

CH 9 Differential Equation : สมการอนุพันธ์

ปรี.ถว ใน $2x - 5 = 1 \Rightarrow$ หา x ที่ทำให้สมการเป็นจริง.

$$2x = 6$$

$$x = 3$$

คือคำตอบของสมการ $2x - 5 = 1$

$$\text{แทน: } 2(3) - 5 = 6 - 5 = 1 \quad \underline{\text{สมการเป็นจริง}}$$

$$y' = 6x^2 - 4x$$

จ 1

$$\frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$= 6x^2 - 4x \Rightarrow \text{หา } y \text{ ที่ทำให้สมการเป็นจริง}$$

(หา y ที่ diff แล้วได้ $6x^2 - 4x$ ทำอินทิเกรต)

$$\underline{\text{บท}} \quad y = \int (6x^2 - 4x) dx = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + C$$

สมการอนุพันธ์ : สมการที่สมการอนุพันธ์ปรากฏอยู่ในสมการ

อันดับสูงที่สุดที่ปรากฏในสมการอนุพันธ์ จะเป็นอันดับของสมการอนุพันธ์

Ex $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x$: สมการอนุพันธ์อันดับหนึ่ง
(First-order differential equation)

$$y'' - 5y' + 4y = 0$$

: สมการอนุพันธ์อันดับสอง
(second-order differential equation)

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

: สมการอนุพันธ์อันดับหนึ่ง

"สมการอนุพันธ์สามัญ" Ordinary differential equations ODEs

(\Rightarrow สมการอนุพันธ์ย่อย (partial differential equation: PDEs))

Differential Equations

In this chapter, we introduce two methods for solving some form of the first order of differential equations (ODEs). First, we introduce some basic definitions of ODEs. We, then, solve the particular ODEs in the forms of *Separable equations* and *Linear first order ODEs*. Lastly, some examples of linear first order ODEs.

9.1 Introduction to Ordinary Differential Equations

Consider the equation, $y = 2x^3 - 2x^2 + 5$. By differentiation, it can be shown that

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 6x^2 - 4x. \quad (9.1)$$

Similarly, for a function $p(x) = 10000e^{-0.04x}$, we have

$$p'(x) = -400e^{-0.04x}. \quad (9.2)$$

These equations are example of *differential equations*.

In general, an equation is a **differential equation** if it involves an unknown function and one or more of its derivatives. Other examples of differential equations are

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = ky, \quad y'' - xy' + x^2 = 5, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 2xy$$

The first and third equations are called **first-order** equations because each involves a first derivative but no higher derivative. The second equation is called a **second-order** equation because it involves a second derivative and no higher derivatives. In general, the *order* of a differential equation is the order of the highest derivative that it contains.

คำตอบของสมการ DEs ๑๒ ๒๒๒
 (1) general solution (คำตอบทั่วไป)
 (คำตอบทั่วไป: คำตอบทั้งหมดที่เป็นไปได้)
 (2) particular solution (คำตอบเฉพาะ)
 (คำตอบที่เลือกเฉพาะกรณีใดกรณีหนึ่ง)

9.2 General and Particular Solutions

A **solution** of differential equation is the function which matches the differential equation.

Example 9.1 Show that the function $y = e^x$ is a solution of

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

L.H.S. R.H.S.
 $\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$

คำตอบ $\frac{dy}{dx} - y = e^x - e^x = 0 = \text{R.H.S.}$

$\therefore y = e^x$ เป็นคำตอบของสมการ $\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$

Example 9.2 Show that, for any constant C , the function $y = e^x - x + C$ is a solution of

L.H.S. R.H.S.
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x - 1$

ถ้า $y = e^x - x + C$

L.H.S. $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x - 1 = \text{R.H.S.}$

$\therefore y = e^x - x + C$ เป็นคำตอบ $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x - 1$ #

Remark:

- The **general solution** of a differential equation is a solution that contains all possible solutions. The general solution always contains an arbitrary constant.
- The **particular solution** of a differential equation is a solution that satisfies the initial condition of the equation. A **first-order initial value problem** is a first-order differential equation $y' = f(x, y)$ whose solution must satisfy an initial condition $y(x_0) = y_0$.

Example 9.3 Find the particular solution of

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x - 1, \quad \text{initial condition } y(0) = 1.$$

จาก Ex 9.2 , general solution ของ $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x - 1$ คือ $y = e^x - x + C$.

หาค่าคงที่ C : $y(0) = 1$; $1 = e^0 - 0 + C$

$$C = 0$$

$\therefore y = e^x - x + C$ เป็นคำตอบเฉพาะ เมื่อ $y(0) = 1$

Example 9.4 Show that the function

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

① y เป็นคำตอบของสมการเชิงอนุพันธ์
② y สอดคล้องกับเงื่อนไขเริ่มต้น

is a solution to the first order initial-value problem

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y - x, \quad y(0) = 2/3.$$

L.H.S. R.H.S.

① $y = (x+1) - \frac{1}{3}e^x$

L.H.S. $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - \frac{1}{3}e^x$

R.H.S. $y - x = (x+1) - \frac{1}{3}e^x - x$
 $= 1 - \frac{1}{3}e^x$

$\therefore \text{L.H.S.} = \text{R.H.S.}$

② y สอดคล้องกับ $y(0) = 2/3$?

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

$$y(0) = 0+1 - \frac{1}{3}e^0$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

สอดคล้องกับ initial condition.

$\therefore y = (x+1) - \frac{1}{3}e^x$ เป็นคำตอบของ IVP. #

9.3 Separable Equations [ສົມຄວນແຍກຕົວປ່ຽນໄດ້]

We will now consider a method of solution that can often be applied to first-order equations that are expressible in the form

$$\boxed{h(y) \frac{dy}{dx} = g(x)} \quad \leftarrow \text{ສົມຄວນແຍກຕົວປ່ຽນ} \quad (9.3)$$

Such first-order equations are said to be *separable*. The name separable arises from the fact that (9.3) can be rewritten in the differential form

$$\boxed{h(y)dy = g(x)dx} \quad (9.4)$$

ແຍກຕົວປ່ຽນໄດ້ ສົມຄວນແຍກຕົວປ່ຽນ C ກໍ່ມີ!

in which the expressions involving x and y appear on opposite sides. To motivate a method for solving separable equations, assume that $h(y)$ and $g(x)$ are continuous functions of their respective variables, and let $H(y)$ and $G(x)$ denote antiderivatives of $h(y)$ and $g(x)$, respectively. Consider the results if we integrate both sides of (9.4), the left side with respect to y and the right side with respect to x . We then have

$$\int h(y)dy = \int g(x)dx, \quad (9.5)$$

or, equivalently,

$$H(y) = G(x) + C \quad (9.6)$$

where C denotes a constant. We claim that a differentiable function $y = y(x)$ is a solution to (9.3) if and only if y satisfies (9.6) for some choice of the constant C .

Example 9.5 Write these first-order differential equation in the separable form.

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

Equation	Form	$h(y)$	$g(x)$
$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y}$	$y \frac{dy}{dx} = x$	y	x
$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 y^3$	$\frac{1}{y^3} \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2$	$\frac{1}{y^3}$	x^2
$\frac{dy}{dx} = y$	$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = 1$	$\frac{1}{y}$	1
$\frac{dy}{dx} = y - \frac{y}{x}$	$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - \frac{1}{x}$	$\frac{1}{y}$	$1 - \frac{1}{x}$

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

Example 9.6 Find the general solution of

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{y} \rightarrow y \frac{dy}{dx} = x$$

Variable differential: $y dy = x dx$
 Integrate both sides: $\int y dy = \int x dx$
 $\frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$ #
↑ C is constant!

Example 9.7 Find the general solution of

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y e^x \rightarrow \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} = e^x$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{y} dy = e^x dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int e^x dx$$

$$\ln |y| = e^x + C$$

$$\rightarrow y = e^{e^x + C} = C e^{e^x} \quad \text{or } C \text{ is constant} \quad \textcircled{1} \checkmark$$

or C is constant
 in the constant term.

$$y = e^{e^x} + C \quad \textcircled{2}$$

Example 9.8 Find the general solution of

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{xy} \rightarrow \boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{x}}$$

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} dy = \int \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$\boxed{\frac{2y^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\frac{3}{2}} + C_1} \quad \#$$

$$y^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + \frac{C_1}{2} \Rightarrow y^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + C \Rightarrow y = \left(\frac{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{3} + C\right)^2$$

Example 9.9 Find the general solution of

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{xy + y}{xy - x} \rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y(x+1)}{x(y-1)}$$

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

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

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

$$\boxed{y - \ln|y| = x + \ln|x| + C} \quad \#$$

Example 9.10 Solve the initial value problem

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -4xy^2, \quad y(0) = 1.$$

$$\hookrightarrow \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{dy}{dx} = -4x$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{dy}{dx} = \int -4x dx$$

$$\boxed{-\frac{1}{y} = -2x^2 + C} \quad -\textcircled{A}$$

$$y(0) = 1; \quad -\frac{1}{1} = -2(0)^2 + C \Rightarrow C = -1$$

$$\textcircled{B}; \quad -\frac{1}{y} = -2x^2 - 1$$

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

$$\therefore \boxed{y = \frac{1}{2x^2 + 1}}$$

Example 9.11 Solve the initial value problem

$$yy' - (x^2 + 1) = 0, \quad y(4) = 2.$$

$$y \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 + 1$$

$$y dy = (x^2 + 1) dx$$

$$\int y dy = \int (x^2 + 1) dx$$

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

$$y(4) = 2;$$

$$\frac{2^2}{2} = \frac{64}{3} + 4 + C \Rightarrow 2 - 4 - \frac{64}{3} = C$$

Example 9.12 Solve the initial value problem

$$(4y - \cos y) \frac{dy}{dx} - 3x^2 = 0, \quad y(0) = 0.$$

$$C = \frac{6 - 12 - 64}{3} = -\frac{70}{3}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{x^3}{3} + x - \frac{70}{3}} \quad \#$$

$$(4y - \cos y) \frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2$$

$$(4y - \cos y) dy = 3x^2 dx$$

$$\int (4y - \cos y) dy = \int 3x^2 dx$$

$$\boxed{2y^2 - \sin y = x^3 + C}$$

$$y(0) = 0; \quad 0 - \sin 0 = 0 + C \Rightarrow C = 0$$

Answer: $\boxed{2y^2 - \sin y = x^3} \quad \#$

ครั้งที่ 28: แบบฝึกหัด

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ชื่อ-สกุล..... รหัสนักศึกษา..... ลำดับที่.....

1. จงตรวจสอบว่า ฟังก์ชัน $y = xe^x$ เป็นผลเฉลยของสมการเชิงอนุพันธ์ $\overset{\text{L.H.S.}}{y'' - y} = \overset{\text{R.H.S.}}{e^x}$ หรือไม่

$$y = xe^x$$

$$y' = xe^x + e^x$$

$$y'' = xe^x + e^x + e^x = xe^x + 2e^x$$

$$\therefore \text{L.H.S.} : y'' - y = (xe^x + 2e^x) - xe^x = 2e^x$$

$$\text{R.H.S.} = e^x$$

$$\therefore \text{L.H.S.} \neq \text{R.H.S.} \Rightarrow y = xe^x \text{ ไม่เป็นคำตอบของสมการ}$$

2. จงหาผลเฉลยของปัญหาค่าเริ่มต้น

$$\hookrightarrow y' - 2x(1+y^2) = 0, y(2) = 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - 2x(1+y^2) = 0$$

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

$$\frac{1}{1+y^2} dy = 2x dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{1+y^2} dy = \int 2x dx$$

$$\arctan y = x^2 + C$$

$$y(2) = 1; \quad \arctan 1 = 4 + C$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 4 + C$$

$$C = \frac{\pi}{4} - 4$$

$$\therefore \text{particular solution: } \arctan \left[y = x^2 + \frac{\pi}{4} - 4 \right] \quad \#$$