

# ทฤษฎีบท CAL 1

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 5y = x^2 e^x \quad (\text{เส้นตรง})$$

$$I(x) = e^{\int 5 dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x^2 y^3 \quad (\text{nonlinear})$$

$$\frac{1}{y^3} dy = x^2 dx$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y^3} dy = \int x^2 dx$$

## CAL 2

พหุนามดีกรีหนึ่ง (degree = 1)

$$P(x) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + Q(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + R(x)y = G(x)$$

$G(x) = 0$  : homogeneous equation (สมการเอกพันธ์)

$G(x) \neq 0$  : non homogeneous equation (สมการไม่เอกพันธ์)

homo:

$$P(x) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + Q(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + R(x)y = 0 \quad \text{--- } (\heartsuit)$$

### Thm 1

ถ้า  $y_1(x)$  และ  $y_2(x)$  เป็นคำตอบของสมการ  $(\heartsuit)$  และ  $C_1, C_2$  เป็นค่าคงที่ แล้ว  $y(x) = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$

จะเป็นคำตอบของสมการ  $(\heartsuit)$

การรวมเชิงเส้น (linear combination)

Ex

$$y_1 = e^x, y_2 = e^{2x} \text{ เป็นคำตอบของ } (\heartsuit)$$

$$\text{จะทำได้ถ้า } y(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} \text{ เป็นคำตอบของ } (\heartsuit)$$

Ex

$$x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = 0$$

206111

$P(x), R(x), Q(x)$  เป็นค่าคงที่

สมการ

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

;  $a, b, c$  เป็นค่าคงที่

### Thm 2

ถ้า  $y_1(x), y_2(x)$  เป็นคำตอบที่ไม่เป็นศูนย์

linearly independent

เป็นอิสระเชิงเส้น และ  $P(x) \neq 0$  แล้ว คำตอบทั่วไป

$$y(x) = C_1 y_1(x) + C_2 y_2(x)$$

เมื่อ  $C_1, C_2$  เป็นค่าคงที่

$y_1(x), y_2(x)$  เป็นฟังก์ชัน

จ.กล่าวคือ  $y_1(x)$  กับ  $y_2(x)$  เป็นอิสระเชิงเส้น (linearly independent)

ถ้าเราดู  $\frac{y_1(x)}{y_2(x)}$  หรือ  $\frac{y_2(x)}{y_1(x)}$  ไม่เป็นฟังก์ชันที่ค่าคงที่

Ex  $y_1(x) = e^{2x}, y_2(x) = e^x$

$$\frac{y_1(x)}{y_2(x)} = \frac{e^{2x}}{e^x} = e^x \text{ ไม่เป็นค่าคงที่}$$

$$\therefore y_1(x), y_2(x) \text{ เป็น L.I.} \Rightarrow y(x) = c_1 y_1(x) + c_2 y_2(x) = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^x$$

Ex  $y_1(x) = e^{2x}, y_2(x) = 3e^{2x}$

$$\frac{y_1(x)}{y_2(x)} = \frac{1}{3} \Leftrightarrow y_1(x), y_2(x) \text{ ไม่เป็น L.I.}$$

ลอง x คูณ  $y_2(x)$  :  $y_2(x) = 3x e^{2x}$

กับ  $y_1(x)$  :  $\frac{y_1(x)}{y_2(x)} = \frac{e^{2x}}{3x e^{2x}} = \frac{1}{3x}$

$$\therefore y(x) = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 \cdot 3x e^{2x}$$

กรณีสมการ

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

สังเกต  $y' + ky = 0$  จงหา  $y(x) = e^{-kx}$  เป็นคำตอบของสมการ

ลอง  $y = e^{rx}$  จงหา: เป็นคำตอบของ  $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$  สำหรับค่าของ  $r$

หา  $r$  คืออะไร?

สมมติ  $y'(x) = r e^{rx}, y''(x) = r^2 e^{rx}$

$$ay'' + by' + cy = a(r^2 e^{rx}) + b(r e^{rx}) + c e^{rx} = 0$$

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

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

$$\therefore e^{rx} \neq 0;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{คำตอบที่ 1: } y_1(x) &= e^{r_1 x} \\ \text{คำตอบที่ 2: } y_2(x) &= e^{r_2 x} \end{aligned} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ถ้า } y_1, y_2 \text{ L.I.} \\ y(x) = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow r_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ถ้า } y_1, y_2 \text{ ไม่ L.I. } (y_1 = k y_2) \\ y(x) = c_1 y_1 + c_2 x y_1 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow r_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

ສຳລັບ

$$ay'' + by' + c = 0$$

① ສຳລັບສົມຜົນ  $ar^2 + br + c = 0$  ເປັນສົມຜົນກຳລັງສອງ

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

CASE 1  $b^2 - 4ac > 0$  ( $r_1, r_2$  ແຕກຕ່າງກັນ)

$$y_1(x) = e^{r_1 x}, y_2(x) = e^{r_2 x}$$

$y_1(x), y_2(x)$  LI.

$$y(x) = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + c_2 e^{r_2 x}$$

CASE 2  $b^2 - 4ac = 0$  ( $r_1, r_2$  ເທົ່າກັນ)

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

$$\begin{cases} y_1(x) = e^{-\frac{b}{2a}x} \\ y_2(x) = x e^{-\frac{b}{2a}x} \end{cases} \quad y_1(x), y_2(x) \text{ ບໍ່ L.I.}$$

$$y(x) = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + c_2 x e^{r_1 x}$$

CASE 3  $b^2 - 4ac < 0$  ( $r_1, r_2$  ເປັນຈຳນວນສັກສິດ)

$$\text{ສຳລັບ } r_1 = \alpha + i\beta, r_2 = \alpha - i\beta$$

(Thm ໃນຈ.ພ.ເລື່ອງສອນ : ຖ້າ  $r_1 = \alpha + i\beta$  ເປັນຕົວຢ່າງຂອງສົມຜົນກຳລັງສອງ  
 $r_2 = \alpha - i\beta$  ເປັນຕົວຢ່າງຂອງສົມຜົນກຳລັງສອງ)

Euler formula:  $e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

$$y(x) = c_1 e^{(\alpha + i\beta)x} + c_2 e^{(\alpha - i\beta)x}$$

$$= c_1 e^{\alpha x} e^{i\beta x} + c_2 e^{\alpha x} e^{-i\beta x}$$

$$= c_1 e^{\alpha x} [\cos \beta x + i \sin \beta x] + c_2 e^{\alpha x} [\cos(-\beta x) + i \sin(-\beta x)]$$

$$= c_1 e^{\alpha x} [\cos \beta x + i \sin \beta x] + c_2 e^{\alpha x} [\cos \beta x - i \sin \beta x]$$

$$= e^{\alpha x} [c_1 \cos \beta x + c_1 i \sin \beta x + c_2 \cos \beta x - c_2 i \sin \beta x]$$

$$= e^{\alpha x} [(c_1 + c_2) \cos \beta x + (c_1 - c_2) i \sin \beta x]$$

$$y(x) = e^{\alpha x} [c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x]$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos(-\theta) = \cos \theta \\ \sin(-\theta) = -\sin \theta \end{cases}$$

## Second-Order Linear Equations

A second-order linear differential equation has the form

$$P(x)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + Q(x)\frac{dy}{dx} + R(x)y = G(x) \quad (1)$$

where  $P$ ,  $Q$ ,  $R$  and  $G$  are continuous functions.

In this section we study the case where  $G(x) = 0$ , for all  $x$ , in Equation (1). Such equations are called **homogeneous** linear equations. Thus, the form of a second-order linear homogeneous differential equation is

$$P(x)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + Q(x)\frac{dy}{dx} + R(x)y = 0 \quad (2)$$

If  $G(x) \neq 0$  for some  $x$ , Equation (1) is **nonhomogeneous**.

**Theorem** If  $y_1(x)$  and  $y_2(x)$  are both solutions of the linear homogeneous equation (2) and  $c_1$  and  $c_2$  are any constants, then the function

$$y(x) = c_1y_1(x) + c_2y_2(x)$$

is also a solution of Equation (2).

In general, it is not easy to discover particular solutions to a second-order linear equation. But it is always possible to do so if the coefficient functions  $P$ ,  $Q$  and  $R$  are constant functions, that is, if the differential equation has the form

$$ay'' + by' + cy = 0 \quad (3)$$

where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$  are constants and  $a \neq 0$ .

It's not hard to think of some likely candidates for particular solutions of Equation (3) if we state the equation verbally. We are looking for a function  $y$  such that a constant times its second derivative  $y''$  plus another constant times  $y'$  plus a third constant times  $y$  is equal to 0. We know that the exponential function  $y = e^{rx}$  (where  $r$  is a constant) has the property that its derivative is a constant multiple of itself:  $y' = re^{rx}$ . Furthermore,  $y'' = r^2e^{rx}$ . If we substitute these expressions into Equation (3), we see that  $y = e^{rx}$  is a solution if

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

or

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

But  $e^{rx}$  is never 0. Thus,  $y = e^{rx}$  is a solution of Equation (3) if  $r$  is a root of the equation

$$\boxed{ar^2 + br + c = 0} \quad (4)$$

Equation (4) is called the **auxiliary equation** (or **characteristic equation**) of the differential equation  $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$ . Notice that it is an equation that is obtained from the differential equation by replacing  $y''$  by  $r^2$ ,  $y'$  by  $r$ , and  $y$  by 1.

Sometimes the roots  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  of the auxiliary equation can be found by factoring. In other cases they are found by using the quadratic formula:

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

We distinguish three cases according to the sign of the discriminant  $b^2 - 4ac$ .

**Case I:  $b^2 - 4ac > 0$**

If the roots  $r_1$  and  $r_2$  of the auxiliary equation  $ar^2 + br + c = 0$  are real and unequal, then the general solution of  $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$  is

$$y(x) = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + c_2 e^{r_2 x}$$

**EXAMPLE 1** Solve the equation  $\underline{y''} + \underline{y'} - \underline{6y} = 0$ .

အကူအညီညီမျှခြင်း  
auxiliary equation

$$r^2 + r - 6 = 0$$

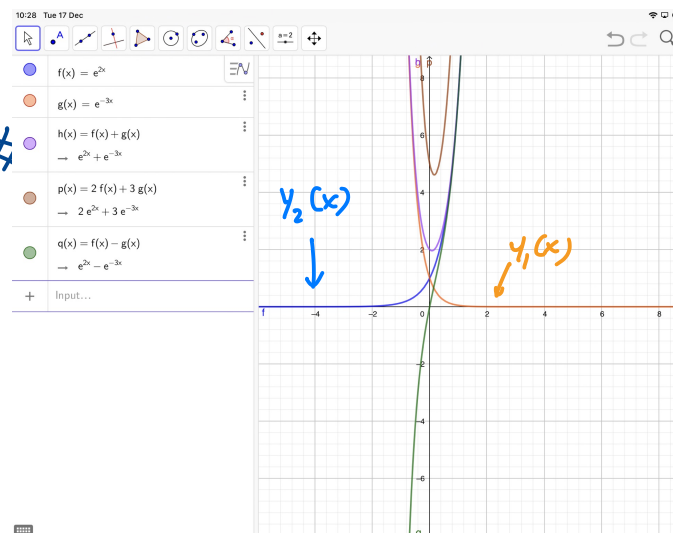
$$(r - 2)(r + 3) = 0$$

$$r = -3, 2$$

$$\therefore y_1(x) = e^{-3x}$$

$$y_2(x) = e^{2x}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{y(x) = c_1 e^{-3x} + c_2 e^{2x}}$$



**EXAMPLE 2** Solve  $3\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$ .

ស្វែងរកឧបករណ៍  $3r^2 + r - 1 = 0$

$$r = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1 - 4(3)(-1)}}{2(3)}$$

$$r = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{13}}{6}$$

$$y(x) = c_1 e^{\frac{-1+\sqrt{13}}{6}x} + c_2 e^{\frac{-1-\sqrt{13}}{6}x} \quad \#$$

**Case II.**  $b^2 - 4ac = 0$

If the auxiliary equation  $ar^2 + br + c = 0$  has only one real root  $r$ , then the general solution of  $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$  is

$$y(x) = c_1 e^{rx} + c_2 x e^{rx}$$

**EXAMPLE 3** Solve the equation  $4y'' + 12y' + 9y = 0$ .

ស្វែងរកឧបករណ៍

$$4r^2 + 12r + 9 = 0$$

$$(2r+3)(2r+3) = 0$$

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

$$\therefore y(x) = c_1 e^{-\frac{3}{2}x} + c_2 x e^{-\frac{3}{2}x}$$

Case III.  $b^2 - 4ac < 0$

If the roots of the auxiliary equation  $ar^2 + br + c = 0$  are the complex numbers

$r_1 = \alpha + i\beta$ ,  $r_2 = \alpha - i\beta$ , then the general solution of  $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$  is

$$y(x) = e^{\alpha x} (c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x)$$

**EXAMPLE 4** Solve the equation  $y'' - 6y' + 13y = 0$ .

auxiliary  $r^2 - 6r + 13 = 0$

$$r = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 4(1)(13)}}{2}$$

$$r = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{-16}}{2}$$

$$r = \frac{6 \pm 4i}{2} = 3 \pm 2i$$

$\alpha$     $\beta$

$$y(x) = e^{3x} [c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x] \quad \#$$

### Initial-Value and Boundary-Value Problems

An **initial-value problem** for the second-order Equation (1) or (2) consists of finding a solution  $y$  of the differential equation that also satisfies initial conditions of the form

$$y(x_0) = y_0 \qquad y'(x_0) = y_1$$

where  $y_0$  and  $y_1$  are given constants.

**EXAMPLE 5** Solve the initial-value problem

$$y'' + y' - 6y = 0 \qquad y(0) = 1 \qquad y'(0) = 0$$

$$= \frac{5}{3} e$$