

Quiz 5

October 13, 2009

1. Solve the following differential equation

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

Characteristic polynomial is
 $\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 5 = (\lambda - 2 + i)(\lambda - 2 - i) \Rightarrow \lambda = 2 \pm i$
 Therefore the general solution is

$$y = C_1 e^{2x} \cos x + C_2 e^{2x} \sin x$$

2. Use the method of differential operators to solve the following differential equation

$$y'' - 4y' + 4y = e^{3x}$$

we have

$$(\mathbb{D}^2 - 4\mathbb{D} + 4)(y) = e^{3x}$$

$$(\mathbb{D} - 2)((\mathbb{D} - 2)(y)) = e^{3x}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\mathbb{D} - 2)(y) = u \quad (1) \\ (\mathbb{D} - 2)(u) = e^{3x} \quad (2) \end{array} \right.$$

Solve (2):

$$u' - 2u = e^{3x}$$

Integrating factor $I(x) = e^{\int (-2) dx} = e^{-2x}$

$$(u e^{-2x})' = e^{3x} \cdot e^{-2x} = e^x$$

$$u e^{-2x} = \int e^x dx = e^x + C \Rightarrow u = e^{3x} + C e^{2x}. \text{ Plug it into (1)}$$

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

$$I(x) = e^{\int (-2) dx} = e^{-2x}$$

$$(y \cdot e^{-2x})' = e^{3x} \cdot e^{-2x} + C e^{2x} \cdot e^{-2x} = e^x + C$$

$$y e^{-2x} = \int (e^x + C) dx = e^x + Cx + D \Rightarrow \boxed{y = e^{3x} + Cx e^{2x} + D e^{2x}}$$