

# Variation of Parameters

## Variation of Parameters : PART B

**Solve a second order ODE of the form**

$$\mathcal{L}[y] = y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = g(t)$$

## Variation of Parameters : PART B

**Solve a second order ODE of the form**

$$\mathcal{L}[y] = y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = g(t)$$

### FACT 1

If  $p(t)$ ,  $q(t)$  and  $g(t)$  are continuous on an open interval and if  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  form a fundamental set of solutions of  $y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = 0$  then the particular solution of the general non-homogeneous problem is

$$y_p(t) = \left( - \int \frac{y_2(t)g(t)}{W[y_1, y_2](t)} dt \right) y_1(t) + \left( \int \frac{y_1(t)g(t)}{W[y_1, y_2](t)} dt \right) y_2(t)$$

## Variation of Parameters : PART B

**Solve a second order ODE of the form**

$$\mathcal{L}[y] = y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = g(t)$$

### FACT 1

If  $p(t)$ ,  $q(t)$  and  $g(t)$  are continuous on an open interval and if  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  form a fundamental set of solutions of  $y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = 0$  then the particular solution of the general non-homogeneous problem is

$$y_p(t) = \left( - \int \frac{y_2(t)g(t)}{W[y_1, y_2](t)} dt \right) y_1(t) + \left( \int \frac{y_1(t)g(t)}{W[y_1, y_2](t)} dt \right) y_2(t)$$

and the general solution is

$$y(t) = c_1 y_1(t) + c_2 y_2(t) + y_p(t)$$

## Example

Find a the general solution to

$$t^2 y''(t) - t(t+2)y' + (t+2)y = 2t^3, \quad t > 0$$

given that  $y_1(t) = t$  and  $y_2(t) = te^t$  are solutions to the homogeneous problem.

## Example

Find a the general solution to

$$t^2 y''(t) - t(t+2)y' + (t+2)y = 2t^3, \quad t > 0$$

given that  $y_1(t) = t$  and  $y_2(t) = te^t$  are solutions to the homogeneous problem.

### Solution

First, we write the non-homogeneous problem in the standard form from FACT 1. Dividing out by  $t^2$  yields

$$y''(t) - \frac{t(t+2)}{t^2}y' + \frac{(t+2)}{t^2}y = 2t \quad t > 0$$

## Example

Find a the general solution to

$$t^2 y''(t) - t(t+2)y' + (t+2)y = 2t^3, \quad t > 0$$

given that  $y_1(t) = t$  and  $y_2(t) = te^t$  are solutions to the homogeneous problem.

### Solution

First, we write the non-homogeneous problem in the standard form from FACT 1. Dividing out by  $t^2$  yeilds

$$y''(t) - \frac{t(t+2)}{t^2}y' + \frac{(t+2)}{t^2}y = 2t \quad t > 0$$

Here  $p(t) = \frac{t(t+2)}{t^2}$ ,  $q(t) = \frac{(t+2)}{t^2}$  and  $g(t) = 2t$  are continuous for  $t > 0$  so we can apply FACT 1.

## Example

We need to check that  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  form a fundamental set of solutions by showing that the Wronskian is non-zero. Indeed,  $y_1(t) = t$ ,  $y_2(t) = te^t$  and  $g(t) = 2t$ , therefore

$$W[y_1, y_2] = y_2' y_1 - y_1' y_2 = (te^t + e^t)t - (te^t) = t^2 e^t.$$



## Example

We need to check that  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  form a fundamental set of solutions by showing that the Wronskian is non-zero. Indeed,  $y_1(t) = t$ ,  $y_2(t) = te^t$  and  $g(t) = 2t$ , therefore

$$W[y_1, y_2] = y_2' y_1 - y_1' y_2 = (te^t + e^t)t - (te^t) = t^2 e^t.$$

Using the variation of parameters technique,  $y_p(t) = u_1(t)y_1(t) + u_2(t)y_2(t)$  where

## Example

We need to check that  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  form a fundamental set of solutions by showing that the Wronskian is non-zero. Indeed,  $y_1(t) = t$ ,  $y_2(t) = te^t$  and  $g(t) = 2t$ , therefore

$$W[y_1, y_2] = y_2'y_1 - y_1'y_2 = (te^t + e^t)t - (te^t) = t^2e^t.$$

Using the variation of parameters technique,  $y_p(t) = u_1(t)y_1(t) + u_2(t)y_2(t)$  where

$$u_1(t) = - \int \frac{y_2(t)g(t)}{W[y_1, y_2](t)} dt = - \int \frac{(te^t)(2t)}{t^2e^t} dt = - \int 2 dt = -2t$$

## Example

We need to check that  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  form a fundamental set of solutions by showing that the Wronskian is non-zero. Indeed,  $y_1(t) = t$ ,  $y_2(t) = te^t$  and  $g(t) = 2t$ , therefore

$$W[y_1, y_2] = y_2'y_1 - y_1'y_2 = (te^t + e^t)t - (te^t) = t^2e^t.$$

Using the variation of parameters technique,  $y_p(t) = u_1(t)y_1(t) + u_2(t)y_2(t)$  where

$$u_1(t) = - \int \frac{y_2(t)g(t)}{W[y_1, y_2](t)} dt = - \int \frac{(te^t)(2t)}{t^2e^t} dt = - \int 2 dt = -2t$$

$$u_2(t) = \int \frac{y_1(t)g(t)}{W[y_1, y_2](t)} dt = \int \frac{t(2t)}{t^2e^t} dt = \int 2e^{-t} dt = -2e^{-t}$$

## Example

We need to check that  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  form a fundamental set of solutions by showing that the Wronskian is non-zero. Indeed,  $y_1(t) = t$ ,  $y_2(t) = te^t$  and  $g(t) = 2t$ , therefore

$$W[y_1, y_2] = y_2'y_1 - y_1'y_2 = (te^t + e^t)t - (te^t) = t^2e^t.$$

Using the variation of parameters technique,  $y_p(t) = u_1(t)y_1(t) + u_2(t)y_2(t)$  where

$$u_1(t) = - \int \frac{y_2(t)g(t)}{W[y_1, y_2](t)} dt = - \int \frac{(te^t)(2t)}{t^2e^t} dt = - \int 2 dt = -2t$$

$$u_2(t) = \int \frac{y_1(t)g(t)}{W[y_1, y_2](t)} dt = \int \frac{t(2t)}{t^2e^t} dt = \int 2e^{-t} dt = -2e^{-t}$$

Therefore the general solution is

$$y(t) = c_1t + c_2(te^t) + (-2t)t + (-2e^{-t})(te^t)$$