

Integrating Factor Summary

① Linear First Order DE

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + p(t)y = q(t)$$

② Find $m(t)$ by solving $\frac{d}{dt} m = p m$

we can write a formula $m = e^{\int p(t)}$

③ Multiply First Order DE by m

$$m \frac{dy}{dt} + m p(t)y \text{ equals } \frac{d}{dt} (m y)$$

④ Integrate both sides of

$$\frac{d}{dt} (m y) = m q(t)$$

and divide by m

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{m} \left(\int m q(t) \right) + \frac{C}{m}$$

to obtain the general solution.

I don't remember most of these formulas,
I just remember that I want

$$m \frac{dy}{dt} + m p(t)y \text{ to be } \frac{d}{dt} (m y) = m \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{dm}{dt} y$$

$$\text{so } \frac{dm}{dt} = m p$$

Example 2 Newton's Law of Cooling

Temperature T of an object changes at a rate proportional to the deviation from ambient temperature. Suppose time is in minutes, ambient temperature is $(20 + 5e^{-0.02t})^\circ\text{C}$, the constant of proportionality is 0.01 min^{-1} , and the initial temperature of the object is 40°C .

(a) Write the (IVP).

(b) Solve the (IVP).

(I.V.P) $\frac{dT}{dt} = 0.01(20 + 5e^{-0.02t} - T)$

$T(0) = 40$

Why not
 $(T - (20 + 5e^{-0.02t}))$ |
?

Solve

$$\frac{dT}{dt} + 0.01T = 0.2 + 0.05e^{-0.02t}$$

Find integrating factor

Multiply $\frac{dT}{dt} + 0.01T$ by
something so that it becomes
the derivative of a product.

Answer $e^{0.01t}$

$$e^{0.01t} \frac{dT}{dt} + 0.01e^{0.01t} T = \frac{d}{dt} (e^{0.01t} T)$$

$$\frac{dT}{dt} + 0.01T = 0.2 + 0.05e^{-0.02t}$$

Multiply by $e^{0.01t}$

$$e^{0.01t} \frac{dT}{dt} + 0.01e^{0.01t} T = 0.2e^{0.01t} + 0.05e^{-0.01t}$$

Recognize product rule

$$\frac{d}{dt} (e^{0.01t} T) = 0.2e^{0.01t} + 0.05e^{-0.01t}$$

Integrate $\int e^{\alpha t} = \frac{e^{\alpha t}}{\alpha}$

$$e^{0.01t} T = \frac{0.2}{0.01} e^{0.01t} - \frac{0.05}{0.01} e^{-0.01t} + C$$

Multiply by $e^{-0.01t}$

$$T(t) = 20 - 5e^{-0.02t} + Ce^{-0.01t}$$

This is the general solution

Find C

$$40 = T(0) = 20 - 5 + C$$
$$25 = C$$

$$T(t) = 20 - 5e^{-0.02t} + 25e^{-0.01t}$$

↖ This is the solution to the
IVP

Linear Equations

$$3x + 4y = 6$$

You can add solutions

IF $3 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 0 = 3$

and $3 \cdot 0 + 4 \cdot 1 = 4$

then $3(1+0) + 4(0+1) = (3+4)$

and multiply by constants

IF $3 \cdot 1 + 4 \cdot 0 = 3$

then $3(2 \cdot 1) + 4(2 \cdot 0) = (2 \cdot 3)$

Non linear means this doesn't work

$$x^2 + y^2 = b^2$$

$$1^2 + 0^2 = 1^2$$

$$0^2 + 1^2 = 1^2$$

But $(1+0)^2 + (0+1)^2 \neq (1+1)^2$

Superposition Principle

For a linear equation, the sum of solutions is a solution.

Example $\frac{dU_1}{dt} + \frac{U_1}{5} = -9.8$

$U_1(t) = -49$ is a solution

$U_2(t) = C e^{-t/5}$ is a solution to

$$\frac{dU_2}{dt} + \frac{U_2}{5} = 0$$

Superposition Principle says that

$U_1(t) + U_2(t)$ solves

$$\frac{d}{dt}(U_1 + U_2) + \frac{1}{5}(U_1 + U_2) = -9.8 + 0$$

so the general solution to

$$\frac{dU}{dt} + \frac{U}{5} = -9.8$$

$$U(t) = U_1 + U_2 = -49 + C e^{-t/5}$$

Question

Find the general solution to:

$$\dot{y} = -\frac{2}{t}y + e^t \quad (\text{DE})$$

Solution

write as

$$\frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{2}{t}y = e^t$$

Find Integrating factor

$$\frac{d}{dt} m = \frac{2}{t} m$$

$$\frac{dm}{m} = \frac{2}{t} dt$$

$$\ln m = 2 \ln t = \ln(t^2) + C$$

$$m = t^2$$

↖ choose $C=0$
for convenience

Now, multiply DE by t^2

$$t^2 \dot{y} + t^2 \frac{2y}{t} = t^2 e^t$$

$$t^2 \frac{dy}{dt} + 2ty = t^2 e^t$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} (t^2 y) = t^2 e^t$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(t^2 y) = t^2 e^t$$

Integrate $t^2 y = \int t^2 e^t$

$$t^2 y = t^2 e^t - 2te^t + 2e^t + C$$

multiply by
 $\frac{1}{t^2}$

$$y = e^t - \frac{2}{t} e^t + \frac{2}{t^2} e^t + \frac{C}{t^2}$$

General Solution

Aside

I remember

$$\int t^2 e^t = t^2 e^t + a t e^t + b e^t$$

$$\downarrow \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$t^2 e^t \stackrel{?}{=} (t^2 e^t + 2t e^t) + (a t e^t + a e^t) + b e^t$$

$$t^2 e^t \stackrel{?}{=} t^2 e^t + \underbrace{(2+a)t e^t}_0 + \underbrace{(a+b)e^t}_0$$

\Rightarrow

$$a = -2$$

$$b = -a = 2$$

Faster than integration by parts ?