

Recall: $ay'' + by' + cy = r(x)$

Case $r(x) = 0$; $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$

↓
ឆែករក $ar^2 + br + c = 0$

Let r_1, r_2 be roots.

$$r_1 \neq r_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad y(x) = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}$$

$$r_1 = r_2 \in \mathbb{R} \quad y(x) = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 x e^{r_1 x}$$

$$r_1, r_2 \in \mathbb{C} \quad r_1 = \alpha \pm i\beta \quad y(x) = e^{\alpha x} (A \cos \beta x + B \sin \beta x)$$

Case $r(x) \neq 0$ $y = y_c + y_p$ ← គំនិតសរុប:

$$ay_c'' + by_c' + cy_c = 0$$

* រក y_p

ឆែករក y_c

* ឲ្យ x^m ហើយ ឆែករក y_p *

* note Laplace transformation function
အကယ်၍ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ပါ။

$$ay'' + by' + cy = r(t)$$

STEP 1 Take Laplace $\downarrow$
အကယ်၍ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ပါ s

$$\mathcal{L}\{ay'' + by' + cy\} = \mathcal{L}\{r(t)\}$$

$$* \mathcal{L}\{y'\} = s\mathcal{L}\{y\} - y(0)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{y''\} = s^2\mathcal{L}\{y\} - sf(0) - y'(0)$$

STEP 2 အကယ်၍ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ပါ $\mathcal{L}\{y\} = Y(s)$

STEP 3 Take $\mathcal{L}^{-1}$

Ex 2.34 $y'(t) + 4y(t) = e^t$; $y(0) = 2$ ^{t}

STEP 1 Take Laplace

$$\mathcal{L}\{y'(t) + 4y(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{e^t\}$$

$$s\mathcal{L}\{y\} - y(0) + 4\mathcal{L}\{y\} = \frac{1}{s-1} \quad ; \quad \mathcal{L}\{y\} = Y(s)$$

$$sY(s) - 2 + 4Y(s) = \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$(s+4)Y(s) = 2 + \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$= \frac{2s-2+1}{s-1}$$

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

STEP 2

$$Y(s) = \frac{2s-1}{(s-1)(s+4)}$$

$\mathcal{L}\{y(t)\}$

STEP 3

Take $\mathcal{L}^{-1}$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{\mathcal{L}\{y(t)\}\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{2s-1}{(s-1)(s+4)}\right\}$$

$y(t)$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2s-1}{(s-1)(s+4)} \right\} \quad ***$$

* ֆալսիֆիկացում $\mathcal{L}^{-1}$ ի՞նչ * ; $\frac{1}{s-a}$

ուսումնասիրենք:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{2s-1}{(s-1)(s+4)} &= \frac{A}{(s-1)} + \frac{B}{(s+4)} \\ &= \frac{A(s+4) + B(s-1)}{(s-1)(s+4)} \end{aligned}$$

$$2s-1 = A(s+4) + B(s-1)$$

* ջի 1 տեսակ.

$$\begin{aligned} 2s-1 &= As + 4A + Bs - B \\ &= (A+B)s + 4A - B \end{aligned}$$

$$A+B=2 \quad \text{և} \quad 4A-B=-1$$

$$\begin{cases} A = \frac{1}{5} \\ B = \frac{9}{5} \end{cases}$$

* Ջի 2 տեսակ S

$$2s-1 = A(s+4) + B(s-1)$$

$$\text{իմս } s=1; \quad 1 = 5A \quad \therefore A = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$\text{իմս } s=-4; \quad -9 = -5B \quad \therefore B = \frac{9}{5}$$

$$* \quad A = \underline{\frac{1}{5}}, \quad B = \underline{\frac{9}{5}}$$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{A}{s-1} + \frac{B}{s+4} \right\}$$

$$= A \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s-1} \right\} + B \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s+4} \right\}$$

$$= Ae^t + Be^{-4t} \quad \#$$

$$= \frac{1}{5}e^t + \frac{9}{5}e^{-4t}$$

$$2. \quad y''(t) + 3y'(t) + 2y(t) = \underline{t+1}, \quad y(0)=1; \quad y'(0)=0$$

STEP 1: Take Laplace

$$\mathcal{L}\{y''\} + 3\mathcal{L}\{y'\} + 2\mathcal{L}\{y\} = \mathcal{L}\{t+1\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\{y''\} &= s^2\mathcal{L}\{y\} - \boxed{sy(0) - y'(0)} \quad \text{ค่าเริ่มต้น} \\ &= s^2\mathcal{L}\{y\} - s \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\{y'\} &= s\mathcal{L}\{y\} - y(0) \\ &= s\mathcal{L}\{y\} - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{\text{ให้ } \mathcal{L}\{y\} = Y(s)}$$

จะได้ $s^2Y(s) - s + 3(sY(s) - 1) + 2Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s}$

STEP 2 หา Laplace $Y(s)$

$$s^2Y(s) + 3sY(s) + 2Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s} + s + 3$$

$$(s^2 + 3s + 2)Y(s) = \frac{1 + s + s^3 + 3s^2}{s^2}$$

$$\boxed{Y(s) = \frac{s^3 + 3s^2 + s + 1}{s^2(s^2 + 3s + 2)}}$$

$$\text{for } s = -1 ; -1 + 3 - 1 + 1 = C \quad \therefore C = 2$$

$$s = 0 ; 1 = 2B \quad \therefore B = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$s = -2 ; -8 + 12 - 2 + 1 = -4D \quad \therefore D = -\frac{3}{4}$$

on A, we observe that we have $A \neq 0$

$$s = 1 ; \cancel{6} = 6A + \cancel{6}B + 3C + 2D \\ = 6A + 3 + 6 - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$6A = -\frac{3}{2} \quad \therefore A = -\frac{1}{4}$$

" we obtain: the $\mathcal{L}^{-1}$ of "

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ -\frac{1}{4}s + \frac{1}{2s^2} + \frac{2}{s+1} + \frac{-3/4}{s+2} \right\}$$

$$= \boxed{-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}t} + \boxed{2e^{-t} - \frac{3}{4}e^{-2t}} \quad \#$$

$\downarrow$ y_p
 $\downarrow$ y_c

STEP 3 Take $\mathcal{L}^{-1}$

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s^3 + 3s^2 + s + 1}{s^2(s^2 + 3s + 2)} \right\}$$

* Partial Fraction Decomposition

$$\frac{s^3 + 3s^2 + s + 1}{s^2(s^2 + 3s + 2)} = \frac{s^3 + 3s^2 + s + 1}{s^2(s+1)(s+2)}$$

$$= \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s^2} + \frac{C}{s+1} + \frac{D}{s+2}$$

$$= \frac{As(s+1)(s+2) + Bs^2(s+2) + Cs^2(s+1) + Ds^2(s+1)}{s^2(s+1)(s+2)}$$

∴

$$s^3 + 3s^2 + s + 1 = As(s+1)(s+2) + Bs^2(s+2) + Cs^2(s+1) + Ds^2(s+1)$$

$$3. \quad y''(t) + 4y(t) = 4t + 8; \quad y(0) = 4, \quad y'(0) = -1$$

STEP 1 Take $\mathcal{L}$

$\Rightarrow$ STEP 2 $\boxed{\text{in } Y(s)}$

STEP 3 Take $\mathcal{L}^{-1}$ w/out $y(t)$

$$\boxed{s^2 Y(s) - 4s + 1} + 4 \underbrace{Y(s)}_{\mathcal{L}\{y\}} = \mathcal{L}\{4t + 8\}$$

$$= \frac{4}{s^2} + \frac{8}{s}$$

$$(s^2 + 4)Y(s) = \frac{4}{s^2} + \frac{8}{s} + 4s - 1$$

$$= \frac{4 + 8s + 4s^3 - s^2}{s^2}$$

$$\therefore Y(s) = \frac{4s^3 - s^2 + 8s + 4}{s^2(s^2 + 4)}$$

Take $\mathcal{L}^{-1}$;

$$y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{4s^3 - s^2 + 8s + 4}{s^2(s^2 + 4)} \right\}$$

$$\frac{4s^3 - s^2 + 8s + 4}{s^2(s^2 + 4)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s^2} + \frac{Cs + D}{s^2 + 4}$$

मान, A, B, C, D ज्ञात $A=2, B=1, C=2, D=-2$

$$\therefore y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{2s-2}{s^2+4} \right\}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2}{s} + \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{2s}{s^2+4} - \frac{2}{s^2+4} \right\}$$

$$= 2 + t + 2\cos(2t) - \sin(2t)$$

✱