



Paragraaf 3.3 (Z&W) (bl 112)

Paragraph 3.3 (Z&W) (page 112)

Homogene lineêre DVs met konstante koëffisiënte

Homogeneous linear DEs with constant coefficients

$$ay'' + by' + cy = 0$$

Voorbeeld 1/Example 1: $y'' + 6y' + 5y = 0$

Probeer toets-oplossing/ Try test solution, $y = e^{mx}$, en stel in DV/ and substitute into DE:

$$y = e^{mx}; \quad y' = me^{mx}; \quad y'' = m^2e^{mx}$$

$$\Rightarrow m^2e^{mx} + 6me^{mx} + 5e^{mx} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow m^2 + 6m + 5 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (m + 5)(m + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow m = -1 \text{ of/or } m = -5$$

Dus twee oplossings/ Therefore two solutions: $y = e^{-x}$ en/ and $y = e^{-5x}$

Toon aan dat beide oplossings die DV bevredig!

Show that both solutions satisfy the DE!



Beginsel van superposisie: As beide y_1 en y_2 oplossings van $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$ is, dan is enige lineêre kombinasie $y = c_1y_1 + c_2y_2$ ook 'n oplossing

Principle of superposition: If both y_1 and y_2 are solutions of $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$, then any linear combination $y = c_1y_1 + c_2y_2$ is also a solution

Bewys:

Proof:

$$y = c_1y_1 + c_2y_2; \quad y' = c_1y_1' + c_2y_2'; \quad y'' = c_1y_1'' + c_2y_2''$$

$$\begin{aligned} ay'' + by' + cy &= a(c_1y_1'' + c_2y_2'') + b(c_1y_1' + c_2y_2') \\ &\quad + c(c_1y_1 + c_2y_2) \\ &= c_1 \underbrace{(ay_1'' + by_1' + cy_1)}_{=0} \\ &\quad + c_2 \underbrace{(ay_2'' + by_2' + cy_2)}_{=0} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$



Voorbeeld 1 (vervolg): Bepaal die specifieke oplossing van $y'' + 6y' + 5y = 0$ met die aanvangsvoorwaarden:

Example 1 (continued): Find the specific solution of $y'' + 6y' + 5y = 0$ with the initial conditions:

$$y(0) = 3; \quad y'(0) = -1$$

Algemene oplossing volgens die beginsel van superpositie:

General solution according to the principle of superposition:

$$y(x) = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{-5x}$$

$$\Rightarrow y'(x) = -c_1 e^{-x} - 5c_2 e^{-5x}$$

Stel aanvangsvoorwaarden in en toon aan dat:

Substitute initial conditions and show that:

$$c_1 = \frac{7}{2}; \quad c_2 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{7}{2} e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-5x}$$



Voorbeeld 2/Example 2: $y'' + 4y' + 13y = 0$

Probeer toets-oplossing/ Try test solution, $y = e^{mx}$, en stel in DV/ and substitute into DE:

Hulpvergelijking/ Auxiliary equation: $m^2 + 4m + 13 = 0 \Rightarrow m = -2 \pm 3i$

Twee oplossings/ Two solutions: $y = e^{(-2+3i)x}$ **en/ and** $y = e^{(-2-3i)x}$

Volgens superpositie/ Superposition: $y(x) = e^{-2x} \{c_1 e^{3ix} + c_2 e^{-3ix}\}$

Euler se formule/ Euler's formula:

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta \quad (\theta \text{ reëel/real})$$

$$\begin{aligned} y(x) &= e^{-2x} [c_1(\cos 3x + i \sin 3x) \\ &\quad + c_2(\cos 3x - i \sin 3x)] \\ &= e^{-2x} [(c_1 + c_2) \cos 3x + i(c_1 - c_2) \sin 3x] \\ &= e^{-2x} [d_1 \cos 3x + d_2 \sin 3x] \end{aligned}$$



Voorbeeld 3 / Example 3: $y'' - 10y' + 25y = 0$

Probeer toets-oplossing / Try test solution, $y = e^{mx}$, **en stel in DV / and substitute into DE**:

Hulpvergelijking / Auxiliary equation: $m^2 - 10m + 25 = 0 \Rightarrow m = 5$ (**twee keer / twice**)

Net een oplossing / Only one solution: $y_1 = e^{5x}$

Konstrueer dus tweede oplossing / Construct second solution: $y_2 = xe^{5x}$

Algemene oplossing / General solution: $y = c_1e^{5x} + c_2xe^{5x}$



Voorbeeld 4/Example 4: (Baie belangrike DVs/Very important DE's:)

$$\boxed{\frac{d^2 X}{dt^2} = +\omega^2 X}$$

Toets-oplossing/ Test solution: $X = e^{Pt} \Rightarrow P^2 = \omega^2 \Rightarrow P = \pm\omega$

Algemene oplossing/ General solution: $X = c_1 e^{\omega t} + c_2 e^{-\omega t}$
 $= d_1 \cosh \omega t + d_2 \sinh \omega t$

(Memoriseer! / Memorize!)

$$\boxed{\frac{d^2 X}{dt^2} = -\omega^2 X}$$

Toets-oplossing/ Test solution: $X = e^{Pt} \Rightarrow P^2 = -\omega^2 \Rightarrow P = \pm i\omega$

Algemene oplossing/ General solution: $X = c_1 e^{i\omega t} + c_2 e^{-i\omega t}$
 $= d_1 \cos \omega t + d_2 \sin \omega t$

(Memoriseer! / Memorize!)