

Differential equation 7.9.12

Ex 7

b). $y'' - 2y' + 2y = t \cos t \sinh(t)$

$$\text{pf: } (y'' - 2y' + 2y) = \left(\frac{d}{dt} - (1+i)\right) \left(\frac{d}{dt} - (1-i)\right) y = t \cos t \sinh(t)$$

g). $t(t+1)y'' + (t+2)y' - y = 0$

$$\Rightarrow ((t+1)\frac{d}{dt} - 1)(t\frac{d}{dt} + 1)y = 0$$

Ex 9. $f''(t) = f(-t)$, $f \in C^2$

$$\begin{cases} (f(t) + f(-t))'' = f(t) + f(-t) \\ (f(t) - f(-t))'' = - (f(t) - f(-t)) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) + f(-t) = Ae^t + Be^{-t} \quad \text{if } f(t) + f(-t) \text{ is even}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) - f(-t) = C \cos t + D \sin t \quad \Rightarrow f(t) + f(-t) = A(e^t + e^{-t})$$

$$f(t) - f(-t) = C \cos t + D \sin t \quad \Rightarrow f(t) - f(-t) = D \sin t$$

$$\Rightarrow f(t) = C_1 \cosh t + C_2 \sin t$$

Ex 12. $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y'' + y' + y = 0$

Let $g = y' + \frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}y$, then

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} g' - \frac{1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}g = 0$$

Let $\alpha(t) = g' - \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}g$, then

$$\frac{d}{dt}(e^{\frac{1-\sqrt{3}i}{2}t}g(t)) = e^{\frac{1-\sqrt{3}i}{2}t}\alpha(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow g(t) = e^{-\frac{1-\sqrt{3}i}{2}t} \left(C + \int_0^t e^{\frac{1-\sqrt{3}i}{2}s} \alpha(s) ds \right)$$

$$= e^{-\frac{1-\sqrt{3}i}{2}t} \left(C + \int_0^{t_0} e^{\frac{1-\sqrt{3}i}{2}s} \alpha(s) ds \right) + e^{-\frac{1-\sqrt{3}i}{2}t} \int_{t_0}^t e^{\frac{1-\sqrt{3}i}{2}s} \alpha(s) ds$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists t_0 > 0$ st. $\forall s \geq t_0$, we have $|\alpha(s)| < \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow |e^{-\frac{1-\sqrt{3}i}{2}t} \int_{t_0}^t e^{\frac{1-\sqrt{3}i}{2}s} \alpha(s) ds|$$

$$\leq \varepsilon e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \int_{t_0}^t e^{\frac{s}{2}} ds$$
$$= \varepsilon e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \cdot 2(e^{\frac{t}{2}} - e^{\frac{t_0}{2}}) < 2\varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} |g(t)| < 2\varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} g(t) = 0$$

In a similar way, $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} y(t) = 0$.

□

Differential Equation : 7, 9, 12

Ex 7

b). $y'' - 2y' + 2y = t \cdot \cos t \cdot \cosh t$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (\frac{d}{dt} - (1+i))(\frac{d}{dt} - (1-i))y = t \cdot \frac{e^{it} + e^{-it}}{2} \cdot \frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{t}{4} (e^{(1+i)t} + e^{(1-i)t} + e^{(-1+i)t} + e^{(-1-i)t})$$

\textcircled{2} Let $\pi(t) = y(t)$, then

$$\pi'(t) - 2\pi(t) + 2y(t) = t \cdot \cos t \cdot \cosh t$$

$$y'(t) - \pi(t) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \begin{pmatrix} \pi(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \pi(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} t \cdot \cos t \cdot \cosh t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(e^{\left(\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} t \right)} \begin{pmatrix} \pi(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} \right) = e^{\left(\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} t \right)} \begin{pmatrix} t \cdot \cos t \cdot \cosh t \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$e^{At} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(At)^n}{n!}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \pi(t) \\ y(t) \end{pmatrix} = e^{-\left(\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} t \right)} \left(C + \int_0^t e^{\left(\begin{pmatrix} -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} s \right)} \begin{pmatrix} s \cdot \cos s \cdot \cosh s \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} ds \right)$$

9). $t \cdot (t+1) y'' + (t+2) y' - y = 0$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad ((t+1) \frac{d}{dt} - 1)(t \frac{d}{dt} + 1)y = 0$$

\textcircled{2} Suppose that $y = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_n t^n$, then

$$t \cdot (t+1) \cdot \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_n \cdot n \cdot (n-1) t^{n-2} + (t+2) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_n \cdot n \cdot t^{n-1} - \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_n t^n = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_n \cdot n(n-1) t^n + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_{n+1} (n+1) \cdot n \cdot t^n + \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_n \cdot n \cdot t^n + 2 \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_{n+1} (n+1) \cdot t^n - \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_n t^n = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (n(n-1) + n - 1) a_n + ((n+1)n + 2(n+1)) a_{n+1} = 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (n-1)(n+1)a_n + (n+1)(n+2)a_{n+1} = 0, \forall n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (*)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n=1, a_2=0$$

$$n=0, a_0=2a_1$$

$n=-1$, (*) always hold.

$$n=-2, a_{-2}=0$$

$$n \geq 2, a_{n+1} = \frac{1-n}{n+2} a_n = 0$$

$$n \leq -3, a_n = \frac{n+2}{1-n} a_{n+1} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow y = a_{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{t} + 2a_1 + a_1 t = a_{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{t} + a_1(2+t)$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2}} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x=0 \end{cases} \quad f^{(n)}(0) = 0 \text{ but } f(x) \neq 0$$

$$\text{Ex 9. } f''(t) = f(-t), f \in C^2$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (f(t) + f(-t))'' = f(t) + f(-t) \\ (f(t) - f(-t))'' = -(f(t) - f(-t)) \end{array} \right. \Leftrightarrow \begin{array}{l} f(t) + f(-t) = Ae^t + Be^{-t} \text{ & } B=A \\ f(t) - f(-t) = C \cos t + D \sin t \text{ & } C=0 \end{array}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow f(t) = C_1 \cosh t + C_2 \sinh t$$

$$\text{Ex 12. } \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} y'' + y' + y = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{d}{dt} - \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2} \right) \left(\frac{d}{dt} - \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}i}{2} \right) y = d(t), \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} d(t) = 0$$

Let $\alpha(t) = y''(t) - \frac{-1-\sqrt{3}i}{2}y'(t)$, then

$$\alpha'(t) - \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}\alpha(t) = d(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dt} \left(e^{-\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}t} \alpha(t) \right) = e^{-\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}t} \alpha(t)$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha(t) = e^{\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}t} \left(C + e^{\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}t} \int_0^t e^{-\frac{-1+\sqrt{3}i}{2}s} \alpha(s) ds \right).$$

Claim: $\lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \alpha(t) = 0$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists t_0$ s.t. $|\alpha(s)| < \varepsilon, \forall s > t_0$, then

$$\begin{aligned} |\pi(t)| &\leq C \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{2}} + e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \cdot \int_0^t e^{\frac{s}{2}} |\alpha(s)| ds \\ &\leq \left(C + \int_0^{t_0} e^{\frac{s}{2}} |\alpha(s)| ds \right) e^{-\frac{t}{2}} + \varepsilon \cdot e^{-\frac{t}{2}} \int_0^t e^{\frac{s}{2}} ds \\ &= \left(C + \int_0^{t_0} e^{\frac{s}{2}} |\alpha(s)| ds \right) e^{-\frac{t}{2}} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \underbrace{(1 - e^{-\frac{t}{2}})}_{< 1} \\ \exists t_1 \text{ s.t. } \forall t > t_1 &\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

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