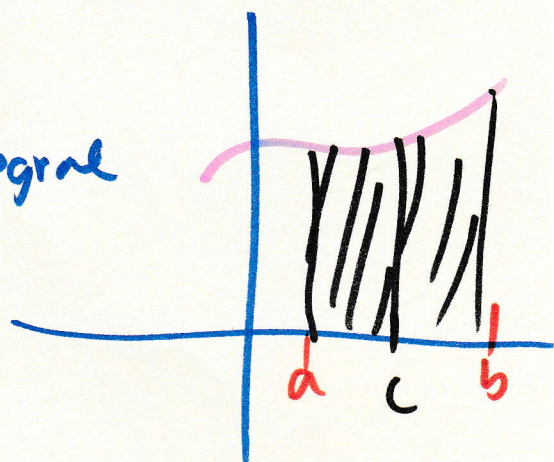
Riemann Sum $\Rightarrow$ การหาพื้นที่, การหาปริมาตร

$$A_n = \sum \text{~~~~~}$$

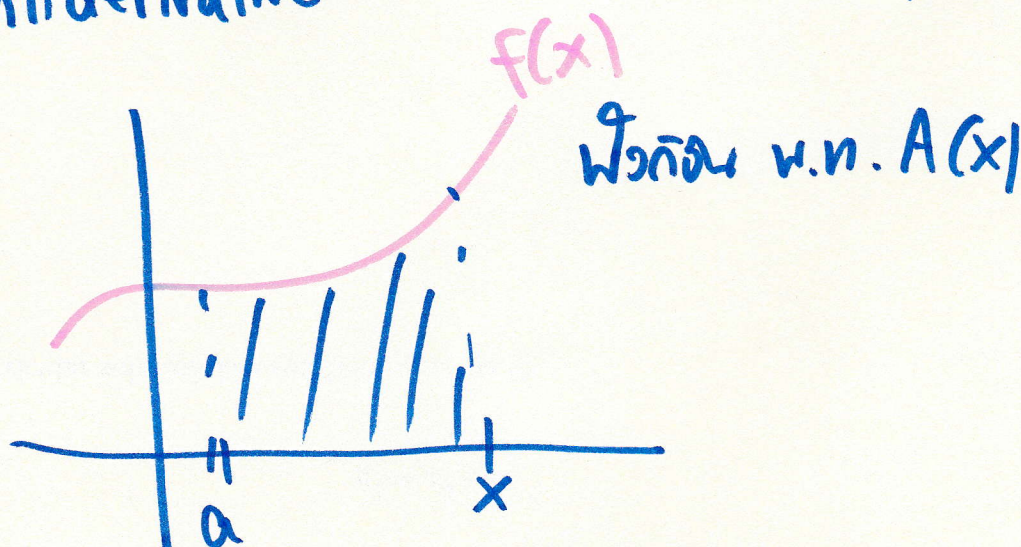
$$A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n$$

- การหาพื้นที่ใต้กราฟ definite integral

- Net-Signed Area



- Antiderivative



$$\int_a^x f(x) dx = A(x)$$

- Fundamental Theorem of Calculus.

$$\textcircled{1} \int_a^b f(x) dx = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(x)$$

- integrate inside

$u =$

$$\int_a^b \underline{f(x)} dx \Rightarrow \int_{f(a)}^{f(b)} \underline{f(u)} du$$

CH6

$\textcircled{1}$ W.N.S. 4th & 5th

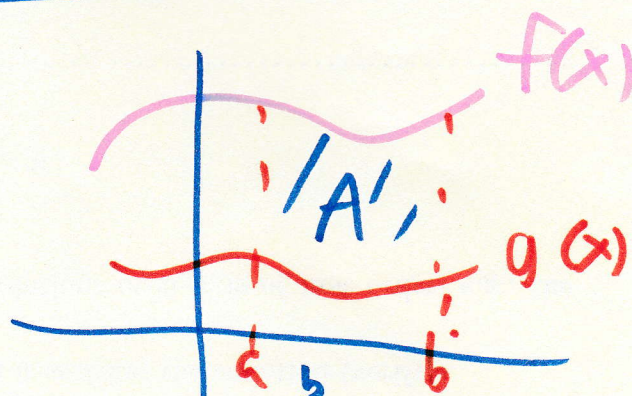
- know x

- know y

- know $f(x)$ & $g(x)$

or $f(y)$ & $g(y)$

then find area



$$A = \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx$$

$\textcircled{2}$ Volume of solids by integration

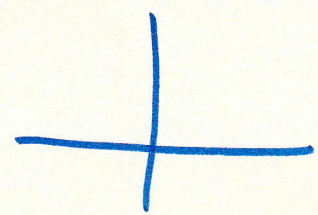
$$\int \pi(r^2) dx$$

volume

- Disk $\Rightarrow$ know r and dx
- Washer $\Rightarrow$ know r and R and dx

$$\int 2\pi r(\dots) dy$$

- Cylindrical shell $\Rightarrow$ know r and h and dy



$\rightarrow$ know $x, y, y=5, x=8$

CH7 • Integration techniques

- By Parts ; u, dv

- Reduction formulae $\int \sin^n x \cos^n x dx$

- Trigonometric

$$\sqrt{a^2 - u^2} \Rightarrow u = a \sin \theta$$

$$\sqrt{a^2 + u^2} \Rightarrow u = a \tan \theta$$

$$\sqrt{u^2 - a^2} \Rightarrow u = a \sec \theta$$

- partial fraction

$$\frac{x}{(x+1)(x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{(x-1)^2}$$

$$\frac{x}{(x^2+1)(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1}$$

• Improper integral

$$-\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

$$-\int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$f(x)$ discontinuous at $x=a$

$$-\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx$$

Improper integral techniques

CH 8

DEs

→ msivijomvans

→ Separable Eqⁿ.

→ Linear Eqⁿ. $\mu(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx}$

→ Application : G. & D.