

Problem Sheet 9 Solutions

1) Solve the following second order ODEs.

* b) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} - 6y = e^x$

Auxillary equation is $\lambda^2 + \lambda - 6 = 0$

$$(\lambda - 2)(\lambda + 3) = 0$$

$$\lambda = -3, 2$$

The solution of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} - 6y = 0$ is

$$y = Ae^{2x} + Be^{-3x}$$

Try $y = Ce^x$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = Ce^x$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = Ce^x$$

$$Ce^x + Ce^x - 6Ce^x = e^x$$

$$-4C = 1$$

$$C = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$y = Ae^{2x} + Be^{-3x} - \frac{1}{4}e^x$$

* c) $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} - 6y = e^{2x}$

From (1b), the solution of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} - 6y = 0$ is

$$y = Ae^{2x} + Be^{-3x}$$

Try $y = Cxe^{2x}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = Ce^{2x} + 2Cxe^{2x}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 4Ce^{2x} + 4Cxe^{2x}$$

$$4Ce^{2x} + 4Cxe^{2x} + Ce^{2x} + 2Cxe^{2x} - 6Cxe^{2x} = e^{2x}$$

$$5Ce^{2x} = e^{2x}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$y = Ae^{2x} + Be^{-3x} + \frac{1}{5}xe^{2x}$$

$$* \text{ f) } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 6\frac{dy}{dx} + 18y = 34e^x$$

Auxillary equation is $\lambda^2 + 6\lambda + 18 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}\lambda &= \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{6^2 - 4 \times 18}}{2} \\ &= \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{-36}}{2} \\ &= \frac{-6 \pm 6i}{2} \\ &= -3 \pm 3i\end{aligned}$$

The solution of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} - 6y = 0$ is

$$y = e^{-3x}(A \sin(3x) + B \cos(3x))$$

Try $y = Ce^x$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = Ce^x$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = Ce^x$$

$$Ce^x + 6Ce^x + 18Ce^x = 34e^x$$

$$25C = 34$$

$$C = \frac{34}{25}$$

$$y = e^{-3x}(A \sin(3x) + B \cos(3x)) + \frac{34}{25}e^x$$

2) Solve the following second order ODEs with boundary conditions.

$$* \text{ a) } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 3\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 6e^{3x}, \quad y(0) = 3 \quad y'(0) = 8$$

$$\lambda^2 - 3\lambda + 2 = 0$$

$$\lambda = 2, 1$$

$$y = Ae^x + Be^{2x}$$

Try $y = Ce^{3x}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3Ce^{3x}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 9Ce^{3x}$$

$$9Ce^{3x} - 9Ce^{3x} + 2Ce^{3x} = 6e^{3x}$$

$$C = 3$$

$$y = Ae^x + Be^{2x} + 3e^{3x}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
y(0) = 3 & \implies 3 = Ae^0 + Be^0 + 3e^0 \\
& 3 = A + B + 3 \\
& A = -B \\
y'(0) = 8 & \implies 8 = Ae^0 + 2Be^0 + 9e^0 \\
& 8 = A - 2A + 9 \\
& A = 1 \\
& B = -1
\end{aligned}$$

$$y = e^x - e^{2x} + 3e^{3x}$$

$$* \text{ b) } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y = e^x, \quad y(0) = 3, \quad y'(0) = 3, \quad y(1) = \frac{7e}{2}$$

$$\lambda^2 - 2\lambda + 1 = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1, 1$$

$$y = Ae^x + Bxe^x$$

$$\text{Try } y = Cx^2e^x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = Cx^2e^x + 2Cxe^x$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = Cx^2e^x + 4Cxe^x + 2Ce^x$$

$$Cx^2e^x + 4Cxe^x + 2Ce^x - 2Cx^2e^x - 4Cxe^x + Cx^2e^x = e^x$$

$$2Ce^x = e^x$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
y(0) = 3 & \implies 3 = Ae^0 + B \times 0 \times e^0 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0^2 \times e^0 \\
& 3 = A
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dy}{dx} &= (A + B)e^x + (B + 1)xe^x + \frac{1}{2}x^2e^x \\
&= (3 + B)e^x + (B + 1)xe^x + \frac{1}{2}x^2e^x
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
y'(0) = 3 & \implies 3 = (3 + B)e^0 + (B + 1) \times 0 \times e^0 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0^2 \times e^0 \\
& 0 = B
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Or } y(1) = \frac{7e}{2} & \implies \frac{7e}{2} = 3e^1 + B \times 1 \times e^1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 1^2e^1 \\
\frac{7e}{2} &= 3e + Be + \frac{1}{2}e \\
0 &= B
\end{aligned}$$

$$y = 3e^x + \frac{1}{2}x^2e^x$$

* 3a) Use Euler's Method with three steps to approximate $y(1)$ when $y(0) = 3$ and

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y + 6x.$$

Give your answer as a fraction.

$$h = \frac{1}{3}$$

x	y	$\frac{dy}{dx} (= y + 6x)$	$y + h\frac{dy}{dx}$
0	3	3	4
$\frac{1}{3}$	4	6	6
$\frac{2}{3}$	6	10	$9\frac{1}{3}$
1	$9\frac{1}{3}$	-	-

* 3b) Give one way in which the accuracy of the answer to (3a) could be improved.

Make h smaller / use more steps.