

DIFFERENTIAL

$$Ch.1 + Ch.2 + Ch.3 + Ch.7 + Ch.4 + Ch.5 \\ + Ch.6$$

دفتر الكتورة - جامعة الكويت (2019)

أسرار الظالمين - أسامة السري

Ordinary differential Equations

1.1 Basic Concepts

[I] O.D.E = an equation which

contains the derivatives of

the unknown

y

$$\text{ex } 2y' + y = 0$$

$$y' = (x+1)e^{-x} y^2$$

$$y''' - 2x(y'')^3 = 0$$

* في الـ O.D.E نحن نبحث عن قيمة الـ y وهو عبارة عن function

*function عن قيمة الـ y

Classification يجعل تصنيف Equation فمن يتطوع حلها *

[2] Classification

a) Order

the highest order of derivatives

* تنظر إلى أعلى مرتبة *

b) Linear and non Linear

* Linear الـ Linear

$$a_n(x)y^{(n)} + a_{(n+1)}(x)y^{(n+1)} + \dots + a_1 y = f(x)$$

* Linear = صيغة الـ Linear

أو بهيئتها ويمنع أيضاً أن تكون هي أو مشتقاتها مرفوعة لغير الأس 1.

* أيضاً *

Non Linear

* إذا رأيت التالي في الـ Equation فهي Non Linear

{ y'', sqrt(x), e^y, ln y, sin y, y, y', y'', y''', y'''' }

$$\sin(x) y' + y = 0$$

Linear \rightarrow why? x

C) homogenous and non homo

If $f(x) = 0$ homo

$f(x) \neq 0$ non homo

* 0 کا $f(x)$ ؛ pure function of x
 * \rightarrow Equation 1 کی $f(x)$
 * \rightarrow

ex

① $y'' - \sin(x) y' - y = \sin(x)$
 2nd order, Linear, non homo
 \rightarrow pure function of x

② $y''' - 2x(y''')^3 = 0$
 3rd order, non Linear, homo

③ $(x-1)y' + y = 0$
 1st order, Linear, homo

④ $y'' + 3y = 2x$
 2nd order, Linear, non homo
 \rightarrow pure function of x ②

⑤ $y' + e^x y = x^2$
 1st order, Linear, non homo
 \rightarrow pure function of x

⑥ $(x+xy) dx + 2y dy = 0$
 * dx اور dy کی dx
 * \rightarrow

$(x+xy) + 2y \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = 0$
 \rightarrow $x + xy + 2y \dot{y} = 0$

1st order, non Linear, non homo
 \rightarrow * pure function of x *

[3] In O.D.E we looking

for the sol $y=f(x)$ so
the sol of O.D.E is

$y=f(x)$ satisfying the

O.D.E

ex show that $y=10-Ce^{-x}$ where

C is constant, is a sol to

$$y' + y = 10$$

$$y = 10 - Ce^{-x}$$

$$y' = Ce^{-x}$$

$$Ce^{-x} + 10 - Ce^{-x} \stackrel{?}{=} 10$$

$$10 = 10$$

[4] Initial Value Problem ③

IVP = O.D.E + Initial Condition

ex show that $y = Ce^{2x}$ is

a sol of IVP $y' = 2y$

$$y(0) = 1$$

LP to find the value of C

* في ال IVP دائما اجه قيمة C في نفس اللحظة التي يظهر فيها
وذا كان موجبه في ايجاد قيمته صلاه ايه بعله
الوقت فنجيب ايجاد بعله
الوقت *
Value of C

$$y = Ce^{2x}$$

$$1 = C e$$

$$1 = C$$

$$y = e^{2x}$$

$$y' = 2e^{2x}$$

$$y' = 2y$$

$$2e^{2x} \stackrel{?}{=} 2e^{2x}$$



1.3 separable O.D.E

$$f(x) dx = g(y) dy$$

بالإضافة تصحيح الـ Equation على
هذه الصورة فإن أصل يكون
بشكل المطرفين *

ex which of the

following sep

$$\textcircled{1} x \sin(y) dx + x^2 dy = 0$$

$$x \sin(y) dx = -x^2 dy$$

$$-\frac{dx}{x} = \frac{dy}{\sin(y)} \quad \text{sep}$$

$$\textcircled{2} x dx + x^2 y dy = 0$$

$$x dx = -x^2 y dy$$

$$-\frac{dx}{x} = y dy \quad \text{sep}$$

$$\textcircled{3} dx + x^2 y dy = 0$$

$$dx = -x^2 y dy$$

$$-\frac{dx}{x^2} = y dy \quad \text{sep}$$

$$\textcircled{4} (x+y) dx + x^2 \sin(y) dy = 0$$

$$\frac{(x+y)}{-x^2} dx = \sin(y) dy \quad \text{non sep}$$

ex solve O.D.E

$$\textcircled{1} \frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 \cos(x)$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y^2} = \int \cos(x) dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{y} = \sin(x) + C$$

$$\textcircled{2} e^{x+y} dx = e^{-2y} dy$$

$$e^x dx = \frac{e^{-2y}}{e^y} dy$$

$$\int dx = \int e^{-3y} dy$$

$$\frac{e^{-3y}}{-3} = x + C$$

③

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

$$y(0) = 2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 (x^2 + 1) + (x^2 + 1)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (x^2 + 1) (y^2 + 1)$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y^2 + 1} = \int (x^2 + 1) dx$$

$$\tan^{-1} y = \frac{x^3}{3} + x + C$$

$$\tan^{-1} 2 = 0 + 0 + C$$

$$C = \tan^{-1} 2$$

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

④

$$dy - xy dx = (4y + 3x + 12) dx$$

$$dy = (4y + 3x + 12 + xy) dx$$

$$dy = (4y + 12 + x(3+y)) dx$$

$$dy = (4(y+3) + x(3+y)) dx$$

$$dy = (y+3)(x+4) dx$$

$$\int \frac{dy}{y+3} = \int (x+4) dx$$

$$\ln |y+3| = \frac{x^2}{2} + 4x + C$$

Reduction to separable

$$y' = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), u = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow \text{sep}$$

$$\text{any eq. } y' = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

then homo.

⑤

ex solve

$$2xyy' = y^2 - x^2$$

$$2 \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{xy}$$

$$2y' = \left[\frac{y}{x} - \frac{x}{y} \right]$$

Let $u = \frac{y}{x}$

$$y = u \cdot x$$

$$y' = u'x + u$$

$$2(u'x + u) = u - \frac{1}{u}$$

$$2u'x + \frac{2u}{x} = \frac{u^2 - 1}{u}$$

$$2x \frac{du}{dx} = -\frac{u^2 - 1}{u}$$

$$\int \frac{2u \, du}{-u^2 - 1} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$-|u^2 + 1| = |u| |x| + C$$

$$|u| \left| \frac{y^2}{x^2} + 1 \right| = -|u| |x| + C$$

$$\underline{\underline{ex}} \quad y' = y + 2x^3 \sin^2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \quad x \neq 0$$

$$y' = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{2x^3 \sin^2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}{x}$$

$$= \frac{y}{x} + 2x^2 \sin^2\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \text{ homo}$$

$$\text{Let } u = \frac{y}{x}, \quad ux = y, \quad y' = \dot{u}x + u$$

$$\dot{u}x + \cancel{u} = \cancel{u} + 2x^2 \sin^2(u)$$

$$\dot{u} = 2x \sin^2(u)$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x \sin^2(u)$$

$$\int \frac{du}{\sin^2(u)} = \int 2x \, dx$$

$$-\cot(u) = x^2 + C$$

$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$

$$\underline{\underline{ex}} \quad (x^2 e^{\frac{2y}{x}} + xy) \, dx = x^2 \, dy \quad (7)$$

* بقسمه الطرفين على x^2

$$\left(e^{\frac{2y}{x}} + \frac{y}{x} \right) dx = dy$$

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

$$\dot{u}x + \cancel{u} = e^{2u} + \cancel{u}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} x = e^{2u}$$

$$\int \frac{du}{e^{2u}} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\frac{e^{-2u - \frac{y}{x}}}{-2} = \ln|x| + C$$

$$\underline{e^x} \quad (x+y) dy = (x-y) dx$$

$$y' = \frac{(x-y)/x}{(x+y)/x} = \frac{1 - \frac{y}{x}}{1 + \frac{y}{x}}$$

المتغير الجديد $u = \frac{y}{x}$
والفصل x

$$u'x + u = \frac{1-u}{1+u}$$

$$u'x = \frac{1-u}{1+u} - u$$

$$u'x = \frac{1-u}{1+u} - \frac{u(1+u)}{1+u}$$

$$u'x = \frac{1-u-u-u^2}{1+u}$$

$$x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1-2u-u^2}{1+u}$$

$$\int \frac{(1+u) du}{1-2u-u^2} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$$
$$\frac{-1}{2} \ln |1-2u-u^2| = \ln |x| + C$$

$\frac{y}{x}$ $\frac{y}{x}$ $(\frac{y}{x})^2$

1.4 Exact O.D.E, Integrating Factor (Reduction to Exact) (9)

III Exact O.D.E

$$M(x,y) dx + N(x,y) dy = 0 \text{ ----- } (*)$$

If: $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$

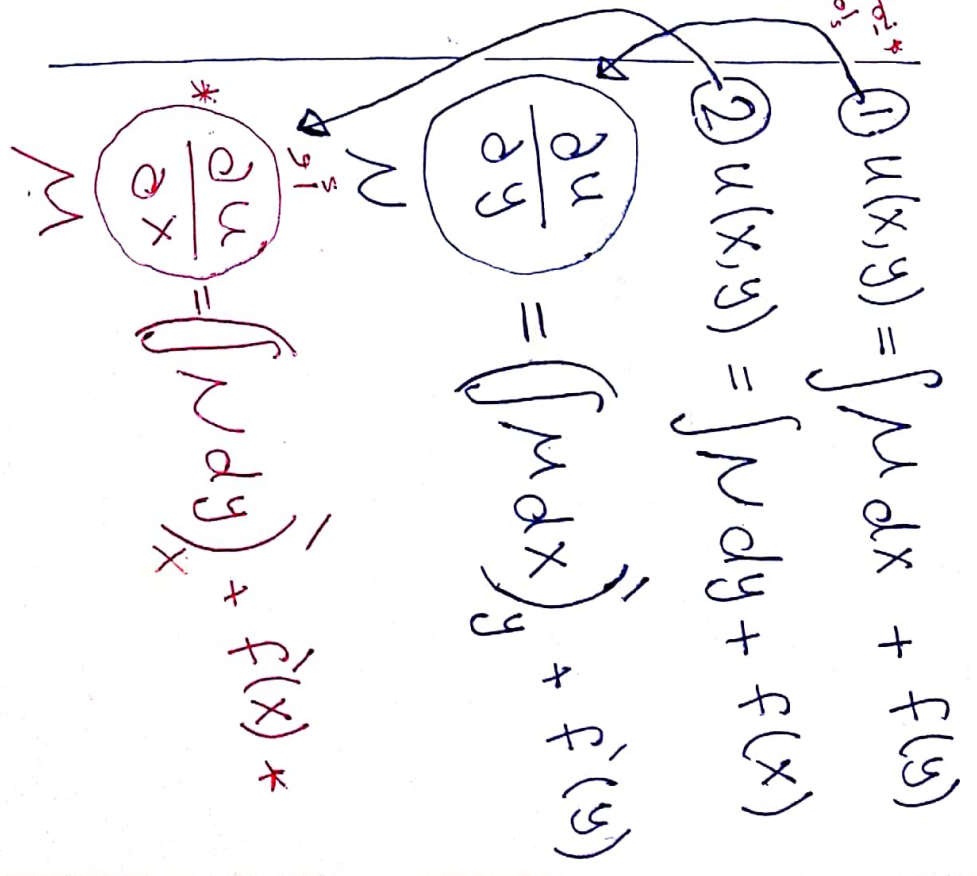
$$M_y = N_x$$

Exact، حلولك
 1) أو 2) باستخدام
 والجواب سيكون نفس*

$\Rightarrow (*)$ is Exact O.D.E

The general sol. of $(*)$ is $u(x,y) = C$

Recall $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy = 0 \\ M dx + N dy = 0 \\ M = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, N = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \end{array} \right.$



Ex $\underbrace{(1 - \sin(x) \tan(y))}_{M} dx + \underbrace{(\cos(x) \sec^2(y))}_{N} dy = 0$

$$M_y = -\sin(x) \sec^2(y)$$

$$N_x = -\sin(x) \sec^2(y) \Rightarrow \text{Exact}$$

Then sol:

$$u(x, y) = C$$

$$u(x, y) = \int (1 - \sin(x) \tan(y)) dx + f(y)$$

$$u(x, y) = x + \cos(x) \tan(y) + f(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \cos(x) \sec^2(y) + f'(y)$$

$$\cancel{\cos(x) \sec^2(y)} = \cos(x) \sec^2(y) + f'(y)$$

$$f'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow f(y) = C$$

$$u(x, y) = x + \cos(x) \tan(y) + C = C$$

$$u(x, y) = x + \cos(x) \tan(y) = C$$

$$x + \cos(x) \tan(y) = C$$

Ex $(2x \cos(y) + 3x^2y) dx + (x^3 - x^2 \sin(y) - y) dy = 0$

M N

$y(0) = 2$

$M_y = -2x \sin(y) + 3x^2$
 $N_x = 3x^2 - 2x \sin(y)$
 \Rightarrow Exact

The sol. $u(x,y) = C$

$u(x,y) = \int (2x \cos(y) + 3x^2y) dx + f(y)$

$u(x,y) = x^2 \cos(y) + x^3y + f'(y)$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -x^2 \sin(y) + x^3 + f'(y)$

~~$x^2 - x^2 \sin(y) - y = -x^2 \sin(y) + x^3 + f'(y)$~~

$f'(y) = -y \Rightarrow f(y) = -\frac{y^2}{2}$

$u(x,y) = x^2 \cos(y) + x^3y - \frac{y^2}{2} = C$

$0 + 0 - \frac{2^2}{2} = C$

$C = -2$

$x^2 \cos(y) + x^3y - \frac{y^2}{2} = -2$

2] Integrating Factor (Reduction to Exact)

Exactness: $F_y = M_x$ \Rightarrow $M_y \neq N_x$ \Rightarrow Non-Exact
 * $M_y = N_x$ \Rightarrow Exact
 * $M_y \neq N_x$ \Rightarrow Non-Exact

F is Integrating Factor I \Rightarrow IF is Exact

$$F M(x,y) dx + F N(x,y) dy = 0$$

Is Exact O.D.E

How to find F .

$$I] F(x) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \frac{N}{F(x)}$$

$$2) F(x) = e^{\int R(x) dx}$$

$$2] F(y) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \frac{M}{F(y)}$$

$$2) F(y) = e^{\int r(y) dy}$$

كيفية اختيار $F(x)$ أو $F(y)$ للحل
 نرى ما أظهره M_y من N_x يختار
 التي تتركها على ما هي N أو M - لكن يختار التي يسهل
 إيجادها مع رابط M مع $F(x)$ N مع $F(y)$
 * $M_y = N_x$ \Rightarrow Exact
 * $M_y \neq N_x$ \Rightarrow Non-Exact

ex solve!

$$M \leftarrow x^{-1} \cosh(y) dx + \sinh(y) dy = 0 \dots (*)$$

$$N_y = x^{-1} \sinh(y) \neq M_x = 0$$

non-Exact

$$F \Rightarrow R(x) = \frac{x^{-1} \sinh(y) - 0}{\sinh(y)} = \frac{x^{-1} \sinh(y)}{\sinh(y)} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$F(x) = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln x = x$$

Multiply (*) by x

$$\frac{\cosh(y)}{N} dx + x \sinh(y) dy = 0$$

$$M_y = \sinh(y) = N_x$$

Exact

$$N_x = \sinh(y)$$

$$u(x,y) = C$$

$$u(x,y) = \int \cosh(y) dx + f(y)$$

$$u(x,y) = x \cosh(y) + f(y) = x \sinh(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x \sinh(y) + f'(y) = x \sinh(y)$$

$$f'(y) = 0, f(y) = C$$

$$u(x,y) = x \cosh(y) = C$$

$$e^x \left(\underbrace{(3x^2y + y^2)}_M, \underbrace{(2x^3 + 3xy)}_N \right) dx + dy = 0 \dots (*)$$

$$M_y = 3x^2 + 2y \neq \text{non-Exact}$$

$$N_x = 6x^2 + 3y$$

$$F \Rightarrow R(y) = \frac{3x^2 + 2y - 6x^2 - 3y}{-3x^2y - y^2} = \frac{-3x^2 - y}{y(-3x^2 - y)} = \frac{1}{y}$$

$$F(y) = e^{\int \frac{1}{y} dy} = e^{\ln y} = y$$

$$M \otimes by \quad y$$

$$\underbrace{(3x^2y^2 + y^3)}_M dx + \underbrace{(2x^3y + 3xy^2)}_N dy = 0$$

$$M_y = 3x^2 \cdot 2y + 3y^2 = 6x^2y + 3y^2$$

$$N_x = 3x^2 \cdot 2y + 3y^2 = 6x^2y + 3y^2$$

$$u(x, y) = C$$

$$u(x, y) = \int (2x^3y + 3xy^2) dy + f(x)$$

$$u(x, y) = x^3y^2 + xy^3 + f(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \cancel{3x^2y^2} + y^3 + f'(x) = \cancel{3x^2y^2} + y^3$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = C$$

$$u(x, y) = x^3y^2 + xy^3 = C$$

$$x^3y^2 + xy^3 = C$$

1.5 First Order Linear O.D.E, Bernoulli D.E (Reduction to linear)

(14)

II First order linear O.D.E
 $y' + p(x)y = f(x)$

$f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow$ homo, sep
 $f(x) \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ 1st order, linear

$\int p(x) dx \cdot y = \int e^{\int p(x) dx} \cdot f(x) dx + C$

e^x $x y' + 2y = \sin x, x > 0$

$y' + \frac{2}{x}y = \frac{\sin x}{x}$

* ليحل معادلتى بيكونى
 * مينا بقصمة المتغيرات على x

$\int \frac{2}{x} dx \cdot y = \int e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + C$

$x^2 y = \int x \sin x dx + C$

* by parts

$x^2 y = -x \cos x + \sin x + C$

e^x $(1+x^2) dy + 4xy dx = (1+x^2)^{-2} dx$

$(1+x^2) y' + 4xy = (1+x^2)^{-2}$

* بقصمة المتغيرات على dx

$y' + \frac{4x}{1+x^2} y = \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^3} f(x)$

$\int \frac{4x}{1+x^2} dx \cdot y = \int e^{\int \frac{4x}{1+x^2} dx} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^3} dx + C$

$(1+x^2)^2 y = \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + C$

$(1+x^2)^2 y = \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + C$

$(1+x^2)^2 y = \tan^{-1}(x) + C$

Ex $y dx - (4y^2 - 2x) dy = 0$

* **بفحصية** المعادلة على dy اذا ضمت المعادلة على dx فانها اصل **غير معك**

* **بفحصية** المعادلة على y

$$x' - \frac{2}{y} x = 4y$$

* **نح طلب المعاملات** $P(x)$ و $Q(x)$

* $e^{\int P(x) dx} \cdot x = \int e^{\int P(x) dx} \cdot Q(x) dx$ **واصبغ اصل المعادلة على y**

$$e^{\int \frac{2}{y} dy} \cdot x = \int e^{\int \frac{2}{y} dy} \cdot 4y dy + C$$

$$y^2 x = \int y^2 \cdot 4y dy + C$$

$$y^2 x = \int 4y^3 dy + C$$

$$y^2 x = y^4 + C$$

Bernoulli D.E. (Reduction to linear) (15)

$$y' + P(x)y = f(x)y^n, n \neq 0, 1$$



$n=0$
 $y' + P(x)y = f(x)$

1st order, linear
تكون من طرية حها
بفحصية

$n=1$
 $y' + P(x)y = f(x)y$

$$y' = f(x)y - P(x)y$$

$$y' = (f(x) - P(x))y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = (f(x) - P(x))y$$

$$\frac{dy}{y} = (f(x) - P(x)) dx$$

sep

* let $u = y^{1-n}$

$$u' = \frac{du}{dx} = (1-n)y^{-n} y'$$

Multiply \otimes by $(1-n)y^{-n}$

ex: solve:

① $x^2 y' + 2xy = y^3$

$y' + \frac{2}{x}y = \frac{1}{x^2}y^3$ * Bern *

let $u = y^{1-3} = y^{-2}$

$u' = -2y^{-3} \cdot y'$

Multiply Ber by $-2y^{-3}$

$-2y^{-3}y' - \frac{4}{x}y^{-2} = -\frac{2}{x}$

$u' - \frac{4}{x}u = \left(\frac{-2}{x}\right)$ * 1st order Linear O.D.E *

$\int \frac{-4}{x} dx \cdot u = \int \frac{-4}{x} dx \cdot \frac{-2}{x} dx + C$

$\frac{u}{x^4} = \frac{2}{5x^5} + C$

$\frac{y^{-2}}{x^4} = \frac{2x^{-5}}{5} + C$

② $2xyy' + (x-1)y^2 = x^2e^x$

* بقیہ اعداد کے لیے 2xy کے ساتھ عمل کریں

$y' + \frac{x-1}{2x}y = \frac{x}{2}e^x y^{-1}$ * Bern *

let $u = y^{1-1} = y^2$

$u' = 2y \cdot y'$

Multiply Ber by $2y$

$2y \cdot y' + \frac{x-1}{2x}2y^2 = \frac{x}{2}e^x 2yy$

$u' + \frac{(x-1)}{x}u = \left(x e^x\right)$

$\int \frac{x-1}{x} dx \cdot u = \int \frac{x-1}{x} dx \cdot x e^x dx + C$

$\frac{e^x}{x} \cdot u = \int \frac{e^x}{x} x e^x dx + C$

$\frac{e^x}{x} \cdot u = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} + C = \frac{e^x}{x} y^2 = \frac{e^{2x}}{2} + C$

③ $x dx = (y - yx^2) dy$ sep

answer $\Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{2} = \frac{-1}{2} \ln|1-x^2| + C$

④ $6y^2 dx = x(2x^3 + y) dy$

* بقسمة المتغيرة على y واد *
 * اذا قسمت المتغيرة على dx فان اهل ان تزيد
 * معك *

$6y^2 x' = 2x^4 + xy$

* بقسمة المتغيرة على $6y^2$ *

$x' = \frac{x^4}{3y^2} + \frac{x}{6y}$

$x' - \frac{1}{6y} x = \frac{1}{3y^2} x^4$ * Ber *

* مع قلب المتغيرات طابع اهل *

$u = x^{1-4} = x^{-3}$

$u' = \frac{du}{dx} = -3x^{-4} x'$

* Multiply Ber by $-3x^{-4}$

$-3x^{-4} x' - -3x^{-4} \frac{x}{6y} = -3x^{-4} \frac{x^4}{3y^2}$

$-3x^{-4} x' + \frac{x^{-3}}{2y} = \frac{-3}{3y^2}$

$u' + \frac{1}{2y} u = \frac{-1}{y^2}$
 P(y) Q(y)

$\int \frac{1}{2y} dy \cdot u = \int \frac{1}{2y} dy \cdot \frac{-1}{y^2} dy + C$

$\frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot u = \int y^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy \cdot \frac{-1}{y^2} dy + C$

$\frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot u = 2y^{-\frac{1}{2}} + C$

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

Homework

Solve:

① $y' = (y + 4x)^2$

② $y' = (x + y - 2)^2$, $y(0) = 2$

CH1 Done

Ch2 2nd order linear O.D.E

2.1 Homogeneous ordinary D.E of 2nd order

① $y'' + y' + y = f(x)$

2nd order, linear
 if $f(x) = 0$ homo
 if $f(x) \neq 0$ non homo

$a(x)y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = f(x)$ ----- (*)

② If y is a sol. of (*) then cy is a sol. of (*)

③ If y_1, y_2 are sol's of (*) then $c_1y_1 + c_2y_2$ is sol. of (*) if

(*) is linear and homo

④ let y_1, y_2 2-sol's of (*)

if $\frac{y_1}{y_2} = C$, $y_1 = Cy_2$
 constant

y_1 and y_2 are linear dep.

or linear indep.
 another wise

ex ① $y_1 = e^x, y_2 = 2e^x,$

$\frac{e^x}{2e^x} = \frac{1}{2} = \text{constant}$

$\Rightarrow e^x, 2e^x$ are L. dep

② $y_1 = e^{2x}, y_2 = x e^{2x},$

$\frac{e^{2x}}{x e^{2x}} = \frac{1}{x} \neq C$

then $e^{2x}, x e^{2x}$ are L. Indep

Reduction of order
* تـبـطـيـق لـحـل 1، non-L 1، ولها نـوـيـنـة *

① $y'' = f(x, y) \Rightarrow y$ -missing

Let $u = y'$
 $u' = y''$

* مـيـسـبـة y-missing
* لأن 1 Eq لا تحتوي على y
* بعض آخر يمكن واستخدمها
* إذا كانت المعادلة لا تحتوي على y

ex $y'' + y' = 0$

y - missing

$u' + u = 0$ sep

$u' = -u$

$\frac{du}{dx} = -u \Rightarrow \int \frac{du}{u} = \int -dx$

$\ln|u| = -x + C$

$\ln y' = -x + C$

$y' = e^{-x+C} \Rightarrow y' = C e^{-x}$ sep

$\int dy = \int C e^{-x} dx$

$y = -C e^{-x} + C_1$

$\uparrow y_1$ $\uparrow y_2$

② هذا مثال على حل بـفـرـق
* حل من الـ missing-y
التي تبدأ لها في حالة
الـ non-L، لكن
يمكن حلها بالـ missing-y
* لأن الـ Eq لا تحتوي على y

② $y'' = f(y, y')$ X-missing

Let $u = y'$

* X-missing معتمداً على y و y' في Eq لا تحتوي على x

$$u' = y''$$

* بعضي آخر ممكن استعمالها
* x على x تحتوي على x لا تحتوي
Chain Rule

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{du}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dy} u$$

$$y y'' + (y')^2 = 0$$

X-missing

* Reduction of order
* 2nd, non-linear
* اجباري

$$u = y' \quad \text{و} \quad u' = y''$$

* وكان المعادلة x تحتوي على x ضاع تختم

$$u' = u \frac{du}{dy}$$

* X-missing

$$y u' + u^2 = 0$$

$$y (u du) + u^2 = 0$$

$$y \frac{du}{dy} = -u \quad \text{sep}$$

$$\frac{du}{u} = -\frac{dy}{y}$$

$$\ln u = -\ln y + C$$

$$u = \frac{C}{y} \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{C}{y} \quad \text{sep}$$

$$y dy = C dx \Rightarrow \frac{y^2}{2} = Cx + C_1$$

$$y^2 = Cx + C_1$$

$$y_1 \quad y_2$$

Consider $y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0$

بالإضافة
*
يجب عليه أن يكون بالأسفل
بجانب الخط الأول
فإنه يتجه إلى
الأسفل في كل مرة
ويعتقد

Given y_1 , we can find y_2
as follows $y_2 = y_1 \int \frac{e^{-\int P(x) dx}}{y_1^2} dx$

Ex $y'' - 4y' + 4y = 0$, $y_1 = e^{2x}$ find y_2 ??

$$y_2 = e^{2x} \int \frac{e^{-\int -4 dx}}{(e^{2x})^2} dx = e^{2x} \int \frac{e^{4x}}{e^{4x}} dx = e^{2x} \int 1 dx = e^{2x} x$$

2.2 Homo. linear. O.D.E with constant coefficients.

$$ay'' + by' + cy = 0 \dots (*)$$

The sol. $y = e^{rx}$

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0 \text{ quadratic eq.}$$

Characteristic eq.

1) $b^2 - 4ac > 0 \Rightarrow$ there are 2-distinct sol's

$$r_1 \neq r_2$$

then the sol of (*) \Rightarrow

$$y = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}$$

2) $b^2 - 4ac = 0 \Rightarrow$ was only one sol

$$r_1 = r_2 = r$$

then the sol of (*) \Rightarrow

$$y = C_1 e^{rx} + C_2 x e^{rx}$$

3) $b^2 - 4ac < 0 \Rightarrow$ has complex roots, $r = \lambda \pm i\mu$

* Real part *
* Imaginary part *

the sol of (*) \Rightarrow

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

1] Two distinct Roots, $r_1 \neq r_2$

ex $y'' - 2y' - 3y = 0$

$$r^2 - 2r - 3 = 0$$

$$(r + 1)(r - 3) = 0$$

$$r = -1, 3$$

fund sol = $\{ e^{-x}, e^{3x} \}$

$$y_g = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{3x}$$

ex $y'' + y' = 0$

$$r^2 + r = 0$$

$$r(r + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow r = 0, -1$$

$$y_g = C_1 e^{0x} + C_2 e^{-x}$$

$$= C_1 + C_2 e^{-x}$$

fund sol = $\{ 1, e^{-x} \}$

2] Equal Roots, $r_1 = r_2 = r$ (23)

ex $2y'' - 12y' + 18y = 0$

$$2r^2 - 12r + 18 = 0$$

$$r^2 - 6r + 9 = 0$$

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

$$r = 3, 3$$

$$y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 x e^{3x}$$

fund sol = $\{ e^{3x}, x e^{3x} \}$

ex Find the O.D.E

which was the e^{-2x}
sol: $y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$

$$r = -2, 3$$

$$r = 2, r = 3$$

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

$$r^2 + 2r - 3r - 6 = 0$$

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

$$y'' - y' - 6y = 0$$

ex Find O.D.E

which was the sol:

$$y = e^{2x} (C_1 + C_2 x)$$

$$r = 2, 2$$

$$(r - 2)^2 = 0$$

$$r^2 - 4r + 4 = 0$$

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

Complex (مركبة قسمة
الدرجة في صناديق
Complex 11)

$$r \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$r = \lambda \mp i\mu$$

real part \rightarrow λ
imaginary part \rightarrow $i\mu$

$$i = \sqrt{-1}$$

$$i^2 = -1, \quad \frac{1}{i} = -i$$

$$e^{(a+im)x}$$

$$e^{ax+imx} = e^{ax} e^{imx} = e^{ax} [\cos mx - i \sin mx]$$

Euler formula

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$$

[3] Complex Roots:

$$e^{ax} \quad y'' + y = 0$$

$$r^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$r = \mp \sqrt{-1} = \mp i$$

pure imaginary,
real part equal zero

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

$$= C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$$

$$e^{ax} \quad 2y'' + 2y' + 4y = 0$$

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

$$r^2 + r + 2 = 0$$

$$\frac{-1 \mp \sqrt{1-4(2)}}{2} = \frac{-1 \mp i\sqrt{7}}{2} \text{ complex}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{-\frac{1-i\sqrt{7}}{2}x} + C_2 e^{\frac{1+i\sqrt{7}}{2}x} \sin \frac{\sqrt{7}}{2}x$$

Ex $y'' + 9y = 0, y(0) = 1$
 $y'(0) = 3$

5

$r^2 + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm 3i$

$y = C_1 \cos 3x + C_2 \sin 3x$

$1 = C_1 \cos 0 + C_2 \sin 0$

$1 = C_1$

$y' = -3C_1 \sin 3x + 3C_2 \cos 3x$

$3 = -3C_1 \sin 0 + 3C_2 \cos 0$

$3 = 3C_2$

$C_2 = 1$

* $y = \cos 3x + \sin 3x$ *

Ex Find the 2nd O.D.E which has the sol

$y = C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x$

$r = 2i, -2i$

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

$r^2 + 2ir - 2ir + 4 = 0$

$r^2 + 4 = 0$

$y'' + 4y = 0$

2.5 Cauchy Euler O.D.E

$ax^2 y'' + bxy' + cy = 0$ C, E, E

$ax^2 y'' + bxy' + cy = 0$ الكلامة والى سببهم (14) كى يلى ونى فى CH3 *
 * $ax^2 y'' + bxy' + cy = 0$ الكلامة والى سببهم (14) كى يلى ونى فى CH3 *

$ar^2 + (b-a)r + c = 0$, Sol: $y = x^r$

Case I: $r_1 \neq r_2 \Rightarrow y = C_1 x^{r_1} + C_2 x^{r_2}$

Case II: $r_1 = r_2 = r \Rightarrow y = C_1 x^r + C_2 \ln x \cdot x^r$

Case III: $r = \lambda \pm i\mu \Rightarrow y = C_1 x^\lambda \cos(\mu \ln x) + C_2 x^\lambda \sin(\mu \ln x)$

EX

① $2x^2 y'' + 3xy' - y = 0$ C.E.E

$2r(r-1) + 3r - 1 = 0$

$2r^2 - 2r + 3r - 1 = 0$

$2r^2 + r - 1 = 0$

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

$\frac{-1-3}{4} = -1$

$\frac{-1+3}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$

$y = C_1 x^{-1} + C_2 x^{\frac{1}{2}}$

② $x^2 y'' - 3xy' + 4y = 0$ C.E.E

$r(r-1) - 3r + 4 = 0$

$r^2 - r - 3r + 4 = 0$

$r^2 - 4r + 4 = 0$

$r = 2, 2, y = C_1 x^2 + C_2 x^2 \ln x$

③ $x^2 y'' + 7xy' + 13y = 0$ C.E.E

$r(r-1) + 7r + 13 = 0$

$r^2 - r + 7r + 13 = 0$

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

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

$\frac{-6-4i}{2} =$

$\frac{-6+4i}{2} =$

$\frac{-3-2i}{2}$

$y = C_1 x^{-3} \cos(2 \ln x) + C_2 x^{-3} \sin(2 \ln x)$

④ $xy'' + 2y' = 0$

$x^2 y'' + 2xy' = 0$

$r(r-1) + 2r = r^2 - r + 2r = 0$

$r^2 + r = 0, r = 0, -1$

$y = C_1 x^0 + C_2 x^{-1} = C_1 + C_2 x^{-1}$

* x في المعادلة بـ x
* تحولت لـ C.E.E ، أوفى
* من استخراج المتكاملات

EX Q.E.E (26)

$x^2 y'' + xy' + y = 0, y(1) = 1, y'(1) = 1$

$r(r-1) + r + 1 = 0$

$r^2 - r + r + 1 = 0$

$r^2 + 1 = 0$

$r = \pm i$

$y = C_1 \cos \ln x + C_2 \sin \ln x$

$1 = C_1 \cos \ln 1 + C_2 \sin \ln 1$

$1 = C_1$

$y = \frac{1}{x} \sin \ln x + \frac{C_2}{x} \cos \ln x$

$1 = C_2 \cos \ln 1$

$1 = C_2$

EX Find the O.D.E which has the sol.

$$y = C_1 x^3 + C_2 x^2$$

$$r = 2, 3$$

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

$$r^2 - 2r - 3r + 6 = 0$$

$$r^2 - 5r + 6 = 0$$

$$r^2 - r - 4r + 6 = 0$$

$$r(r-1) - 4r + 6 = 0$$

$$x^2 y'' - 4xy' + 6y = 0$$

EX Find 2nd O.D.E which has the sol.

$$y = C_1 x^3 + C_2 x^3 \ln x \quad r = 3, 3$$

$$(r-3)(r-3) = 0, r^2 - 6r + 9 = 0$$

$$r^2 - r - 5r + 9 = 0$$

$$r(r-1) - 5r + 9 = 0$$

$$x^2 y'' - 5y' + 9y = 0$$

Wronskian:

$$W[y_1, y_2] = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix} = y_1 y_2' - y_2 y_1'$$

$W = 0 \Rightarrow y_1, y_2$ are linear dep

$W \neq 0 \Rightarrow y_1, y_2$ are linear indep

EX For F justify

$$W[y_1, y_2] = 4$$

Then y_1, y_2 are linear dep.

F, linear indep, $W \neq 0$

① $W = \begin{vmatrix} x^2 & x^3 \\ 2x & 3x^2 \end{vmatrix} = 3x^4 - 2x^4 = x^4 \neq 0$
Linear indep

② $W = \begin{vmatrix} \cosh x & \sinh x \\ \sinh x & \cosh x \end{vmatrix} = \cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1 \neq 0$, Linear indep

2.7 Non-homo. O.D.E

$$a(x)y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = f(x)$$

The sol. when $f(x) \neq 0$
 step 1 $\Rightarrow y_h \Rightarrow a(x)y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$
 Method of undetermined. $C-E-E \quad y = x^r$
 constant $y = e^{rx}$
 C-E-E $y = x^r$

homogenous solution
 particular solution
 Method of variation of parameter
 Wronskian
 C-E-E
 constant
 C-E-E
 y = x^r
 constant y = e^{rx}
 C-E-E y = x^r

step 2 $\Rightarrow y_p$
 variation of parameter.

particular solution
 Wronskian
 C-E-E
 constant
 C-E-E
 y = x^r
 constant y = e^{rx}
 C-E-E y = x^r

Method of undetermined Coeff

$y'' + p_1 y' + p_2 y = f(x)$
 * لايجاد *
 * y_p

$K e^{\delta x}$

$K X^n$
 $K X^2$
 $K X^3$
 poly

$K \sin wx$
 $K \cos wx$

$K e^{\delta x} \cos wx$
 $K e^{\delta x} \sin wx$
 $A e^{\delta x} \cos wx + B e^{\delta x} \sin wx$

اذا وجدت أنك في المعادلة غير
 الا حذرك ان المعادلة غير
 تلك على الطريقة الثانية *
 * $0 = f(x)$ بحط $w=0$
 * $y_p = y_1 + y_2 + \dots + y_n + y_p$
 * $f(x)$ للايجاد
 * y_p ثم الاضيق للايجاد قيم الثابتة *

y_p

$A e^{\delta x}$

$a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0$

$a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$

$a_3 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$

$A \cos wx + B \sin wx$

$e^x y'' - y = 2x^2 + 1$
 $y'' - y = 2x^2 + 1$

$y'' - y = 0$
 * $f(x)$ is poly $\Rightarrow y_p = \text{poly}$

$r^2 - 1 = 0$
 * $r = 1, -1$

$y_h = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$

$y_p = a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$
 $y_p' = 2a_2 x + a_1$
 $y_p'' = 2a_2$

* $f(x)$ is poly $\Rightarrow y_p = \text{poly}$
 * $r = 1, -1$
 * $y_p = a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0$
 * $y_p' = 2a_2 x + a_1$
 * $y_p'' = 2a_2$
 * بالتعويض بالمعادلة *

$2a_2 - (a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0) = 2x^2 + 1$

$-a_2 x^2 - a_1 x + 2a_2 - a_0 = 2x^2 + 1$

$2a_2 - a_0 = 1$
 $-a_1 = 0 \Rightarrow a_1 = 0$
 $-a_2 = 2 \Rightarrow a_2 = -2$
 $2a_2 - a_0 = 1 \Rightarrow a_0 = -5$
 $y_p = y_h + y_p = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - 2x^2 - 5$

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

① $y_h \Rightarrow y'' + y = 0$

$r^2 + 1 = 0$

$r = \pm i$

$y_h = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$

② $y_p = Ae^{3x}$

$y_p' = 3Ae^{3x}$

$y_p'' = 9Ae^{3x}$

$9Ae^{3x} + Ae^{3x} = 2e^{3x}$

$10A = 2 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{5}$

③ $y = y_h + y_p$
 $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{5}e^{3x}$

* ممكن في الامتحان يطلب منك إيجاد الـ form للـ y_p بمعنى آخر إيجاد الـ form للـ y_p فقط حينها عليك إيجاد الـ y_h أو y_p *

Ex $y'' - 4y = 2 \sin x$

① $y_h \Rightarrow r^2 - 4 = 0$

$r = -2, 2$

$y_h = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{2x}$

② $y_p = A \sin x + B \cos x$

$y_p' = A \cos x - B \sin x$

$y_p'' = -A \sin x - B \cos x$

$-A \sin x - B \cos x - 4A \sin x - 4B \cos x = 2 \sin x$

$= 2 \sin x$

$-5A \sin x - 5B \cos x = 2 \sin x$

* نلاحظ معاملات $\sin x$ و $\cos x$ *
 * $(\sin x \text{ مع } \sin x)$ و $(\cos x \text{ مع } \cos x)$ *
 * $(\sin x \text{ مع } \cos x)$ و $(\cos x \text{ مع } \sin x)$ *
 * $(\sin x \text{ مع } \sin x)$ و $(\cos x \text{ مع } \cos x)$ *
 * $(\sin x \text{ مع } \cos x)$ و $(\cos x \text{ مع } \sin x)$ *

$-5A = 2 \Rightarrow A = -\frac{2}{5}$

$-5B = 0 \Rightarrow B = 0$

③ $y = y_h + y_p$

$y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{2x} - \frac{2}{5} \sin x$

Ex $y'' - y = 2e^x$ (29)

① $y_h \Rightarrow r^2 - 1 = 0$

$r = -1, 1$

$y_h = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^x$

② $y_p = Ae^x \cdot x$

* هذا الخط موجود في الـ y_h لذا يجب ضرب x في الـ Ae^x من ان الـ x غير متكرر في الـ y_h واذ كان متكرر اهره x اخرى و $ممكن$ ان يتعطل الـ y_h *

$y_p = Ae^x + Ax^2 e^x$

$y_p' = Ae^x + A^2 x e^x + 2Ax e^x$

$= 2Ae^x + Ax^2 e^x$

$2Ae^x + Ax^2 e^x - Ae^x = 2e^x$

$2A = 2 \Rightarrow A = 1$

③ $y = y_h + y_p$

$y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^x + x e^x$

ex Determine the form of particular sol don't solve (30)

① $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 2e^x \sin x$

$y_h \Rightarrow r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0$
 $(r-1)(r-2) = 0$
 $r = 1, 2$

$y_h = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x}$

$y_p = e^x (A \cos x + B \sin x)$

$k e^{2x} \sin wx \rightarrow e^{2x} (A \cos wx + B \sin wx)$
 $k e^{2x} \cos wx \rightarrow e^{2x} (A \cos wx + B \sin wx)$

$k e^{2x} \cos wx \rightarrow e^{2x} (a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 x + a_0) \cos wx$
 $k e^{2x} \sin wx \rightarrow e^{2x} (b_n x^n + b_{n-1} x^{n-1} + \dots + b_1 x + b_0) \sin wx$

② $y'' + 2y' = x^4 - 2x^3 + 1 + x^2 e^{-2x} + \cos 2x$
 $y_h \Rightarrow r^2 + 2r = 0 \Rightarrow r(r+2) = 0, r = -2, 0$
 $y_h = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-2x}$

$y_p = (a_4 x^4 + a_3 x^3 + a_2 x^2 + a_1 x + a_0) \cdot x$
 $+ e^{-2x} (b_2 x^2 + b_1 x + b_0) \cdot x + A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x$

③ $y'' + 2y' + 2y = e^{-x} + 5e^{-x} \sin x + x^2 e^{-x} \sin x$

$y_h \Rightarrow r^2 + 2r + 2 = 0$
 $r = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-8}}{2} = \frac{-2 \pm 2i}{2} = -1 \pm i$

$y_h = C_1 e^{-x} \cos x + C_2 e^{-x} \sin x$

$y_p = A e^{-x} + e^{-x} (A_1 \cos x + A_2 \sin x) \cdot x$

$+ e^{-x} ((a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x + a_0) \cos x + (a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x + a_0) \sin x) \cdot x$

④ $8y'' - 6y' + y = 6 \cosh x$

$8y'' - 6y' + y = 6 \left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \right)$

$8y'' - 6y' + y = 3e^x + 3e^{-x}$

$y_h \Rightarrow 8r^2 - 6r + 1 = 0$
 $r = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36-4(8)}}{2(8)} = \frac{6 \pm 2}{16} = \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}$

$y_h = C_1 e^{\frac{1}{4}x} + C_2 e^{\frac{1}{2}x}$

$y_p = A e^{-x} + B e^{-x}$

2.10 solution by variation of parameters

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = r(x)$$

$$① y_h = C_1 y_1 + C_2 y_2$$

$$② W[y_1, y_2] = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= y_1 y_2' - y_2 y_1'$$

$$③ y_p = -y_1 \int \frac{y_2 r(x)}{W} dx + y_2 \int \frac{y_1 r(x)}{W} dx$$

حفظ صيغة الـ Wronskian
 الرتبة الأولى للقانون المتغير
 من C_1, C_2

كند أظن $r(x)$ موجب، إنك
 من أن معامل "ي" حايك 1 *

$$④ y_g = y_h + y_p$$

* حل المعادلة وكأنا
 * homo يعطها تاويك 0
 * حل المعادلة *
 * باستخدام Wronskian
 * ليحار $P(x)$

عند احد هذه الطريقة طائل من تصحيح
 نظري ادمي الشيخ بجزء لأنه سيكون دليلاً مختلفاً عن الـ y_1

$$\underline{\text{ex}} \quad y'' + y = \sec x$$

$$① y_h \Rightarrow r^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$r = \pm i$$

$$y_h = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$$

\uparrow y_1 \uparrow y_2

$$② W = \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x & \cos x \end{vmatrix} = \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$$

$$③ y_p = -\cos x \int \frac{\sin x \sec x}{1} dx + \sin x \int \frac{\cos x \sec x}{1} dx$$

$$y_p = -\cos x \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx + \sin x \int 1 dx$$

$$y_p = \cos x \ln |\cos x| + x \cdot \sin x$$

$$\text{Ex } x^2 y'' - 4x y' + 6y = 21x^{-4}$$

(32)

$$\textcircled{1} y_h \Rightarrow x^2 y'' - 4x y' + 6y = 0 \text{ C.E.E}$$

$$r(r-1) - 4r + 6 = 0$$

$$r^2 - r - 4r + 6 = 0$$

$$r^2 - 5r + 6 = 0$$

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

$$r = 2, 3$$

$$y_h = C_1 x^2 + C_2 x^3$$

$$\textcircled{2} W = \begin{vmatrix} x^2 & x^3 \\ 2x & 3x^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 3x^4 - 2x^4$$

$$= x^4$$

$$\textcircled{3} y_p = -x^2 \int \frac{x^3 \cdot 21x^{-6}}{x^4} dx + x^3 \int \frac{x^2 \cdot 21x^{-6}}{x^4} dx$$

* 1.501- y'' دوالو دىرئ 21x^{-6} دىرئ 21x^{-8} دىرئ r(x) *

$$y_p = -x^2 \int 21x^{-7} dx + x^3 \int 21x^{-8} dx$$

$$y_p = -x^2 \frac{21x^{-6}}{-6} + x^3 \frac{21x^{-7}}{-7}$$

$$y_p = \frac{21}{6} x^{-4} - \frac{21}{7} x^{-4}$$

$$y_p = \frac{1}{2} x^{-4}$$

$$y_g = y_h + y_p$$

$$y_g = C_1 x^2 + C_2 x^3 + \frac{1}{2} x^{-4}$$

ch 2 Done.

CH3 Higher order Linear O.D.E Characteristic equation

3.1/3.2 Homo Linear O.D.E

ex Solve:

① $y^{(4)} - y = 0$

sol $r^4 - 1 = 0$

$(r^2 - 1)(r^2 + 1) = 0$

$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + C_3 \cos x + C_4 \sin x$

② $y^{(5)} - 3y^{(4)} + 3y''' - y'' = 0$

sol $r^5 - 3r^4 + 3r^3 - r^2 = 0$
 $r^2(r^3 - 3r^2 + 3r - 1) = 0$

النتيجة كرتية ودرجاتها roots 2 roots 2 والـ 1 degree انفعال معها

$r^2(r^3 - 1) - 3r^2 + 3r = 0$
 $r^2((r-1)(r^2+r+1) - 3r(r-1)) = 0$

$r^2(r-1)(r^2+r+1) - 3r(r-1) = 0$

$r^2(r-1)(r^2-2r+1) = 0$
 $r^2(r-1)(r-1)^2 = 0$

$y = C_1 e^{0x} + C_2 x e^{0x} + C_3 e^{0x} + C_4 x e^x + C_5 x^2 e^x$

$= C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 e^x + C_4 x e^x + C_5 x^2 e^x$

③ $y^{(4)} + 2y'' + y = 0$

sol $r^4 + 2r^2 + 1 = 0$
 $(r^2 + 1)(r^2 + 1) = 0$

③③ $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + C_3 x \cos x + C_4 x \sin x$

$+ C_3 x \cos x + C_4 x \sin x$

④ $x^3 y''' - 3x^2 y'' + 6x y' - 6y = 0$

$r(r-1)(r-2) - 3r(r-1) + 6(r-1) = 0$

$r(r-1)(r-2) - 3r(r-1) + 6(r-1) = 0$
 $(r-1)(r(r-2) - 3r + 6) = 0$
 $= (r-1)(r^2 - 3r + 6) = 0$

$(r-1)(r-2)(r-3) = 0, r = 1, 2, 3$

حلها هو $y = C_1 x + C_2 x^2 + C_3 x^3$

$a_n x^n y^{(n)} + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_2 x^2 y'' + a_1 x y' + a_0 y = 0$

نوع المعادلة \rightarrow معادلة تفاضلية خطية متجانسة ذات معاملات متغيرة

\rightarrow لا حفظ رتبة المعادلة مساوي للأس x المتكروبي بها

$a_n r(r-1) \dots (r-(n-1)) + \dots + a_2 r(r-1) + a_1 r + a_0 = 0$

نوع المعادلة

Δ *معمول*

$3x^4 y^{(4)} + 2x^3 y^{(3)} + x^2 y'' + 7xy' + 4y = 0$

نوع المعادلة
 \rightarrow رتبة المعادلة \rightarrow رتبة المعادلة
 \rightarrow وفي باطنها من 0 حتى n
 \rightarrow يعطى أى أقل من رتبة المعادلة بدرجة n

$3(r-0)(r-1)(r-2)(r-3) + 2(r-0)(r-1)(r-2) + (r-0)(r-1) + 7(r-0) + 4 = 0$

رتبة المعادلة \rightarrow رتبة المعادلة \rightarrow رتبة المعادلة

\rightarrow إذا توقف عند $3-1=2$

\rightarrow إذا توقف عند $2-1=1$

\rightarrow إذا توقف عند $1-1=0$

$3r(r-1)(r-2)(r-3) + 2r(r-1)(r-2) + r(r-1) + 7r + 4 = 0$

$2x^2 y'' + 3xy' + y = 0$

$2(r-0)(r-1) + 3(r-0) + 1 = 0$

$2r(r-1) + 3r + 1 = 0$

نوع المعادلة \rightarrow معادلة تفاضلية خطية متجانسة ذات معاملات متغيرة

Ex Find the linear homo

O.D.E which has the following sol:

$$y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x + C_3 e^{-\frac{1}{2}x} \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} x$$

$$r = 1, -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i$$

$$(r-1) \left(r - \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i \right) \right) \left(r - \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i \right) \right) = 0$$

$$(r-1) \left(r^2 - r \left(-\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i \right) - r \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i \right) \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i \right) \right) = 0$$

$$(r-1)(r^2 + r + 1) = 0$$

$$r^3 + r^2 + r - r^2 - r - 1 = 0$$

$$r^3 - 1 = 0$$

$$y''' - y = 0$$

2] $y = C_1 x + C_2 x^2 + C_3 x^3 \mid Mx + C_3 x^3 \mid n^2 x$

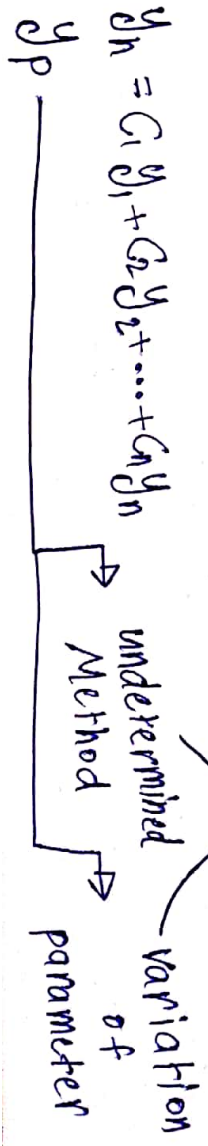
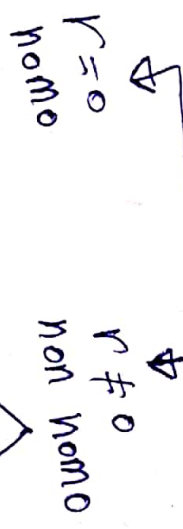
$r = 1, 1, 1$
 $(r-1)(r-1)(r-1) = 0 \Rightarrow (r^2 - 2r + 1)(r-1) = 0$
 $(r-1)(r-1)(r-1) = 0 \Rightarrow r(r-1)(r-2) + r - 1 = 0$
 $r^3 y''' + x^2 y'' - y = 0$

$r = 1, 1, 1$
 $(r-1)(r-1)(r-1) = 0 \Rightarrow (r^2 - 2r + 1)(r-1) = 0$
 $(r-1)(r-1)(r-1) = 0 \Rightarrow r(r-1)(r-2) + r - 1 = 0$
 $r^3 y''' + x^2 y'' - y = 0$

constant coefficient
 C.E. E.E
 constant coefficient
 C.E. E.E

3.3 Non-homo linear O.D.Es

$$P_n(x) y^{(n)} + P_{n-1}(x) y^{(n-1)} + \dots + P_1(x) y' + P_0(x) y = r(x)$$



$$① W[y_1, y_2, y_3] =$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ y_1' & y_2' & y_3' \\ y_1'' & y_2'' & y_3'' \end{vmatrix}$$

العمود الذي
يحتوي على
أكثر لطفه *
أعلى

$$W[x, x^2, x^3] = \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 & x^3 \\ 1 & 2x & 3x^2 \\ 0 & 2 & 6x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$x \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 3x^2 & -1 \\ 2 & 6x & 0 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} x^2 & x^3 \\ 2 & 6x \end{vmatrix} + 0 \begin{vmatrix} x^2 & x^3 \\ 2x & 3x^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$x(12x^2 - 6x^2) - 1(4x^3) = 6x^3 - 4x^3 = 2x^3$$

هل
يحتوي على
أكثر لطفه *
أعلى

$$② v(x) = \frac{25x^5}{x^3} = 25x^2$$

العمود الذي
يحتوي على
أكثر لطفه *
أعلى

$$③ W_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & x^2 & x^3 \\ 0 & 2x & 3x^2 \\ 1 & 2 & 6x \end{vmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} x^2 & x^3 \\ 2x & 3x^2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 3x^4 - 2x^4 = x^4$$

العمود الذي
يحتوي على
أكثر لطفه *
أعلى

$$W_2 = \begin{vmatrix} x & x^3 \\ 1 & 3x^2 \\ 0 & 6x \end{vmatrix} = -1 \begin{vmatrix} x & x^3 \\ 1 & 3x^2 \end{vmatrix} = -2x^3$$

لا يجارها فيها
يعمل نفس
الخطوات لإيجاد
الآن لكن الفرق
هنا أكثرنا
العمود الثاني *

$$W_3 = \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 \\ 1 & 2x \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} x & x^2 \\ 1 & 2x \end{vmatrix} = 2x^2 - x^2 = x^2$$

لا يجارها فيها
يعمل نفس
الخطوات لإيجاد
الآن لكن الفرق
هنا أكثرنا
العمود الثاني *

$$y_p = x \int \frac{x^4 \cdot 25x^2}{2x^3} dx + x^2 \int \frac{-2x^3 \cdot 25x^2}{2x^3} dx$$

$$+ x^3 \int \frac{x^2 \cdot 25x^2}{2x^3} dx$$

$$y_p = x \int \frac{25x^3}{2} dx + x^2 \int \frac{-25x^2}{1} dx + x^3 \int \frac{25x}{2} dx$$

$$y_p = x \left(\frac{25x^4}{8} + x^2 - \frac{25x^3}{3} + x^3 \frac{25x^2}{14} \right)$$

$$y_p = x^5 \left(\frac{25}{8} - \frac{25}{3} + \frac{25}{14} \right) = \frac{25}{214} x^5$$

Ex Solve:

$$y''' + y' = \sec x$$

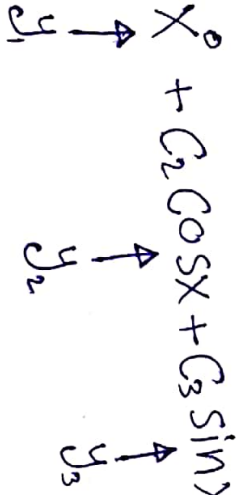
تغير في التفاضل
* Variation of Parameters

1: $y_h \Rightarrow r^3 + r = 0$

$$r(r^2 + 1) = 0$$

$$r = 0, \pm i$$

$$y_h = C_1 x^0 + C_2 \cos x + C_3 \sin x$$



$$y_p = y_1 \int \frac{w_1 r(x)}{w} dx + y_2 \int \frac{w_2 r(x)}{w} dx + y_3 \int \frac{w_3 r(x)}{w} dx$$

① $w[1, \cos x, \sin x] =$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cos x & \sin x \\ 0 & -\sin x & \cos x \\ 0 & -\cos x & -\sin x \end{vmatrix}$$

(39)

$$= 1 \begin{vmatrix} -\sin x & \cos x \\ -\cos x & -\sin x \end{vmatrix} = \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

② $r(x) = \sec x$

③ $w_1 = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & \cos x & \sin x \\ 0 & -\sin x & \cos x \\ 1 & -\cos x & -\sin x \end{vmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} \cos x & \sin x \\ -\sin x \end{vmatrix} = \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1$

$w_2 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \sin x & 1 \\ 0 & \cos x & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin x & 1 \end{vmatrix} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & \cos x \end{vmatrix} = -\cos x$

$w_3 = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & \cos x & 0 \\ 0 & -\sin x & 0 \\ 0 & -\cos x & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -\sin x \end{vmatrix} = -\sin x$

$$y_p = 1 \int \frac{1 \sec x}{1} dx + \cos x \int \frac{-\cos x \cdot \sec x}{1} dx + \sin x \int \frac{-\sin x \sec x}{1} dx$$

$$y_p = |\ln|\sec x + \tan x| - x \cos x + \sin x \ln \cos x$$

Ex Find linear 2nd O.D.E with constant Coefficients for which $y_1 = 1, y_2 = e^{-x}$ are sol. of associated homo eq and

$y_p = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x$ is particular sol. of non-homo

$$y_h \Rightarrow r = 0, -1 \Rightarrow r(r+1) = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 + r = 0$$

$$y'' + y' = 0 \text{ homo O.D.E}$$

$$y'' + y' = f(x) \Rightarrow \text{non-homo part}$$

$$y_p = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x$$
$$y_p' = x - 1$$
$$y_p'' = 1$$

$$1 + x - 1 = f(x)$$

$$x = f(x)$$

$$y'' + y' = x$$

Ch. 3 Done

Ch 7 Matrices

① Matrix

$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & \dots & a_{1m} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & \dots & \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & \dots & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$

* حرف Matrix
 * حرف Capital وللصغير ا لتي
 بالداخل يقصد الحرف لكن
 باد small منه و تم يتبع
 ذلك الحرف الا small
 وضع ال row في رقم column
 * order matrix

order = n x m
 number of rows
 number of columns

② Basic operations

III Scalar Multiplication

ex $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Find $2A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 6 \\ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$-\frac{1}{3}A = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & -\frac{2}{3} & -1 \\ -\frac{1}{3} & 0 & -\frac{1}{3} \end{bmatrix}$

② addition

* order
 * جمع في matrices
 * بعضا يجب ان تلك نفس ال order

ex let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$, $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -4 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$

$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1}$

Find $A + B = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -2 \\ 3 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$

* يجب ان نفس ال order
 فيمكنني جمع لكن لاحظ
 ان عملية الجمع تكون عنصر
 مع عنصر ايت a₁₁ مع b₁₁
 و a₁₂ مع b₁₂ و a₂₁ مع b₂₁
 و a₂₂ مع b₂₂

$A - B = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$B - A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & -6 \\ -3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$

* يجب ان نفس ال order
 فيمكنني طرح لكن لاحظ
 ان العملية تكون ايت عنصر
 مع عنصر كما بعض ال order

$A + C = \text{unde fined}$
 لاحظ ان كلا ال A و ال C ال order
 نفس ال order
 $A - C = \text{unde fined}$

[3] Multiplication

* ضرب Matrix مع Matrix أخرى

* لكي نستطيع ضرب Matrix مع Matrix أخرى هناك شرط يجب أن يتحقق أو لا

$$AB = [?]$$

Matrices A و B

* بالاضافة ان A و B ضربية فيجب ان يكون

Number of columns of A = number of rows of B

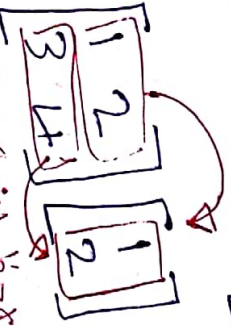
$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

rows of B

QX Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ 2×2

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} \quad 2 \times 1$$

Find $AB =$



$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 \\ 3 \times 1 + 4 \times 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

* order يكون rows و columns من A و B

* rows من A و columns من B

2 = A columns عدد و B rows عدد
و حفظ أيضا ان عدد rows من A *
عدد columns من B = 2 = B rows

B A = undefined

* لاحظ ان عدد columns من A = 2 و عدد rows من B = 1

عدد rows من A = 2 و عدد columns من B = 1
الضرب

$$AB \neq BA$$

* ليس من الضرورة ان تكون عملية الضرب تبديلية

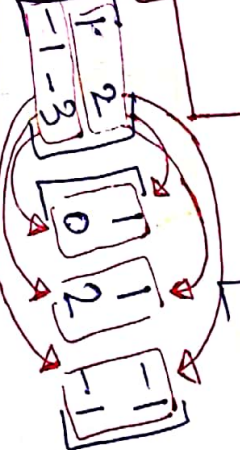
* ضرب Matrix مع أخرى

QX Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$ 2×2

عدد columns من A = 2 و عدد rows من B = 2

* لاحظ ان عدد rows من A = 2 و عدد columns من B = 2

Find $AB =$



$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 0 & 1 \times 1 + 2 \times 2 \\ -1 \times 1 + -3 \times 0 & -1 \times 1 + -3 \times 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 \\ -1 & -7 \end{bmatrix}$$

* لاحظ ان Matrix A و B يكون order من A و B
عدد rows من A و عدد columns من B
عدد columns من A و عدد rows من B
عدد rows من A و عدد columns من B = 2 = A rows
عدد columns من A و عدد rows من B = 2 = B columns

عدد rows من A و عدد columns من B
عدد columns من A و عدد rows من B
عدد rows من A و عدد columns من B = 2 = A rows
عدد columns من A و عدد rows من B = 2 = B columns

QX Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 5 & 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 6 & 1 & 4 & 1 \\ 3 & 7 & 6 & 7 & -1 \\ 4 & 1 & 1 & 6 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ 4×5

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 15 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 & 1 & 20 & 1 & 1 & -1 \\ -4 & 2 & 7 & 12 & 0 & 1 & 7 \\ 6 & 3 & 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 7 & 1 & 4 & 0 & 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

* لاحظ ان عملية الضرب ممكنة
* لاحظ ان عملية الضرب ممكنة
* لاحظ ان عملية الضرب ممكنة

عدد rows من A و عدد columns من B
عدد columns من A و عدد rows من B
عدد rows من A و عدد columns من B = 4 = A rows
عدد columns من A و عدد rows من B = 5 = B columns

If $C = AB$

Find C_{46} 6th column of B

$$C_{46} = [1 \ 1 \ 6 \ 0] \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 1 + 1 + 6 + 0 = 12$$

* لاحظ ان عملية الضرب ممكنة
* لاحظ ان عملية الضرب ممكنة
* لاحظ ان عملية الضرب ممكنة

عدد rows من A و عدد columns من B
عدد columns من A و عدد rows من B
عدد rows من A و عدد columns من B = 4 = A rows
عدد columns من A و عدد rows من B = 5 = B columns

14 Transpose of a Matrix

* هي عبارة عن تحويل كل صف في A Matrix إلى عمود أو تحويل كل عمود في A Matrix إلى صف *

ex let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

Find A^T

Transposition of A .

$A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 4 \\ 2 & 5 \\ 3 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$

3 square Matrix

* هي حالة خاصة من A Matrix يكون فيها
 ↳ Number of rows = Number of columns

* عدد A columns و A rows هي $N \times N$
 the order = $N \times N$

* عدد A rows و A columns، عدد A rows و A columns

ex

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 2}$

$D = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 6 \\ 3 & 5 & 7 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 3}$

$F = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -10 \end{bmatrix}_{1 \times 2}$

Find The square Matrices
sol A, B, E

$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}_{1 \times 1}$, $C = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}_{2 \times 1}$

13

III Identity Matrix

* هي A Matrix $n \times n$ square Matrix

A $n \times n$ Matrix

I_n $n \times n$ Matrix
 * I_n وهي A Matrix 2×2 ومعنى I_n order لا يتغير

$B I = I B = B$

* عند ضرب B مع I من يمين A order n فإن النتيجة لا تتغير تكون

A Main diagonal \Rightarrow

$i = j, i \neq j, i = j, i \neq j$

square Matrices يعني $n \times n$ A $n \times n$ square Matrices

ex Identity Matrix

$I_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$I_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$I_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$I_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

* عدد A rows و A columns الذي يوجد به العنصر 1 الذي يوجد به العنصر 1 الذي يوجد به العنصر 1

2] Diagonal Matrix

square matrix
 * square matrix
 * square matrix

$a_{ij} \neq 0, i = j$

$a_{ij} = 0, i \neq j$

ex $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$
 a_{11} a_{22}
 2x2

$B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 5 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -6 \end{bmatrix}$
 b_{11} b_{22} b_{33}
 3x3

$C = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
 c_{11} c_{22} c_{33} c_{44}
 4x4

3] Triangular Matrix

square matrix
 * square matrix
 * square matrix

upper lower
 * upper matrix
 * lower matrix

ex $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$
 upper

$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$
 lower

$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
 upper

$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
 lower

4] Inverse of Matrix

square matrix
 * square matrix
 * square matrix

1 $A^{-1}A = I = AA^{-1}, A = \begin{bmatrix} k & l \\ m & n \end{bmatrix}$
 2 $A^{-1}A = I = AA^{-1}, A = \begin{bmatrix} k & l \\ m & n \end{bmatrix}$
 3 $A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \begin{bmatrix} n & -l \\ -m & k \end{bmatrix}$

ex let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$, Find A^{-1}

$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{-2} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

If $\det A \neq 0$ then A has Inverse
 If $\det A = 0$ then A has no Inverse

ex $2x_1 + x_2 = 4$

Variable Matrix
 * Variable Matrix
 * Matrix

$AX = B$
 Coefficient + Constant Matrix

$A^{-1}AX = A^{-1}B$

$IX = A^{-1}B$
 $X = A^{-1}B$

$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

$x_1 = 1, x_2 = 2$

[5] adjoint Matrix

Inverse, adjoint Matrix 2x2, 3x3

Inverse, adjoint Matrix 2x2, 3x3

* Matrix 3x3

Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} \end{bmatrix}$

adjoint of $A = \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix}$

adjoint Matrix * Capital by

adjoint Matrix

$A_{11} = +$
 $A_{12} = -$
 $A_{13} = +$

$A_{11} = +$
 $A_{12} = -$
 $A_{13} = +$

حاصل عناصر بالعمود
 الى الصف 1 و الصف 2 و الصف 3
 الى الصف 1 و الصف 2 و الصف 3
 الى الصف 1 و الصف 2 و الصف 3

جميع عناصر adjoint Matrix

$A_{33} = +$
 $A_{21} \quad A_{22}$

جميع عناصر adjoint Matrix

Matrix A inverse Matrix 3x3

$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} [\text{adj } A]^T$

$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{\det A} \begin{bmatrix} A_{11} & A_{12} & A_{13} \\ A_{21} & A_{22} & A_{23} \\ A_{31} & A_{32} & A_{33} \end{bmatrix}^T$

ex let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

Find A^{-1}

$\det A = 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} + 1 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$

$= 1(2-3) - 2(2-1) + 1(3-1)$

$= -1 - 2 + 2 = -1$

2. adjoint Matrix

$$A_{11} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = +(2-3) = -1$$

$$A_{12} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -(2-1) = -1$$

$$A_{13} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = +(3-1) = +2$$

$$A_{21} = - \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = -(4-3) = -1$$

$$A_{22} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = +(2-1) = +1$$

$$A_{23} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \end{vmatrix} = -(3-2) = -1$$

$$A_{31} = + \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = +(2-1) = +1$$

$$A_{32} = - \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -(1-1) = 0$$

$$A_{33} = + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = +(1-2) = -1$$

adj. A =

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -1 & -1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 2 & -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 0 \\ -2 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Properties of det A_{n x n}

تأثير على القيمة من square و square matrices
 و تأثر نتائج square matrices
 و square و rows det و
 matrices

1 det A⁻¹ = 1/det A

2 det A^T = det A

3 det (AB) = det A det B

4 det (A^m) = (det A)^m

5 det (kA) = k^m (det A)

* constant
 * square و rows و columns و square و columns و square matrix

6 Let

عملية الجعجوع وانظر
على row أو على column
لك تتذكر على row det
مسطر أن لا تجعل هذه العملية
row أو column يذهب إلى 0

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = k_1$$

then

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d-3 & e-3 & f-3 \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = k_1$$

مختلاً لو طرحنا 3 من
ال row الاخرى فان
ال det لن يتأثر *

8 Let

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = k_1$$

⇒

$$\begin{vmatrix} d & e & f \\ a & b & c \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = (-1)k_1$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} g & h & i \\ a & b & c \\ d & e & f \end{vmatrix} = (-1)(-1)k_1 = k_1$$

إذا انا صحت
ببديل row
مع row آخر
columns مع
column آخر فان
det يتغير
ب -1 (نفس الجوانب
التي يتغير بها)

نحننا بتبديلنا لدا
مترينا ب -1 مرتين *

7 Let

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = k_1$$

and B = Multiply the 2nd
row of $\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix}$ by k

then find det B.

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ kd & ke & kf \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix}$$

⇒ B = k₁
بما ضربنا row 2
ب k ال row الثاني *

$$\begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det B = k$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ g & h & i \end{vmatrix} = k k_1$$

9 $\det(\text{diagonal Matrix}) = \prod_{i=1}^n a_{ii}$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) 6 = -3$$

حاصل ضرب
الأعداد الموجودة في القطر *

ex Let $\det(A_{5 \times 5}) = -4$

$\det(B_{5 \times 5}) = 2$

$\det(C_{2 \times 2}) = -3$

Find:

[1] $|A^{-1}| = \frac{1}{|A|} = -\frac{1}{4}$

[2] $\det(A^{-1} B^{-1} A^T)$

$= \det A^{-1} \cdot \det B^{-1} \cdot \det A^T$

$= \frac{1}{\det A} \cdot \frac{1}{\det B} \cdot \det A$

$= \frac{1}{-4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot -4$

$= \frac{1}{2}$

[3] $\det(C^T) = \det C = -3$

[4] $\det(3C) = 3^2 \times -3 = -27$ (148)

[5] If Multiply the 2nd row of A by 3 and the 4th row of B by 2 Find.

$\det(A^* B^*) = \det A^* \det B^*$

$= 3 \det A \cdot 2 \det B = 3(-4) \cdot 2(2)$

$= -48$

row 1 ضربت بـ 3
 * 3 من A
 * 2 من B
 row 4 ضربت بـ 2
 * 2 من B
 * 3 من A
 * 2 من B
 * 3 من A
 * 2 من B
 * 3 من A
 * 2 من B

[6] $\begin{vmatrix} a_{15} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} & a_{11} \\ a_{25} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} & a_{21} \\ a_{35} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} & a_{31} \\ a_{45} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} & a_{41} \\ a_{55} & a_{52} & a_{53} & a_{54} & a_{51} \end{vmatrix}$

$= -\det A$
 $= (-)(-4) = 4$

* 8 خط انه في التبدل بين
 * 5 و 1 في A
 * 5 و 1 في A
 * 5 و 1 في A

[7] $\det(C^3) = (\det C)^3 = (-3)^3 = -27$

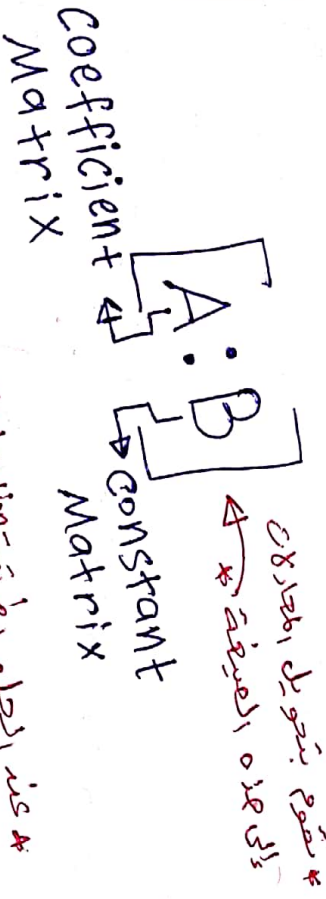
* نعلمنا سابقاً كيف نجد حل لـ system معين مكون من معادلتين باستخدام Inverse Matrix، أما الآن فنستخدم طرق أخرى لحل system معين مكون من أكثر من ثلاث معادلات *

① Gauss Elimination

ex $x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 9$

$8x_2 + 6x_3 = -6$

$-2x_1 + 4x_2 - 6x_3 = 40$



* عند الحل بطريقة elimination Gauss فإن النتائج ستكون إما unique sol. أو infinitely many sol. أو no sol. وشرح كل حالة في مثال آخر

يجب تحويل كل الأرقام إلى نفس القطر 0

1	-1	9
0	8	-6
-2	4	40

⇒ augmented Matrix

الصف الأول هو التحويل إلى القطر 0

* سوف نستخدم طريقة ضرب ميعادلات معين برقم وكذا جعله مع صف آخر صفرين أيضاً بقرم فإن أرقام الأرقام التي تقع تحت القطر تصبح صفراً وهكذا حتى أصل إلى صفري *

هنا الرقم جارم

R_1	1	1	-1	9
R_2	0	8	6	-6
R_3	-2	4	-6	40

لاحظ أن

$2R_1 + R_3 \rightarrow$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 9 \\ 0 & 8 & 6 & -6 \\ 0 & -2 & -8 & 58 \end{array} \right]$$

* لاحظ أنه إذا أننا
 بـ R_1 و R_3 و R_2 بـ 2
 ثم جمعنا R_1 على R_3
 -2 - التي كانت في
 R_3 تصبح 0 *

* لكن عند القيام بهذه
 العملية R_3 على R_2 كامل *
 سطر R_3 على R_2 كامل *

* ينبغي هذا R_3 *
 (6) \rightarrow

$-6R_2 + 8R_3 \rightarrow$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 9 \\ 0 & 8 & 6 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 & 500 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc|c} 1 & 1 & -1 & 9 \\ 0 & 8 & 6 & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & -10 & 500 \end{array} \right]$$

upper triangle

* الآن نجد حلول
 هذه المعادلات *

$-100X_3 = 500$

$X_3 = -5$

$8X_2 + 6X_3 = -6 \Rightarrow 8X_2 = 24 \Rightarrow X_2 = 3$

$X_1 + X_2 - X_3 = 9 \Rightarrow X_1 = 1$

* بما أننا استطعنا إيجاد قيم X_1 و X_2 و X_3
 فنقول أن هذا $system$ له unique sol. *

* لاحظ أنه إذا أننا بـ R_2 و R_3 بـ 6
 ثم جمعنا مع R_3 بـ 8
 R_3 في R_2 تصبح 0 *
 لكن عند القيام بهذه العملية R_3
 سطر R_3 على R_2 كامل *

Ex

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & | & \\ \hline 2 & 4 & 1 & | & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & -2 & | & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 6 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$R_1 + 2R_2 \rightarrow$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & -3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 8 & -4 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$2R_1 - R_3 \rightarrow$

$4R_2 - 3R_3 \rightarrow$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 4 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 6 & -3 & | & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$x_3 = 0$

x_3 أي قيمة لا تتحقق المعادلة

$x_3 = t : t \in \mathbb{R}$

$6x_2 - 3t = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = \frac{1}{2}t$

$2x_1 + 4(\frac{1}{2}t) + t = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 = -\frac{3}{2}t$

Ex

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 & | & \\ \hline 3 & 2 & 1 & | & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & | & 0 \\ 6 & 2 & 4 & | & 6 \end{bmatrix}$$

$2R_1 + 3R_2 \rightarrow$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & | & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & | & -6 \\ 0 & -2 & 2 & | & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$-2R_1 + R_3 \rightarrow$

$-2R_2 + R_3 \rightarrow$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 & 1 & | & 3 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & | & -6 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & | & 12 \end{bmatrix}$$

$0x_3 = 12$

x_3 أي قيمة لا تتحقق المعادلة

x_3 أي قيمة لا تتحقق المعادلة

ex

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & | & 4 \\ 3 & -2 & a & | & 14 \\ 2 & -4 & a & | & b \end{bmatrix}$$

لا يمكن
العثور على
الحل

Find the values of a and b such that:

- ① has unique sol.
- ② has infinitely many sol.
- ③ has no sol

$-3R_1 + R_2 \rightarrow$
 $-2R_1 + R_3 \rightarrow$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & | & 2 \\ 0 & -2 & -4+a & | & -8+b \end{bmatrix}$$

أوجه
تحت
مخبر
بالشكل
التي
تسمى
مخبر
أعلى
مخبر

⑤2

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2 & | & 4 \\ 0 & 1 & 3 & | & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 2+a & | & -4+b \end{bmatrix}$$

$2R_2 + R_3 \rightarrow$

① has unique sol.

لا يمكن
أن يكون
هذا
نظام
معادلات
له
حل
فريد
وإن
كان
له
حل
فريد
فإن
يجب
أن
يكون
الحد
الثالث
صفرًا
أي
 $2+a=0$
وأيضاً
يجب
أن
يكون
الحد
الثالث
غير
صفرًا
أي
 $-4+b \neq 0$

$2+a \neq 0$
 $a \neq -2$
 $a \in \mathbb{R}$
 $b \in \mathbb{R}$

② has infinitely many sol

لا يمكن
أن يكون
هذا
نظام
معادلات
له
حل
فريد
وإن
كان
له
حل
فريد
فإن
يجب
أن
يكون
الحد
الثالث
صفرًا
أي
 $2+a=0$
وأيضاً
يجب
أن
يكون
الحد
الثالث
غير
صفرًا
أي
 $-4+b \neq 0$

$2+a=0 \wedge -4+b=0 \Rightarrow a=-2 \wedge b=4$

③ has no sol

$2+a=0 \wedge -4+b \neq 0 \Rightarrow a=-2 \wedge b \neq 4$

② Cramers Rule

Matrix A 2x2

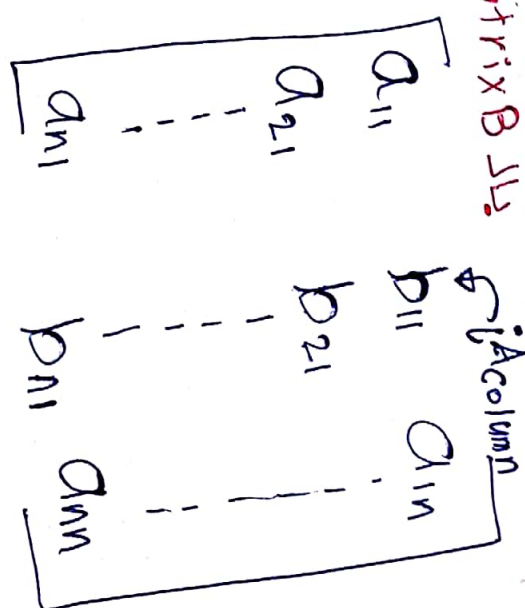
$$A \cdot X = B$$

Matrix B 2x1

$$X_i = \frac{\det A_i}{\det A}$$

A Matrix
 Matrix B 2x1
 Matrix A 2x2

$$A_i =$$



Ex $2x_1 + 3x_2 = -1$
 $2x_1 - x_2 = 3$

Matrix A 2x2
 Matrix B 2x1
 Matrix A_i 2x2

$$x_1 = \frac{\det A_1}{\det A} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -1 & 3 \\ 3 & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{1-9}{-2-6} = 1$$

$$x_2 = \frac{\det A_2}{\det A} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ 2 & 3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & -1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{6+2}{-2-6} = -1$$

If $A^{-1} = A$, Find $\det A$

If A was Inverse.

$$A^2 = A$$

$$\det A^2 = \det A \Rightarrow (\det A)^2 = \det A$$

$$(\det A)^2 - \det A = 0 \Rightarrow \det A(\det A - 1) = 0$$

$$\det A = 0, \det A = 1$$

but A has Inverse so, $\det A = 1$

Matrix A 2x2
 Matrix B 2x1
 Matrix A_i 2x2

Ex

$$x_1 + x_2 - x_3 = 9$$

$$+ 8x_2 + 6x_3 = -6$$

$$-2x_1 + 4x_2 - 6x_3 = 40$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 8 & 6 \\ -2 & 4 & -6 \end{bmatrix}, B = \begin{bmatrix} 9 \\ -6 \\ 40 \end{bmatrix}$$

(54)

Find the value of x_1 using Cramer's Rule

A is 1×1 rows column Δ_1 is 1×1 line Δ_1
 $\Delta_1 \rightarrow$ 1×1 line Δ_1

$$x_1 = \frac{\det A_1}{\det A}$$

$$= \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 9 & 1 & -1 \\ -6 & 8 & 6 \\ 40 & 4 & -6 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 8 & 6 \\ -2 & 4 & -6 \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$= \frac{9 \begin{vmatrix} 8 & 6 \\ 4 & -6 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 6 \\ 40 & -6 \end{vmatrix} - 1 \begin{vmatrix} -6 & 6 \\ 40 & 4 \end{vmatrix}}{1 \begin{vmatrix} 2 & 6 \\ 4 & -6 \end{vmatrix} - 0 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 4 & -6 \end{vmatrix} - 2 \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 8 & 6 \end{vmatrix}}$$

$$= \frac{-648 + 204 + 344}{-72 - 28} = \frac{-100}{-100} = 1$$

eigen values and eigen vectors

$$AX = \lambda X$$

λ eigen value
 X scalar
 $X \neq 0$

Matrix

$$AX - \lambda X = 0$$

λ scalar
 $X \neq 0$

$$(A - \lambda I)X = 0 \Rightarrow X \neq 0 \Rightarrow X \text{ is eigen vector}$$

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0$$

ex find eigen values and eigen vectors

for $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$

من أجل أن يكون λ قيمة مميزة لـ A يجب أن يكون $|A - \lambda I| = 0$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 3 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 3 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$X^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(1-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) - 3 = 0$$

$$-1-\lambda + \lambda^2 - 3 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda = \pm 2$$

eigen values

في $\lambda = 2$ eigen vector

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1-2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1-2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases} -1x_1 + 1x_2 = 0 \\ 3x_1 - 3x_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$x_2 = x_1$$

$$\text{let } x_1 = 1$$

$$x_2 = 1$$

$$X^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Vector 0 ذلك ينبغي أن يكون غير متساوي 0

* في هذا التماثل يقوم بطلب system معين لكنه يحتوي على متعة و مستخدم في اهل و eigen values

(-2) \Rightarrow eigen vector λ

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1+2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1+2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$3x_1 + x_2 = 0$

$x_2 = -3x_1$

Let $x_1 = 1 \Rightarrow$

$x_2 = -3$

$x^{(-2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$

Ch.7 Done

CVL4 Systems

ex Solve Find the sol

$$\begin{cases} y_1' = y_1 + y_2 \\ y_2' = 3y_1 - y_2 \end{cases}$$

نحل النظام هذا من معادلات y_1 و y_2 \Rightarrow system of eq. \Rightarrow يحوي على متعة \Rightarrow λ eigen values

$$y' = \begin{bmatrix} y_1' \\ y_2' \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

* Matrix A λ

III eigen values

$|A - \lambda I| = 0$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 3 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 \\ 3 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$(1-\lambda)(-1-\lambda) - 3 = 0$
 $\lambda^2 - 4 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm 2$

II eigen vectors

$x^{(2)} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1-2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1-2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\Rightarrow -x_1 + x_2 = 0$
 $x_2 = x_1$
 $x^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$x_1 = 1 \Rightarrow x_2 = 1 \Rightarrow x^{(2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$x^{(-2)} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1+2 & 1 \\ 3 & -1+2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$
 $\Rightarrow 3x_1 + x_2 = 0$
 $x_2 = -3x_1$
 $x_1 = 1 \Rightarrow x_2 = -3 \Rightarrow x^{(-2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \end{bmatrix}$

$$(A - \lambda I) \vec{v} = X^{(3)}$$

$$(A - \lambda I) \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_1 + v_2 = 1$$

$$v_2 = 1 - v_1$$

$$v_1 = 0 \Rightarrow$$

بنايها يا اختيار، يعني ان 0 لي
لا 0 لي كذا التعريف
لا 0 لي بنتيج 0
* Vector

$$v_2 = 1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ 1 - v_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v_1 \\ v_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \vec{v} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_h = C_1 e^{\lambda t} X^{(1)} + C_2 e^{\lambda t} (X^{(2)} t + \vec{v})$$

$$y_h = C_1 e^{3t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + C_2 e^{3t} (\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} t + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix})$$

* repeated λ يعني اننا نحتاج ان نزيد t في $X^{(2)}$

Solve $y = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} y$

II eigen values

$$|A - \lambda I| = 0$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -1-\lambda & 1 \\ -1 & -1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

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

$$\text{complex } \lambda = -1 \pm i$$

III eigen vectors

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ -1-i \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow X$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1-i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i & 1 \\ -1 & -1-i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$ix_1 + x_2 = 0 \Rightarrow x_2 = -ix_1$$

$$x_1 = 1 \Rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(-1+i) \Rightarrow X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1-i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ -1 & -1-i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow -ix_1 + x_2 = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} i & 1 \\ -1 & -1-i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow x_2 = ix_1$$

$x_1 = 1 \Rightarrow x_2 = i$
complex λ يعني اننا نحتاج ان نزيد t في $X^{(2)}$
eigen vector

$y_h = C_1 e^{\lambda t} X^{(1)} + C_2 e^{\lambda t} (X^{(2)} t + \vec{v})$
* repeated λ يعني اننا نحتاج ان نزيد t في $X^{(2)}$

$$y_h = C_1 e^{(-1-i)t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix} + C_2 e^{(-1+i)t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1-i \end{bmatrix}$$

Solve

$$y' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix} y$$

[I] eigen values

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 2 \\ -2 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(1-\lambda)^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$1-\lambda = \pm 2i$$

$$\lambda = -1 \mp 2i$$

[2] eigen vectors

$$(1+2i) X \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1-(1+2i) & 2 \\ -2 & 1-(1+2i) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2i & 2 \\ -2 & -2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$-2ix_1 + 2x_2 = 0$$

$$x_2 = ix_1$$

$$\text{let } x_1 = 1$$

$$x_2 = i$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(1-2i) X \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1-(1-2i) & 2 \\ -2 & 1-(1-2i) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2i & 2 \\ -2 & 2i \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$2ix_1 + 2x_2 = 0$$

$$x_2 = -ix_1$$

$$\text{let } x_1 = 1$$

$$x_2 = -i$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_h = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} x^{\lambda_1} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 t} x^{\lambda_2}$$

$$y_h = C_1 e^{(1+2i)t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix} + C_2 e^{(1-2i)t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix}$$

(59)

لاحظ أن λ_1 و λ_2 eigen vector $(1+2i)$ و $(1-2i)$ هي $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ i \end{bmatrix}$ و $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{bmatrix}$ لاحظ أن الفرق الوحيد هو أن معامل λ عربي $\lambda - 1$ \downarrow

2] $G(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} t^2 + \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} t + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$ من

* كتيبات $G(t)$ على صورة متجهية و بعضنا كل من
متجهات t^2 و متجهات t و $constant$ في

و يجب أن 1 و $G(t)$ و $Polynomial$ من الدرجة الثانية فإن
و $Polynomial$ من نفس جيبه، $Polynomial$ من الدرجة
الثانية لكن المعاملات ستكون
* Column Vector

* متجه t^2 و
متجه t و
و $constant$ ،
* و C

$y_p = \vec{A} t^2 + \vec{B} t + \vec{C} \Rightarrow \vec{A} = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\vec{B} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}$, $\vec{C} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$y_p = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} t^2 + \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} t + \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow y_p = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 t^2 \\ a_2 t^2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} b_1 t \\ b_2 t \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix}$

* لاحظ أن 2×1 order
تسببنا جمع *
و 2×1

$y_p = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 t^2 + b_1 t + c_1 \\ a_2 t^2 + b_2 t + c_2 \end{bmatrix}$

$y_p' = 2\vec{A}t + \vec{B} \Rightarrow 2\vec{A}t + \vec{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 t^2 + b_1 t + c_1 \\ a_2 t^2 + b_2 t + c_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} t^2 + \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} t + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$2\vec{A}t + \vec{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -4 \\ -3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_1 t^2 + b_1 t + c_1 \\ a_2 t^2 + b_2 t + c_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} t^2 + \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} t + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$

$\begin{bmatrix} 2a_1 \\ 2a_2 \end{bmatrix} t + \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2(a_1 t^2 + b_1 t + c_1) - 4(a_2 t^2 + b_2 t + c_2) \\ (a_1 t^2 + b_1 t + c_1) - 3(a_2 t^2 + b_2 t + c_2) \end{bmatrix}$

* يجب تبسيطها في تجربتها *

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2a_1 \\ 2a_2 \end{bmatrix} t + \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2a_1 - 4a_2 \\ a_1 - 3a_2 \end{bmatrix} t^2 + \begin{bmatrix} 2b_1 - 4b_2 \\ b_1 - 3b_2 \end{bmatrix} t + \begin{bmatrix} 2c_1 - 4c_2 \\ c_1 - 3c_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} t^2 + \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 9 \end{bmatrix} t + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

* t^2 equate

$$2a_1 - 4a_2 + 2 = 0$$

$$a_1 - 3a_2 + 1 = 0$$

$$2a_1 - 4a_2 + 2 = 0$$

$$-2a_1 + 6a_2 - 2 = 0$$

$$2a_2 = 0$$

$$a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow 2a_1 + 2 = 0$$

$$a_1 = -1$$

$$\vec{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

* t equate

$$2b_1 - 4b_2 + 10 = 2a_1$$

$$b_1 - 3b_2 + 9 = 2a_2$$

$$2b_1 - 4b_2 + 10 = -2$$

$$-2b_1 + 6b_2 - 18 = 0$$

$$2b_2 = 6$$

$$b_2 = 3 \Rightarrow 2b_1 - 4(3) + 10 = -2$$

$$2b_1 - 12 + 10 = -2$$

$$2b_1 - 2 = -2$$

$$b_1 = 0$$

$$\vec{B} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

* Constant

$$2c_1 - 4c_2 + 0 = 0$$

$$c_1 - 3c_2 + 3 = 0$$

$$2c_1 - 4c_2 = 0$$

$$-2c_1 + 6c_2 = 0$$

$$2c_2 = 0 \Rightarrow c_2 = 0$$

$$2c_1 = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$$

$$\vec{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_p = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} t^2 + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} t + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_g = y_h + y_p$$

Solve Find the form of y_p

$$y' = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} y + \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} e^{-2t}$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} -3-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(-3-\lambda)^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$-3-\lambda = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = -4$$

$$-3-\lambda = -1 \Rightarrow \lambda = -2$$

$$X^{(-4)} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$x_1 + x_2 = 0$$

$$x_2 = -x_1$$

$$x_1 = 1$$

$$x_2 = -1$$

$$X^{(-4)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X^{(-2)} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} -x_1 + x_2 = 0 \\ x_2 = x_1 \\ x_1 = 1 \\ x_2 = 1 \end{matrix} \quad (63)$$

$$X^{(-2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_h = C_1 e^{-4t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} + C_2 e^{-2t} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_p = \vec{u} e^{-2t} + \vec{v} e^{-2t}$$

لكن لاحظ انه متكرر
في ال y_h لذا يصحح عليه ان
* $\vec{v} e^{-2t}$ $\vec{u} e^{-2t}$ $\vec{v} e^{-2t}$ $\vec{u} e^{-2t}$
من جنسه لكن مضروب
ب t اي $\vec{u} e^{-2t} t$
ظان ان ال y_p سيكون
في ال y_h ان ال (64)

② Variation of parameters

$$\text{Solve } y' = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 \end{bmatrix} y + \begin{bmatrix} -6 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix} e^{-2t}$$

$$G(t)$$

$$\det(A - \lambda I) = \begin{vmatrix} -3-\lambda & 1 \\ 1 & -3-\lambda \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

$$\lambda = -4, -2$$

$$X^{(-4)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$X^{(-2)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_h = C_1 \begin{bmatrix} e^{-4t} & 1 \\ -1 & \end{bmatrix} + C_2 \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2t} & 1 \\ 1 & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[2] Y = [y_1 \ y_2]$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} e^{-4t} & e^{-2t} \\ -e^{-4t} & e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y^{-1} = \frac{1}{e^{-6t} + e^{-6t}} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2t} & -e^{-2t} \\ e^{-4t} & e^{-4t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y^{-1} = \frac{1}{2e^{-6t}} \begin{bmatrix} e^{-2t} & -e^{-2t} \\ e^{-4t} & e^{-4t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y^{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} e^{4t} & -e^{4t} \\ e^{2t} & e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[3] \dot{u} = Y^{-1} G(t)$$

$$u' = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} e^{4t} & -e^{4t} \\ e^{2t} & e^{2t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -6e^{-2t} \\ 2e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u' = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -6e^{2t} - 2e^{2t} \\ -6e^{2t} + 2e^{2t} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} -8e^{2t} \\ -4e^{2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$u' = \begin{bmatrix} -4e^{2t} \\ -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[4] u = \int_0^t u' ds = \int_0^t \begin{bmatrix} -4e^{2s} \\ -2 \end{bmatrix} ds$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2e^{2s} \\ -2s \end{bmatrix}_0^t = \begin{bmatrix} -2e^{2t} + 2 \\ -2t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[5] y_p = Y u =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^{-4t} & e^{-2t} \\ -e^{-4t} & e^{-2t} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -2e^{2t} + 2 \\ -2t \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} -2e^{-2t} + 2e^{-4t} - 2te^{-2t} \\ 2e^{-2t} - 2e^{-4t} - 2te^{-2t} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$[6] y_g = y_h + y_p$$

ex Solve:

$$y' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} y$$

دالة سنويات وحلها
كانت هي: *

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(1-\lambda)^2 = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1$$

$$y_n = C_1 e^{t \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}} + C_2 e^{t \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}}$$

Ch. 4
Done

Ch. 5 Series

* Calculus 2 مراجعة

$$\text{I] } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n$$

$$\text{II] } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (x-x_0)^n$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = b_n \forall n$$

$$\text{III] } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n = 0 \Rightarrow a_n = 0 \forall n$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n = 0 \forall n$$

$$\text{IV] } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n \text{ Taylor}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n, x_0 = 0 \text{ Maclaurine}$$

ex write

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n+1)(n+2) a_n (x-x_0)^{n-2}$$

in terms of $(x-x_0)^n$

Replace n by $n+2$

$$\sum_{n+2=2}^{\infty} (n+2+1)(n+2+2) a_{n+2} (x-x_0)^n$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+3)(n+4) a_{n+2} (x-x_0)^n$$

هذا التناظر اظهر يكون لها باجتهام
Frobenius او باجتهام 1 Power series Sol.
Method

write

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r) a_n x^{n+r-1}$$

in terms of x^{n+r}

Series $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r) a_n x^{n+r+1}$
 * وجميع اعداد x^2 الى x او x^3 *

Replace n by $n-1$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+r-1) a_{n-1} x^{n+r}$$

* Calculus 2 مراجعة *

[1] $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n < \infty$

\Rightarrow Conv.

[2] $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n (x-x_0)^n| < \infty$

\Rightarrow abs. Conv.

[3] $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n (x-x_0)^n| < \infty$

\Rightarrow abs. Conv. \Rightarrow Conv.

(66) [4] If $f^{(n)}(x)$ exist \Rightarrow Taylor $x_0 \neq 0$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x-x_0)^n$$

[5] $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$ Maclaurine $x_0=0$

Classification of singularities

$$a(x)y'' + b(x)y' + c(x)y = 0$$

If $a(x_0) \neq 0 \Rightarrow x_0$ is ordinary point.

$a(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow x_0$ is singular point.
 * لكن بشرط ان لا تقوم هذه النقطة بتغيير كل المعادلات
 * singular point
 * قامت بذلك فانها لا تعتبر point

ex $x(x^2-1)y'' + 2xy' + xy = 0$

$$x(x^2-1) = 0$$

$$x = -1, 0, 1 \Rightarrow x = -1, 1$$

are singular

* why?
 * ان الـ x
 * عند تعويضه بالمعادلة يصبح بتغييرها

ex $x^2(x-1)y'' + x \sin x y' + y = 0$

$x^2(x-1) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, 1$

$x = 0, 1$ are singular

Power series sol.

$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-x_0)^n = a_0 + a_1(x-x_0) + a_2(x-x_0)^2 + \dots$

$y' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n(x-x_0)^{n-1}$

$y'' = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)a_n(x-x_0)^{n-2}$

ex Find the power series sol.

$y'' + y = 0$ about $x_0 = 0$

(67) $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(x-x_0)^n$

$y' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n(x-x_0)^{n-1}$

$y'' = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)a_n(x-x_0)^{n-2}$

* إذا كتبت هذه المعادلات بكل صريح فستظهر على جز من علامة الأس 0

* والآن بالتعويض في المعادلة ننتج :-

[2] $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1)a_n x^{n-2} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = 0$

* يجب توضيح جميع الأسس وكافة

الأسس x يجعلها أسساً واحدة

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

* Use Replaced counters and استأوية إذاً

الأسس n by $n+2$ الأسس n واحدة

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

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

Recurrence relation

معادلة ريكورنس
مع X^n من أجل n من
المتغير n

$$(n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} + a_n = 0$$

$$a_0 \neq 0, a_1 \neq 0$$

سلسلة باس
ال series يعنى
على n

مبدأ Counter $n \geq 0$

$$a_{n+2} = - \frac{a_n}{(n+2)(n+1)} \quad [n \geq 0]$$

$$a_2 = - \frac{a_0}{(2)(1)} \quad n=0$$

$$a_3 = - \frac{a_1}{(3)(2)} \quad n=1$$

$$a_4 = - \frac{a_2}{(4)(3)} = - \frac{-a_0}{(2)(1)(4)(3)} \quad n=2$$

$$a_4 = \frac{a_0}{(4)(3)(2)(1)} = \frac{a_0}{4!}$$

$$a_5 = - \frac{a_3}{(5)(4)} = - \frac{-a_1}{(3)(2)(5)(4)} \quad n=3$$

$$a_5 = - \frac{a_1}{(5)(4)(3)(2)(1)} = - \frac{a_1}{5!}$$

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n X^n$$

معنى الأعداد يعني أن
وصل إلى الخط فقط

$$\begin{aligned} &= a_0 + a_1 X + a_2 X^2 + a_3 X^3 + a_4 X^4 + a_5 X^5 + \dots \\ &= a_0 + a_1 X + \frac{-a_0}{2!} X^2 + \frac{-a_1}{3!} X^3 + \frac{a_0}{4!} X^4 + \dots \\ &+ \frac{-a_1}{5!} X^5 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow a_0 \cos x + a_1 \sin x$$

Ex Solve

$$y'' + x^2 y = 0$$

about $x_0 = 0$

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$$

$$y' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}$$

$$y'' = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2}$$

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

* باء حالة x^2 او x^0 *

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

* powers بتو حيدر ا *

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

Counters اى اى series لى
موصوفه فرائك لى اى لى
كنايه لى موصوفه لى

من هذو اى series بتو حيدر اى لى
سلسله اى لى
بى حى اى لى
بى حى اى لى
بى حى اى لى

$$(0+2)(0+1) a_{0+2} x^0 + (1+2)(1+1) a_{1+2} x^1$$

* حى لى من موصوفه لى
فى n *

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

$$2a_2 + 6a_3 x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} ((n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} + a_{n-2}) x^n = 0$$

$$2a_2 = 0 \Rightarrow a_2 = 0$$

$$6a_3 = 0 \Rightarrow a_3 = 0$$

$$a_{n+2} = -\frac{a_{n-2}}{(n+2)(n+1)} \quad n \geq 2, \quad a_4 = -\frac{a_0}{(4)(3)}, \quad a_5 = -\frac{a_1}{(5)(4)}, \quad n=3$$

Ex $y'' - xy = 0$ about $x_0 = 1 \implies y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-1)^n$, $y' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n (x-1)^{n-1}$ (70)

$y'' = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n (x-1)^{n-2}$ با اقل قدر 2 $- x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-1)^n = 0$

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

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

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

$= 2a_2 - a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} (x-1)^n - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n-1} (x-1)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-1)^{n+1} = 0$

$= 2a_2 - a_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} - a_{n-1} - a_n) (x-1)^n = 0$

$a_0 \neq 0, a_1 \neq 0$ $(n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} - a_{n-1} - a_n = 0$

$2a_2 - a_0 = 0$

$a_2 = \frac{a_0}{2}$

$a_{n+2} = \frac{a_{n-1} + a_n}{(n+2)(n+1)}$ $n \geq 1$

$a_3 = \frac{a_0 + a_1}{(3)(2)}$

$a_4 = \frac{a_1 + a_2}{(4)(3)}$

Ex Solve $(x^2+1)y'' + 6xy' + 6y = 0$ about $x_0 = 0$ (71)

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n, \quad y' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1}, \quad y'' = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2}$$

$$(x^2+1) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2} + 6x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} + 6 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = 0$$

$$x^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2} + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2} + 6x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n x^{n-1} + 6 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^n + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^{n-2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 6n a_n x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 6a_n x^n = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 6n a_n x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 6a_n x^n = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n(n-1) a_n x^n + 2a_2 + 6a_3 x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (n+2)(n+1) a_{n+2} x^n$$

$$+ 6a_1 x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 6n a_n x^n + 6a_0 + 6a_1 x + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 6a_n x^n = 0$$

(72)

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n(n-1)a_n + (n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} + 6na_n + 6a_n)} X^n$$
$$+ (2a_2 + 6a_0) + (6a_3 + 6a_1 + 6a_1) X = 0$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n(n-1)a_n + (n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} + 6na_n + 6a_n)} X^n + (2a_2 + 6a_0)$$
$$+ (6a_3 + 12a_1) X = 0$$

$$a_0 \neq 0, a_1 \neq 0$$

$$2a_2 + 6a_0 = 0$$

$$a_2 = -3a_0$$

$$6a_3 + 12a_1 = 0$$

$$a_3 = -2a_1$$

$$n(n-1)a_n + (n+2)(n+1)a_{n+2} + 6na_n + 6a_n = 0$$

$$a_{n+2} = - \frac{(6n+6)a_n - n(n-1)a_n}{(n+2)(n+1)}, n \geq 2$$

$$= \frac{(-6n - 6 - n^2 - 1)a_n}{(n+2)(n+1)}$$

$$= \frac{-n^2 - 5n - 6}{(n+2)(n+1)} a_n$$

Frobenius Method

$$P(x)y'' + Q(x)y' + R(x)y = 0$$

If $P(x_0) = 0 \Rightarrow x_0$ is sing. pt.
 إذا كانت x_0 singular point
 إذا كانت x_0 نقطة مفردة



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{Q(x)}{P(x)} (x-x_0) = P_0 < \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{R(x)}{P(x)} (x-x_0)^2 = Q_0 < \infty$$

إذا تحققت كلا الشرطين فإن:

x_0 is reg. sing. pt

Indicial eq.

(73)

$$r(r-1) + P_0 r + Q_0 = 0$$

معادلة التفاضل
 من هذه المعادلة
 نحصل على

ex Find all reg. sing. pts.

$$\textcircled{1} 2x(x-2)^2 y'' + 3x y' + (x-2)y = 0$$

$$2x(x-2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, 2$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{2x(x-2)^2} x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x}{2(x-2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{3(0)}{2(0-2)^2} = \frac{0}{8} = 0 = P_0 < \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(x-2)}{2x(x-2)^2} x^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{2(x-2)}$$

$$= \frac{0}{2(0-2)} = \frac{0}{-4} = 0 = Q_0 < \infty$$

$\Rightarrow x_0 = 0$ is reg. sing. pt

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3x}{2x(x-2)^2} (x-2)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{3}{2(x-2)} = \infty$$

* نبدأ أن نلاحظ *
* نلاحظ داعي كساب *

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{(x-2)}{2x(x-2)^2} (x-2)^2 =$$

$\Rightarrow x_0 = 2$ is irreg. sing. pt

$$\textcircled{2} (x - \frac{\pi}{2})^2 y'' + \cos x y' + \sin x y = 0$$

$$(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^2} (x - \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\sin x}{1} = -1 = p_0 < \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{(x - \frac{\pi}{2})^2} (x - \frac{\pi}{2})^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x = 1 = q_0 < \infty \quad (714)$$

$\Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{\pi}{2}$ is reg. sing. pt

$$\textcircled{3} x^2(1-x^2)y'' + \frac{2}{x}y' + 4y = 0$$

$$x^2(1-x^2) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0, 1, -1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{x}}{x^2(1-x^2)} x = \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4}{x^2(1-x^2)} x^2 =$$

$\Rightarrow x_0 = 0$ is irreg. sing. pt

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{2}{x}}{x^2(1-x^2)} (x-1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-2}{x^3(1+x)} = -1 = p_0 < \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{4}{x^2(1-x^2)} (x-1)^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-4(x-1)}{x^2(1+x)} = 0 = q_0 < \infty$$

$\Rightarrow x_0 = 1$ is reg. sing. pt

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{\frac{2}{x}}{x^2(1-x^2)} (x+1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{2}{x^3(1-x)} = \frac{2}{(-1)^3(1-1)} = -1 = p_0 < \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{4}{x^2(1-x^2)} (x+1)^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow -1} \frac{4(x+1)}{x^2(1-x)} = \frac{4(-1+1)}{(-1)^2(1-1)} = 0 = q_0 < \infty$$

$\Rightarrow x_0 = -1$ is reg. sing. pt

(14) $\sin x y'' + x y' + 4y = 0$

$x \in [0, \pi]$

* أولاً رجعت إلى الأمثلة السابقة في هذا المنهج التي تم حلها بالتسليم
 و power series و لاحظ أن x_0 كانت
 Sol.

دائماً ordinary point و لذلك

استخدمنا power series و Sol.

أصل أما إذا كانت x_0 أصل

reg. sing. pt

* Frobenious Method
 يكون بالتسليم و Sol.

$P(x)y'' + Q(x)y' + R(x)y = 0 \dots (*)$

Let x_0 be reg. sing. pt

then the sol. of (*) is

(15) $y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^{n+r} = a_0(x-x_0)^r + a_1(x-x_0)^{r+1} + \dots$

$y' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r)a_n (x-x_0)^{n+r-1}$

$y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r)(n+r-1)a_n (x-x_0)^{n+r-2}$

Let r_1, r_2 be the roots of indicial eq.

Case (1): $r_1 = r_2 = r \Rightarrow y_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^{n+r}$

$y_2 = y_1 \ln x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (x-x_0)^{n+r}$

Case (2): $r_1 - r_2 = \text{Integer} \Rightarrow y_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^{n+r_1}$

$y_2 = a y_1 \ln x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (x-x_0)^{n+r_2}$

Case (3): $r_1 - r_2 \neq \text{Integer} \Rightarrow y_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^{n+r_1}$

$y_2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (x-x_0)^{n+r_2}$

QX Consider the following O.D.E

$$2x^2 y'' - xy' + (x+1)y = 0$$

Find:

① All reg. sing. pts

$$2x^2 = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-x}{2x^2} x = \frac{-1}{2} = P_0 < \infty$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x+1}{2x^2} x^2 = \frac{1}{2} = Q_0 < \infty$$

$\Rightarrow x_0 = 0$ is reg. sing. pt

② The indicial eq.

$$r(r-1) + P_0 r + Q_0 = 0$$

$$r(r-1) - \frac{1}{2}r + \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$2r(r-1) - r + 1 = 0$$

$$2r^2 - 3r + 1 = 0$$

③ The roots of indicial eq.

$$r = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9-8}}{4} = \frac{3 \pm 1}{4} \begin{cases} 1 = r_1 \\ \frac{1}{2} = r_2 \end{cases}$$

④ Solve O.D.E about $x_0 = 0$

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+r}, \quad y' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r) a_n x^{n+r-1}$$

$$y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+r)(n+r-1) a_n x^{n+r-2}$$

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

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

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

$$2r(r-1)a_0 x^r - r a_0 x^r + a_0 x^r + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (2(n+r)(n+r-1)a_n - (n+r)a_n + a_{n-1} + a_n) x^{n+r} = 0$$

$$a_0 \neq 0$$

$$2r(r-1) - r + 1 = 0$$

نلاحظ انه لو اخطت a_0 و x^r دلالة مشترك فستكون لاي دلالة

indicial eq.

$$2(n+r)(n+r-1)a_n - (n+r)a_n + a_{n-1} + a_n = 0$$

$$a_n = - \frac{a_{n-1}}{2(n+r)(n+r-1) - (n+r) + 1} \quad n \geq 1$$

If $r=1$ $a_n = - \frac{a_{n-1}}{2(n+1)(n) - (n+1) + 1}$

If $r=\frac{1}{2}$ $a_n = - \frac{a_{n-1}}{2(n+\frac{1}{2})(n-\frac{1}{2}) - (n+\frac{1}{2}) + 1}$

(76)

$r_1 - r_2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \notin \text{Integer}$

Case (3)

$$y_1 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^{n+r_1}$$

$$y_2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{n+r_2}$$

$$y_2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^{n+r_2}$$

$$y_2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n x^{n+\frac{1}{2}}$$

Practice
Consider the following O.D.E

$$2x^2 y'' + x(1-x)y' - y = 0$$

Find:-

- ① Reg. sing. pts
- ② Initial eq.
- ③ Solve about $x_0 = 0$

Ch. 5 Done

Ch. 6

Laplace Transform

$$F(s) = \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$$

$$= \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt \quad t \geq 0$$

Ex 1
 $\mathcal{L}\{1\} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} (1) dt \quad t \geq 0$

$$= \frac{e^{-st}}{-s} \Big|_0^{\infty} = -\frac{1}{s} [e^{-\infty} - 1]$$

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

Linearity of Laplace:-

$$\mathcal{L}\{a f(t) \pm b g(t)\}$$

$$= a \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} \pm b \mathcal{L}\{g(t)\}$$

Rule 80 - +ve integer

$$\mathcal{L}\{t^n\} = \frac{1}{s} \mathcal{L}\{t^{n-1}\} = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{t^\alpha\} = \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{s^{\alpha+1}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{e^{at}\} = \frac{1}{s-a}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{\sin at\} = \frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{\cos at\} = \frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{e^{at} f(t)\} = F(s-a)$$

Ex
 $\mathcal{L}\{t\} = \frac{1!}{s^{1+1}} = \frac{1!}{s^2}$
 $\mathcal{L}\{t^2\} = \frac{2!}{s^{2+1}} = \frac{2!}{s^3}$
 $\mathcal{L}\{t^3\} = \frac{3!}{s^{3+1}} = \frac{3!}{s^4}$

Ex
 $\mathcal{L}\{e^{2t} t\} = \frac{1!}{s^2} \Big|_{s-2}$

$$= \frac{1!}{(s-2)^2}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{e^{2t} t^2\} = \frac{2!}{s^3} \Big|_{s-2}$$

$$= \frac{2!}{(s-2)^3}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{e^{2t} t^3\} = \frac{3!}{s^4} \Big|_{s-2}$$

$$= \frac{3!}{(s-2)^4}$$

Ex

$$\mathcal{L}\{\sin 2t\} = \frac{2}{s^2 + 4}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{\cos 2t\} = \frac{s}{s^2 + 4}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{e^{2t} \sin 2t\} = \frac{2}{(s-2)^2 + 4}$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{e^{-2t} \cos 3t\} = \frac{s+2}{(s+2)^2 + 9}$$

Ex (77)
 $\mathcal{L}\{\sinh at\} = \mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{e^{at} - e^{-at}}{2}\right\}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s-a} - \frac{1}{s+a} \right)$
 $= \frac{a}{s^2 - a^2}$
 $\mathcal{L}\{\cosh at\} = \mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{e^{at} + e^{-at}}{2}\right\}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s-a} + \frac{1}{s+a} \right)$
 $= \frac{s}{s^2 - a^2}$

Ex
 $\mathcal{L}\{e^{2t} \sinh 4t\}$
 $= \frac{4}{(s-2)^2 - 16}$
 $\mathcal{L}\{e^{2t} \cosh 4t\}$
 $= \frac{s-2}{(s-2)^2 - 16}$
Ex Find:-
 $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} t^{10} dt$
 $\mathcal{L}\{t^{10}\} = \frac{10!}{s^{11}}$

Inverse Transform

$$\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = F(s)$$

$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} F(s)$$

Ex

$$\text{[1]} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s} \right\} = 1$$

$$\text{[2]} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2} \right\} = t$$

$$\text{[3]} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^3} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2!} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2!}{s^3} \right\} = \frac{1}{2!} t^2$$

$$\text{[4]} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{17}{s^4} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{17}{3!} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{3!}{s^4} \right\} = \frac{17}{3!} t^3$$

$$\text{[5]} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s-2} \right\} = e^{2t}$$

$$\text{[6]} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s+2} \right\} = e^{-2t}$$

$$\text{[7]} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2}{s^2+4} \right\}$$

$$= \sin 2t$$

$$\text{[8]} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2+2} \right\}$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \sqrt{2}t$$

$$\text{[9]} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2s}{s^2+9} \right\}$$

$$= 2 \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2+9} \right\}$$

$$= 2 \cos 3t$$

$$\text{[10]} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s-1}{s^2-s-2} \right\}$$

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

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

$$\frac{A(s+1) + B(s-2)}{(s-2)(s+1)} = \frac{s-1}{(s-2)(s+1)}$$

$$A+B=1 \implies A = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$B = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s-2} \right\} + \frac{2}{3} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s+1} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} e^{2t} + \frac{2}{3} e^{-t}$$

Ex

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

(78)

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} F(s-a) = e^{at} \mathcal{L}^{-1} F(s) = e^{at} f(t)$$

Ex

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

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2}{(s-3)^2+16} \right\} = e^{3t} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2}{s^2+16} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{e^{3t}}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{4}{s^2+16} \right\} = \frac{e^{3t}}{2} \sin 4t$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s-1}{(s-1)^2+16} \right\} = e^t \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2+16} \right\} = e^t \cos 4t$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{(s-1)^2+16} \right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{(s-1)+1}{(s-1)^2+16} \right\}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s-1}{(s-1)^2+16} \right\} + \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(s-1)^2+16} \right\}$$

$$= e^t \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2+16} \right\} + \frac{e^t}{4} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{4}{s^2+16} \right\}$$

$$= e^t \cos 4t + \frac{e^t}{4} \sin 4t$$

ex

$$\textcircled{1} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s-1}{(s-1)^2+16} = e^t \cos 4t$$

$$\textcircled{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{(s-2)^2+9}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s-2}{(s-2)^2+9} + \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{2}{(s-2)^2+9}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s-2}{(s-2)^2+9} + \frac{2}{3} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{3}{(s-2)^2+9}$$

$$= e^{2t} \cos 3t + \frac{2}{3} e^{2t} \sin 3t$$

$$\textcircled{3} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s+4}{s^2+2s+2} = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s+4}{(s^2+2s+1)+1}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s+4}{(s+1)^2+1} = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s+1+3}{(s+1)^2+1}$$

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

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

$$= e^{-t} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s}{s^2+1} + 3 e^{-t} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{s^2+1}$$

$$= e^{-t} \cos t + 3 e^{-t} \sin t$$

ex

$$\textcircled{4} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s-5}{(s-1)^2+4} = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{(s-1)-4}{(s-1)^2+4}$$

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

$$= e^t \cos 4t - 2 e^t \sin 2t$$

ex

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{7}{(s-5)^6} + \frac{s-1}{s^2+9} + \frac{s-1}{(s-1)^2-9} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{7}{5!} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{5!}{(s-5)^6} + \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s}{s^2+9} - \frac{1}{3} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{3}{s^2-9}$$

$$+ \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s-1}{(s-1)^2-9}$$

$$= \frac{7}{5!} e^{5t} t^5 + \cos 3t - \frac{1}{3} \sin 3t$$

$$+ e^t \cos 3t$$

Laplace Transform of derivative

$$\mathcal{L} \{ f'(t) \} = s \mathcal{L} \{ f(t) \} - f(0)$$

$$\mathcal{L} \{ f''(t) \} = s^2 \mathcal{L} \{ f(t) \} - s f(0) - f'(0)$$

ex

$$\mathcal{L} \{ t \sin t \}$$

$$f(t) = t \sin t, \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(t) = t \cos t + \sin t, \quad f'(0) = 0$$

$$f''(t) = -t \sin t + \cos t + \cos t$$

$$f'''(t) = -t \sin t + 2 \cos t$$

$$\mathcal{L} f'''(t) = -\mathcal{L} t \sin t + 2 \mathcal{L} \cos t$$

$$s^2 \mathcal{L} f(t) - s f(0) - f'(0)$$

$$= -\mathcal{L} t \sin t + 2 \mathcal{L} \cos t$$

$$s^2 \mathcal{L} t \sin t = -\mathcal{L} t \sin t + 2 \mathcal{L} \cos t$$

$$(s^2+1) \mathcal{L} t \sin t = 2 \frac{s}{s^2+1}$$

$$\mathcal{L} t \sin t = \frac{2s}{(s^2+1)^2}$$

ex

$$\mathcal{L} t \cos t$$

$$f(t) = t \cos t, \quad f(0) = 0$$

$$f'(t) = -t \sin t + \cos t, \quad f'(0) = 1$$

$$f''(t) = -t \cos t - \sin t - \sin t$$

$$= -t \cos t - 2 \sin t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F''(t)\} &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{-t \cos t - 2 \sin t\} \\ s^2 \mathcal{L} f(t) - s f(0) - f'(0) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{f(t)\} \\ &= -\mathcal{L}\{t \cos t\} - 2 \mathcal{L} \sin t \\ s^2 \mathcal{L} f(t) + \mathcal{L} f(t) &= -2 \frac{1}{s^2+1} + 1 \\ (s^2+1) \mathcal{L} f(t) &= \frac{-2}{s^2+1} + 1 \\ \mathcal{L} f(t) &= \left(\frac{-2}{s^2+1} + 1\right) \frac{1}{s^2+1} \end{aligned}$$

Laplace Transform of Integral

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}\left\{\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau\right\} &= \frac{1}{s} F(s) = \frac{1}{s} \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} \\ \int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau &= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s} F(s)\right\} \end{aligned}$$

ex

$$\mathcal{L}\int_0^t \sin \tau d\tau = \frac{\mathcal{L} \sin t}{s} = \frac{1}{s(s^2+1)}$$

ex

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{s(s^2+1)} = \int_0^t \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{s^2+1} \Big|_0^t d\tau = -\cos t - 1$$

ex

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{s(s^2+w^2)} &= \int_0^t \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{s^2+w^2} \Big|_0^t d\tau \\ &= \int_0^t \frac{1}{w} \sin w\tau d\tau = \frac{-1}{w^2} \cos w\tau \Big|_0^t \\ &= \frac{-1}{w^2} (\cos wt - 1) = \frac{1 - \cos wt}{w^2} \end{aligned}$$

ex

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{s^2(s^2+w^2)} &= \int_0^t \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{s(s^2+w^2)} \Big|_0^t d\tau \\ &= \int_0^t \frac{1 - \cos w\tau}{w^2} d\tau \\ &= \frac{1}{w^2} \left(\tau - \frac{\sin w\tau}{w} \right) \Big|_0^t = \frac{wt - \sin wt}{w^3} \end{aligned}$$

ex

$$\mathcal{L} \cos^2 t$$

$$f(t) = \cos^2 t \quad f(0) = 1$$

$$f'(t) = 2 \cos t \sin t = \sin 2t$$

$$\mathcal{L} f'(t) = \mathcal{L} \sin 2t$$

$$s \mathcal{L} f(t) - f(0) = \frac{2}{s^2+4}$$

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

ex

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{3}{s^2 + \frac{9}{4}} &= \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{3}{s(s + \frac{3}{2})} \\ &= \int_0^t \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{3}{s + \frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^t d\tau \\ &= \int_0^t 3e^{-\frac{3}{2}\tau} d\tau = 12(1 - e^{-\frac{3}{2}t}) \end{aligned}$$

ex

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s+1}{s^4+qs^2} = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s+1}{s^2(s^2+q)}$$

$$= \int_0^t \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s+1}{s(s^2+q)} \Big|_0^t d\tau$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s+1}{s(s^2+q)} = \int_0^t \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s+1}{s^2+q} \Big|_0^t d\tau$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s}{s^2+q} + \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{s^2+q}$$

ex

$$y'' - y = t \quad y(0) = 1$$

$$y'(0) = 1$$

$$\mathcal{L}y'' - \mathcal{L}y = \mathcal{L}t$$

$$s^2 \mathcal{L}y - sy(0) - y'(0) - \mathcal{L}y = \mathcal{L}t$$

$$(s^2 - 1)\mathcal{L}y - s - 1 = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

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

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

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

$$y = \sin t - t + \cos t + \sin t$$

$$y = 2\sin t + \cos t - t$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{s^2(s^2 - 1)} \right] = \int_0^t \left[\frac{-1}{s(s^2 - 1)} \right] ds$$

$$\int_0^t \frac{1}{s^2 - 1} ds = \int_0^t \sinh y dy = \cosh t - 1$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{s^2(s^2 - 1)} \right] = \int_0^t (\cosh t - 1) ds = \sin t - t$$

ex

$$y'' - y' - 2y = 0 \quad y(0) = 1$$

$$y'(0) = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}y'' - \mathcal{L}y' - 2\mathcal{L}y = 0$$

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

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

$$(s^2 - s - 2)\mathcal{L}y - s + 1 = 0$$

$$\mathcal{L}y = \frac{s - 1}{s^2 - s - 2}$$

$$y = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{A}{s - 2} + \frac{B}{s + 1} \right]$$

$$= A e^{2t} + B e^{-t}$$

Unit Step Function	$t < a$	$t > a$
$u(t - a)$	0	1



(81)

$$u(t - 1) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 1 \\ 1 & t > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$u(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & t < 0 \\ 1 & t > 0 \end{cases} = 1 \quad t > 0$$

$$\mathcal{L} \{ u(t - a) \} = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} u(t - a) dt$$

$$= \int_a^{\infty} e^{-st} (1) dt = -\frac{1}{s} e^{-st} \Big|_a^{\infty}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-as}}{s}$$

ex

$$\mathcal{L} u(t - 3) = \frac{e^{-3s}}{s}$$

$$F(t) = f(t - a) u(t - a)$$

$$= f(t - a) \begin{cases} 0 & t < a \\ 1 & t > a \end{cases} = \begin{cases} 0 & t < a \\ f(t - a) & t > a \end{cases}$$

$$\mathcal{L} F(t - a) u(t - a) = e^{-as} \mathcal{L} f(t) = e^{-as} F(s)$$

QX

$$\mathcal{L}(t-1)^2 u(t-1)$$

$$= e^{-s} \mathcal{L} t^2 = e^{-s} \frac{2!}{s^3}$$

$$= \frac{2! e^{-s}}{s^3}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} e^{-as} F(s) = f(t-a) u(t-a)$$

QX

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} e^{-2s} \frac{1}{s^2+1} = \sin(t-2) u(t-2)$$

$$\mathcal{L} f(t) u(t-a) = e^{-as} \mathcal{L} f(t+a)$$

QX Find $\mathcal{L} f(t)$

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 2t & 0 \leq t < 1 \\ 5 & t \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f(t) = 2t (u(t-0) - u(t-1)) + 5 u(t-1)$$

$$= 2t - 2t u(t-1) + 5 u(t-1)$$

$$\mathcal{L} f(t) = 2 \mathcal{L} t - 2 \mathcal{L} t u(t-1) + 5 \mathcal{L} u(t-1)$$

$$= 2 \mathcal{L} t - 2 e^{-s} \mathcal{L} t + 5 \mathcal{L} u(t-1)$$

$$= 2 \frac{1!}{s^2} - 2 e^{-s} \left(\frac{1!}{s} + \frac{1}{s} \right) + 5 \frac{e^{-s}}{s}$$

QX Find $\mathcal{L} f(t)$

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 2 & 0 < t < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} t^2 & 1 < t < \frac{1}{2} \pi \\ \cos t & t > \frac{1}{2} \pi \end{cases}$$

$$f(t) = 2 (u(t-0) - u(t-1)) + \frac{1}{2} t^2 (u(t-1) - u(t - \frac{1}{2} \pi)) + \cos t u(t - \frac{1}{2} \pi)$$

QX
 $\mathcal{L} 2 (u(t-0) - u(t-1)) = 2 \mathcal{L} 1 - 2 \mathcal{L} u(t-1)$

$$= \frac{2}{s} - 2 \frac{e^{-s}}{s}$$

QX

$$\mathcal{L} \frac{1}{2} t^2 (u(t-1) - u(t - \frac{1}{2} \pi))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L} t^2 u(t-1) - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L} t^2 u(t - \frac{1}{2} \pi)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-s} \mathcal{L} (t+1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \pi s} \mathcal{L} (t + \frac{1}{2} \pi)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-s} \mathcal{L} t^2 + 2t + 1$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \pi s} \mathcal{L} t^2 + \pi t + \frac{1}{4} \pi^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-s} \left(\frac{2!}{s^3} + 2 \frac{1!}{s^2} + \frac{1}{s} \right)$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \pi s} \left(\frac{2!}{s^3} + \pi \frac{1!}{s^2} + \frac{1}{4} \pi^2 \frac{1}{s} \right)$$

QX

$$\mathcal{L} \cos t u(t - \frac{\pi}{2}) = e^{-\frac{\pi}{2} s} \mathcal{L} \cos(t + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$= e^{-\frac{\pi}{2} s} \mathcal{L} \cos t \cos \frac{\pi}{2} - \sin t \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= -e^{-\frac{\pi}{2} s} \mathcal{L} \sin t = -e^{-\frac{\pi}{2} s} \frac{1}{s^2+1}$$

Practice
Find $\mathcal{L}^{-1} F(s)$

$$\text{where } F(s) = \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2+\pi^2} + \frac{e^{-2s}}{s^2+\pi^2} + \frac{e^{-3s}}{(s+2)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2 + \pi^2} \\ &= \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2 + \pi^2} = u(t-1) \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left. \frac{1}{s^2 + \pi^2} \right|_{t-1} \\ &= \frac{u(t-1)}{\pi} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left. \frac{\pi}{s^2 + \pi^2} \right|_{t-1} \\ &= \frac{u(t-1)}{\pi} \sin \pi (t-1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{e^{-2s}}{s^2 + \pi^2} \\ &= \frac{u(t-2)}{\pi} \sin \pi (t-2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{e^{-2s}}{s^2 + \pi^2} = u(t-2) \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left. \frac{1}{s^2 + \pi^2} \right|_{t-2} \\ &= \frac{u(t-2)}{\pi} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left. \frac{\pi}{s^2 + \pi^2} \right|_{t-2} \\ &= \frac{u(t-2)}{\pi} \sin \pi (t-2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{e^{-3s}}{(s+2)^2} \\ &= \frac{u(t-2)}{\pi} \sin \pi (t-2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{e^{-3s}}{(s+2)^2} = u(t-3) \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left. \frac{1}{(s+2)^2} \right|_{t-3} \end{aligned}$$

$$= u(t-3) e^{-2(t-3)} (t-3)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{L}^{-1} 6 \frac{1-e^{-\pi s}}{s^2+9} \\ &= 6 \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1-e^{-\pi s}}{s^2+9} = 6 \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{s^2+9} - 6 \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{e^{-\pi s}}{s^2+9} \\ &= 2 \sin 3t - 2u(t-\pi) \sin 3(t-\pi) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{e^{-3s}}{s^4} = \frac{u(t-3)}{3!} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left. \frac{3!}{s^4} \right|_{t-3} = \frac{u(t-3)}{3!} (t-3)^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{e^{-3s}}{s^2} = u(t-3) \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left. \frac{1}{s^2} \right|_{t-3} = u(t-3) (t-3) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s e^{-2s}}{s^2+4} = u(t-2) \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left. \frac{s}{s^2+4} \right|_{t-2} = u(t-2) \cos 2(t-2) \end{aligned}$$

Dirac's Delta Function

I] $\int_0^\infty \delta(t-a) dt = 1$ II] $\int_0^\infty \delta(t-a) dt = 1$

III] $\int_0^\infty g(t) \delta(t-a) dt = g(a)$ IV] $\int_0^\infty \delta(t-a) dt = e^{-as}$

Ex

$$y'' + 3y' + 2y = u(t-1) - u(t-2) \quad y(0) = 0 \quad y'(0) = 0$$

$$L y'' + 3L y' + 2L y = L u(t-1) - L u(t-2)$$

$$s^2 L y - s y(0) - y'(0) + 3(s L y - y(0)) + 2L y = \frac{e^{-s}}{s} - \frac{e^{-2s}}{s}$$

$$+ 2L y = \frac{e^{-s}}{s} - \frac{e^{-2s}}{s}$$

$$(s^2 + 3s + 2) L y = \frac{e^{-s}}{s} - \frac{e^{-2s}}{s}$$

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

$$= (e^{-s} - e^{-2s}) \left(\frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s+2} \right)$$

$$= e^{-s} \left(\frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s+2} \right) - e^{-2s} \left(\frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s+2} \right)$$

$$y = L^{-1} e^{-s} \left(\frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s+2} \right) - L^{-1} e^{-2s} \left(\frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s+2} \right)$$

$$= L^{-1} e^{-s} \left(\frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s+2} \right) - L^{-1} e^{-2s} \left(\frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s+1} + \frac{C}{s+2} \right)$$

$$y = u(t-1) \left(A + B e^{-(t-1)} + C e^{-2(t-1)} \right) - u(t-2) \left(A + B e^{-(t-2)} + C e^{-2(t-2)} \right)$$

(84)

Ex

$$y'' + 3y' + 2y = \delta(t-1) \quad y(0) = 0 \quad y'(0) = 0$$

$$L y'' + 3L y' + 2L y = L \delta(t-1)$$

$$s^2 L y - s y(0) - y'(0) + 3(s L y - y(0)) + 2L y = e^{-s}$$

$$(s^2 + 3s + 2) L y = e^{-s}$$

$$L y = \frac{e^{-s}}{s^2 + 3s + 2} = \frac{e^{-s}}{(s+1)(s+2)} = e^{-s} \left(\frac{A}{s+1} + \frac{B}{s+2} \right)$$

$$y = L^{-1} e^{-s} \left(\frac{A}{s+1} + \frac{B}{s+2} \right) = L^{-1} \frac{A e^{-s}}{s+1} + L^{-1} \frac{B e^{-s}}{s+2}$$

$$= A u(t-1) e^{-(t-1)} + B u(t-1) e^{-2(t-1)}$$

Ex

$$\int_0^{\infty} t^3 \delta(t-2) dt = t^3 \Big|_{t=2} = 8$$

Ex

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-s} t^3 dt = L t^3 = \frac{3!}{s^4}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} t^3 \delta(t-1) dt = t^3 \Big|_{t=1} = 1$$

Differentiation Of

Transform O.D.E

$$[1] F(s) = \mathcal{L} f(t) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} f(t) dt$$

$$[2] F'(s) = \frac{dF(s)}{ds} = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{d}{ds} e^{-st} f(t) dt$$

$$F'(s) = \int_0^{\infty} -t e^{-st} f(t) dt$$

$$F'(s) = - \int_0^{\infty} t e^{-st} f(t) dt$$

$$[3] F'(s) = - \mathcal{L} t f(t)$$

$$[4] \mathcal{L}^{-1} F'(s) = -t f(t) = -t \mathcal{L}^{-1} F(s)$$

$$\mathcal{L} f(t) = \frac{F(s)}$$

$$[1] \frac{1}{(s^2 + B^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2B^3} (\sin Bt - Bt \cos Bt)$$

$$[2] \frac{s}{(s^2 + B^2)^2} = \frac{t}{2B} \sin Bt$$

$$[3] \frac{s^2}{(s^2 + B^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2B} (\sin Bt + Bt \cos Bt)$$

Ex $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s}{(s^2 + B^2)^2}$

$$\frac{s}{(s^2 + B^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s^2 + B^2} \right)'$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s}{(s^2 + B^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{s^2 + B^2} \right)'$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(-t \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{s^2 + B^2} \right) = \frac{t}{2B} \sin Bt$$

Ex $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s}{(s^2 + 16)^2}$

$$\frac{s}{(s^2 + 16)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s^2 + 16} \right)'$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s}{(s^2 + 16)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left(\frac{1}{s^2 + 16} \right)'$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s}{(s^2 + 16)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(-t \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{s^2 + 16} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s}{(s^2 + 16)^2} = \frac{t}{8} \sin 4t$$

Ex $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s}{(s^2 + 4)^2}$

$$\frac{s}{(s^2 + 4)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s^2 + 4} \right)'$$

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

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

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

Ex $\mathcal{L} t \sin t$

$$\mathcal{L} t \sin t = - \left(\mathcal{L} \sin t \right)' = - \left(\frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \right)'$$

$$= - \frac{-2s}{(s^2 + 1)^2} = \frac{2s}{(s^2 + 1)^2} \quad (85)$$

Ex $\mathcal{L} \frac{1}{2} t e^{-3t}$

$$\mathcal{L} \frac{1}{2} t e^{-3t} = \frac{-1}{2} \left(\mathcal{L} e^{-3t} \right)'$$

$$= \frac{-1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s+3} \right)' = \frac{-1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{(s+3)^2} \right)$$

Ex $\mathcal{L} t \cos wt$

$$\mathcal{L} t \cos wt = - \left(\mathcal{L} \cos wt \right)'$$

$$= - \left(\frac{s}{s^2 + w^2} \right)' = \frac{s^2 - w^2}{(s^2 + w^2)^2}$$

Ex $\mathcal{L} t^2 \cos wt$

$$\mathcal{L} t^2 \cos wt = \left(\mathcal{L} t \cos wt \right)'$$

$$= \left(\frac{s^2 - w^2}{(s^2 + w^2)^2} \right)' = \dots$$

Ex $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \ln \left(1 + \frac{w^2}{s^2} \right)$

$$F(s) = \ln \left(1 + \frac{w^2}{s^2} \right) = \ln \frac{s^2 + w^2}{s^2}$$

$$F(s) = \ln(s^2 + w^2) - \ln s^2$$

$$F'(s) = \frac{2s}{s^2 + w^2} - \frac{2}{s}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1} F'(s) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{2s}{s^2 + \omega^2} - \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{2}{s}$$

$$-t f(t) = 2 \cos \omega t - 2$$

$$f(t) = \frac{2 - 2 \cos \omega t}{t}$$

ex $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \ln \frac{s}{s-1}$

$$F(s) = \ln \frac{s}{s-1} = \ln s - \ln s-1$$

$$F'(s) = \frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} F'(s) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{s} - \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$-t f(t) = 1 - e^t$$

$$f(t) = \frac{e^t - 1}{t}$$

ex $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{2s+6}{(s^2+6s+10)^2}$

$$\frac{2s+6}{(s^2+6s+10)^2} = - \left(\frac{1}{s^2+6s+10} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{2s+6}{(s^2+6s+10)^2} = - \left(-t \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{s^2+6s+10} \right)$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{2s+6}{(s^2+6s+10)^2} = t \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{s^2+6s+10}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{2s+6}{(s^2+6s+10)^2} = t \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{s^2+6s+10}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{2s+6}{(s^2+6s+10)^2} = t \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{(s+3)^2+1}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{2s+6}{(s^2+6s+10)^2} = t e^{-3t} \sin t$$

ex $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s^2}{(s^2+B^2)^2}$

$$\left(\frac{s}{s^2+B^2} \right)' = \frac{s^2+B^2-2s^2}{(s^2+B^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{s^2+B^2}{(s^2+B^2)^2} - 2 \frac{s^2}{(s^2+B^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{s^2}{(s^2+B^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{s}{s^2+B^2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{s^2+B^2} \right)$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (-t \cos Bt) + \frac{1}{2B} \sin Bt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t \cos Bt + \frac{1}{2B} \sin Bt$$

Integration of (86)

Integration of f Transform O.D.E

$$\mathcal{L} \frac{f(t)}{t} = \int_s^\infty F(\xi) d\xi$$

$$\frac{f(t)}{t} = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \int_s^\infty F(\xi) d\xi$$

ex $\mathcal{L} \frac{\sin t}{t}$

$$\mathcal{L} \frac{\sin t}{t} = \int_s^\infty \mathcal{L} \sin t | d\xi$$

$$= \int_s^\infty \frac{1}{\xi^2+1} | d\xi = \int_s^\infty \frac{1}{\xi^2+1} d\xi$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \xi \Big|_s^\infty$$

$$= \tan^{-1} \infty - \tan^{-1} s$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \tan^{-1} s$$

Find $L^{-1} \frac{1}{(s^2 + \beta^2)^2}$

Laguerre's Equation

Ex solve

$t y'' + (1-t)y' + n y = 0$

$L(t y'') = - (L y') = - (s L y - y(0)) = Y - s \frac{dY}{ds}$

$L(t y''') = - (L y'') = - (s^2 L y - s y(0) - y'(0)) = 2s Y - s^2 \frac{dY}{ds} + y(0)$

$L(t y'') + L((1-t)y' + L n y) = 0$

$L(t y'') + L y' - L(t y') + n L y = 0$

$2s Y - s^2 \frac{dY}{ds} + y(0) + s Y - y(0) - Y + s \frac{dY}{ds} + n Y = 0$

$3s Y - Y + n Y - s^2 \frac{dY}{ds} + s \frac{dY}{ds} = 0$

$Y(3s - 1 + n) - \frac{dY}{ds}(s^2 - s) = 0$

$\frac{dY}{Y} = \frac{3s - 1 + n}{s^2 - s} ds$

$\int \frac{dY}{Y} = \int \frac{3s - 1 + n}{s(s-1)} ds$

$\int \frac{dY}{Y} = \int \frac{3s - 3 + 2 + n}{s(s-1)} ds$

$\int \frac{dY}{Y} = 3 \int \frac{s-1}{s(s-1)} ds + (2+n) \int \frac{1}{s(s-1)} ds$

$\int \frac{dY}{Y} = 3 \int \frac{1}{s} ds + (2+n) \int \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s-1} ds$

$\frac{A(s-1) + Bs}{s(s-1)} = \frac{1}{s(s-1)}$

$A + B = 0$

$-A = 1 \Rightarrow A = -1$

$B = 1$

$\ln Y = 3 \ln s - (2+n) \ln s + (2+n) \ln s - 1$

$Y = \frac{s^3 (s-1)^{2+n}}{s^{2+n}} \quad n=0 \Rightarrow Y = \frac{s^3 (s-1)^2}{s^2}$

$n=1 \Rightarrow Y = \frac{s^3 (s-1)^3}{s^3}$

Ch. 6



اطلاعه انحصاری

88