

2nd order differential equations

نصف المصطلح الثاني (أي، لا توجد y في $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$)

A) Non-linear D.E.

- * 1- The dependent variable is missing (y)
- * 2- The independent variable is missing (x)
- * 3- Homogeneous equations

B) Linear D.E.

1. The coefficient in equation are constant.

Ex. $1 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 5 \frac{dy}{dx} + 2 = \sin x$

↓ ↓
ثوابت متغير

2. The coefficient in equation are variable/sc

Ex. $x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 5y \frac{dy}{dx} + x = \cos x$

↓ ↓
متغير متغير

A) Non-linear D.E.

- 1) The dependent variable is missing.

$$f\left(\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}, x\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = p, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{dp}{dx}$$

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Ex 1

$$y' + xy' = x$$
$$y = p \quad y' = \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + x \frac{dy}{dx} = x$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} + xp = x \quad (1^{st} \text{ order D.E})$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} = x - xp = x(1-p)$$

$$\frac{dp}{1-p} = x dx$$

$$-\ln(1-p) = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$\ln x^n = n \ln x$$

$$\ln \frac{1}{1-p} = \frac{x^2}{2} + C$$

$$\frac{1}{1-p} = \exp\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + C\right)$$

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$$1-p = \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + C\right)}$$

$$p = 1 - \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + C\right)}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 - \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + C\right)}$$

$$dy = \left(1 - \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + C\right)}\right) dx$$

$$\int dy = \int dx - \int \frac{1}{\exp\left(\frac{x^2}{2} + C\right)} dx$$

$$y = x - \int e^{-\frac{x^2}{2} - C} dx + C_2$$

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\frac{x^2}{2} + C} &= e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot e^C \\ &= e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \cdot e^C \end{aligned}$$

$$\int e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx = \text{erf}(x)$$

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2) Equations with independent variable missing

$$f(y, \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}) = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = P, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{dP}{dy} P$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = P \Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{dP}{dx} = \frac{dP}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dP}{dy} P$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = P \frac{dP}{dy} \quad \text{نقطة: كيفية اختيار}$$

Ex. $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = 0$ omer khalifa

let $\frac{dy}{dx} = P, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = P \frac{dP}{dy}$

$$P \frac{dP}{dy} + y = 0 \quad (1^{st} \text{ order})$$

$$P dP = -y dy$$

$$\frac{P^2}{2} = -\frac{y^2}{2} + C_1 \Rightarrow P^2 = -y^2 + C_1$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = C_1 - y^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{C_1 - y^2}$$

$$dx = \frac{dy}{\sqrt{C_1 - y^2}}$$

$$x = \int \frac{dy}{\sqrt{C_1 - y^2}} = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{C}\right) + C_2$$

$$\boxed{x = \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{C}\right) + C_2} \quad \underline{\underline{\text{ANS.}}}$$

3) Homogeneous equations

$$f\left(\frac{dy}{dx}, x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}, \frac{y}{x}\right) = 0 \quad \text{or } \frac{y}{x}$$

طريقة الحل

عنه تبسيط المعادلة إلى الشكل التالي

$$x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = f_1\left(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{dy}{dx}\right) \quad (1)$$

نستعمل التعويض التالي

$$\text{let } \frac{y}{x} = v \rightarrow y = vx \quad (2)$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx} \quad (3) \quad \left(\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{d(vx)}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx} \right)$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2 \frac{dv}{dx} + x \frac{d^2v}{dx^2} \quad (4) \quad \text{omer khalifa}$$

$$x^2 \frac{d^2v}{dx^2} = f\left(v, x \frac{dv}{dx}\right) \quad (5) \quad \text{بعد تعويض (2) و (3) و (4) نأخذ المعادلة الشكل التالي}$$

$$\text{let } x = e^t \rightarrow t = \ln x \quad \text{الآن نعمل التبسيط التالي}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} x \frac{dv}{dx} &= \frac{dv}{dt} \\ x^2 \frac{d^2v}{dx^2} &= \frac{d^2v}{dt^2} - \frac{dv}{dt} \end{aligned}}$$

هنا نخرج بطريقة بسيطة

$$\text{Ex- } 2x^2y \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y^2 = x^2 \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{let } y = vx &\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = v + x \frac{dv}{dx} \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2 \frac{dv}{dx} + x \frac{d^2v}{dx^2} \end{aligned}$$

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$$2x^3 v (2 \frac{dv}{dx} + x \frac{d^2v}{dx^2}) + v^2 x^2 - x^2 (v + x \frac{dv}{dx})^2$$

$$4x^3 v \frac{dv}{dx} + 2x^4 v \frac{d^2v}{dx^2} + v^2 x^2 - x^2 (v^2 + 2vx \frac{dv}{dx} + x^2 (\frac{dv}{dx})^2)$$

$$4x^3 v \frac{dv}{dx} + 2x^4 v \frac{d^2v}{dx^2} + \cancel{v^2 x^2} - \cancel{v^2 x^2} - 2vx^3 \frac{dv}{dx} - x^4 (\frac{dv}{dx})^2$$

$$2vx^4 \frac{d^2v}{dx^2} + 2vx^3 \frac{dv}{dx} = x^4 (\frac{dv}{dx})^2$$

$$2vx^2 \frac{d^2v}{dx^2} + 2vx \frac{dv}{dx} = x^2 (\frac{dv}{dx})^2 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

let $t = \ln x \rightarrow x \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dt}, x^2 \frac{d^2v}{dx^2} = \frac{d^2v}{dt^2} - \frac{dv}{dt}$
 نفرض (2)

$$2v (\frac{d^2v}{dt^2} - \frac{dv}{dt}) + 2v \frac{dv}{dt} = (\frac{dv}{dt})^2$$

$$2v \frac{d^2v}{dt^2} - 2v \frac{dv}{dt} + 2v \frac{dv}{dt} = (\frac{dv}{dt})^2$$

$$2v \frac{d^2v}{dt^2} = (\frac{dv}{dt})^2$$

هناك معادلة ديفرنشلية
 لا نستطيع حلها

let $P = \frac{dv}{dt}, \frac{d^2v}{dt^2} = P \frac{dP}{dv}$

$$2vP \frac{dP}{dv} - P^2 = 0$$

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$$P [2v \frac{dP}{dv} - P] = 0$$

either $P=0 \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dt}=0 \Rightarrow v=C_1 \Rightarrow y=C_1 x$ $\frac{dy}{dx}$

OR $2v \frac{dP}{dv} - P = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{dP}{P} = \frac{dv}{2v} \Rightarrow \ln P = \frac{1}{2} \ln v + \ln C$
 $P = C_1 v^{\frac{1}{2}}$

B) linear D.E. with constant coefficients:

تكون على الصورة التالية .

$$P_0 \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} + P_1 \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}} + \dots + P_{n-1} \frac{dy}{dx} + P_n y = \phi(x)$$

↑
نقطة

نساعد هذه المعادلات بخطوتين الخطوة الأولى تسمى الحد المتكامل (أي نضرب الطرف الأيمن ومنه المعادلة) ومنه الخطوة الثانية هي إيجاد حد للفرق الأيمن وتسمى المعادلة المساعدة أو الحد الثاني . الحد الثاني للمعادلة كحل يساوي مجموع الحلين (العالم والخاص)

Exp. $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 5 \frac{dy}{dx} + 6y = 0$

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

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

$$D = 2, D = 3$$

لحل الجذور حقيقية مختلفة
وعليه فالحل يكون بالصيغة التالية

$$y_1 = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 e^{3x}$$

Exp. $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 6 \frac{dy}{dx} + 9y = 0$

$$D^2 + 6D + 9 = 0$$

$$(D + 3)(D + 3) = 0$$

$$D_1 = -3, D_2 = -3$$

لحل الجذور حقيقية متساوية
فالحل يكون

$$y_1 = e^{-3x} (c_1 x + c_2)$$

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$$m = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

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Ex.

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4 \frac{dy}{dx} + 5y = 0$$

$$D^2 - 4D + 5 = 0$$

$c = \sqrt{-1}$

$$D = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \times 5}}{2} = 2 \pm \frac{\sqrt{-4}}{2} = 2 \pm \frac{\sqrt{4}}{2} i$$

$$D = 2 \pm i$$

sol. $y_1 = e^{2x} \sin x, y_2 = e^{2x} \cos x$

$$y_1 = e^{2x} (C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x)$$

$$e^{2x} (C_1 \sin 9x + C_2 \cos 9x)$$

Ex.

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

omer khalifa

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$$

find y_1, y_2, y_3

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

$$(D+1)(D+1) = 0$$

$$y_1 = e^{-x} (C_1 x + C_2)$$

⑧

• y_1, y_2, y_3

f(x)

P.I

\propto const.

A const.

$\propto e^{mx}$

A e^{mx}

$\propto \cos mx$

A $\cos mx + B \sin mx$

$\propto x^n$

$A_0 x^n + A_1 x^{n-1} + A_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + A_n$

$\propto x^n e^{mx} (\sin \beta x)$

$e^{mx} (\sin \beta x + \cos \beta x) (A_1 x^n + A_2 x^{n-1} + A_3 x^{n-2} + \dots)$

$\propto x^n e^{mx} (\cos \beta x)$

//

$$y = Ax^2 + Bx + C$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2Ax + B$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2A$$

$$2A + 2(2Ax + B) + Ax^2 + Bx + C = x^2$$

$$2A + 4Ax + 2B + Ax^2 + Bx + C = x^2$$

$$(4A+B)x + Ax^2 + 2A+2B+C = x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow A=1$$

$$4A+B=0 \Rightarrow 4+B=0 \Rightarrow B=-4$$

$$2A+2B+C=0$$

$$2-8+C=0 \Rightarrow C=6$$

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$$y_1 = x^2 - 4x + 6$$

$$y = y_1 + y_2$$

$$y = e^{-x}(C_1x + C_2) + x^2 - 4x + 6$$



$$\text{Ex. } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} - 6y = 2x^2 + x$$

$$D^2 - D - 6 = 0$$

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

$$D_1 = -2, D_2 = 3$$

$$y_1 = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 e^{3x}$$

$$y_2 = Ax^2 + Bx + C$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2Ax + B$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2A$$

المعادلة المميزة

$$2A - 2Ax - B - 6(Ax^2 + Bx + C) = 2x^2 + x$$

$$2A - 2Ax - B - 6Ax^2 - 6Bx - 6C = 2x^2 + x$$

$$-(6A+6B)x - 6Ax^2 + 2A - B - 6C = 2x^2 + x$$

$$-6A = 2 \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$-(6A+6B) = 1$$

$$-2(-\frac{1}{3}) - 6B = 1 \Rightarrow B = -\frac{1}{18}$$

$$2A - B - 6C = 0$$

$$2(-\frac{1}{3})$$

$$\Rightarrow C = -\frac{11}{108}$$

Ex. $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4y = \sin x$

$(D^2 - 4)y = 0$

$m^2 - 4 = 0$

$m_1 = 2, m_2 = -2$

$y_1 = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$

$y_2 = A \sin x + B \cos x$

$y_2' = A \cos x - B \sin x$

$y_2'' = -A \sin x - B \cos x$

$-A \sin x - B \cos x - 4(A \sin x + B \cos x) = \sin x$

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

$-5A = 1 \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{5}$

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

$y_2 = -\frac{1}{5} \sin x$

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$y = y_1 + y_2 = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{5} \sin x$

Ex. $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4y = e^{3x}$

$(D^2 - 4)y = 0$

$m_1 = 2, m_2 = -2$

$y_1 = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$

$y_2 = A e^{3x}$

$y_2 = A x e^{3x} + B$

هذا هو المطلوب في هذه الحالة

والسبب في ذلك هو أننا نحتاج إلى إيجاد الحل الخاص لهذه المعادلة

والسبب في ذلك هو أننا نحتاج إلى إيجاد الحل الخاص لهذه المعادلة

$$y = A x e^{2x} + B$$

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

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

$$4A x e^{2x} + 2A e^{2x} + 2A e^{2x} - 4A x e^{2x} + 4B = e^{2x}$$

$$4A e^{2x} - 4B = e^{2x}$$

$$\Rightarrow B = 0$$

$$A = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{4} e^{2x}$$

omer khalifa

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

$$Ex: \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x^2$$

omer khalifa

$$(D^2 + 2D + 1)y = 0$$

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

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

$$m_1 = m_2 = -1$$

$$y_1 = e^{-x} (C_1 x + C_2)$$

D: $\frac{1}{(D+1)^2} x^2$

$$(D^2 + 2D + 1)y = x^2$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{(D+1)^2} x^2$$

الحل

$$= (D+1)^{-2} x^2 = \left[1 + (-2)D + \frac{(-2)(-3)}{2!} D^2 + \frac{(-2)(-3)(-4)}{3!} D^3 + \dots \right] x^2$$

$$= x^2 - 2(2x) + 3(2)$$

$$y_2 = x^2 - 4x + 6$$

$$y = e^{-x} (C_1 x + C_2) + x^2 - 4x + 6$$

$$\frac{1}{f(D)} e^{ax} = e^{ax} \frac{1}{f(a)}$$

Ex

$$\frac{1}{D^2+1} e^{3x} = e^{3x} \frac{1}{10} = 0.1 e^{3x}$$

Ex

$$\frac{1}{D^2} e^{5x} = e^{5x} \frac{1}{5^2} = \frac{e^{5x}}{25}$$

$$y = \text{Im} \frac{1}{D^2-4} e^{ix} \rightarrow y = e^{ix} \frac{1}{i^2-4} = -\frac{1}{5} e^{ix}$$

$$y_2 = -\frac{1}{5} \sin x$$

ترجع لتوضيح

$$y = k_1 e^{2x} + k_2 e^{-2x} - \frac{1}{5} \sin x$$

ANS.

Ex

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4 \frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = 6x e^{2x}$$

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$$(D^2-4D+4)y = 0$$

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

$$m_1 = m_2 = 2$$

$$y_1 = e^{2x} (C_1 x + C_2)$$

المعادلة غير متجانسة

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{(D-2)^2} 6x e^{2x}$$

$$\frac{1}{f(D)} y e^{ax} = e^{ax} \frac{1}{f(D+a)} y$$

Ex

$$\frac{1}{D^2+2D+1} x^3 e^{2x} = e^{2x} \frac{1}{(D+1)^2+2(D+1)+1} x^3$$

$$= e^{2x} \frac{1}{D^2+6D+9+2D+6+1} x^3$$

$$= e^{2x} \frac{1}{D^2+8D+16} x^3$$

$$y_2 = \frac{1}{D^2+4D+4} 6x e^{2x} = \frac{1}{(D+2)^2} 6x e^{2x}$$

$$y_2 = 6e^{2x} \frac{1}{(D+2-2)^2} x = 6e^{2x} \left(\frac{1}{D^2} x \right)$$

مضاهة ظاهر و خ و مبین

$$y_2 = 6e^{2x} \frac{x^3}{6} = x^3 e^{2x}$$

$$y_T = e^{2x}(C_1 x + C_2) + x^3 e^{2x}$$

omer khalifa

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} - 6y = 2x^2 + x$$

تعداد سابقه

$$y_1 = K_1 e^{3x} + K_2 e^{-2x}$$

التماس من أجل إيجاد (المحلول الخاص)

$$y_2 = -\frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x}{18} - \frac{11}{108}$$

التماس من أجل إيجاد (المحلول الخاص)

$$y_3 = \frac{1}{(D-3)(D+2)} (2x^2+x)$$

يجب: $\frac{1}{(D-3)(D+2)}$ القيمة العددية للـ D
 انشاء: $\frac{A}{D-3} + \frac{B}{D+2} = \frac{1}{(D-3)(D+2)}$ القيمة العددية للـ D

$$\frac{A}{D-3} + \frac{B}{D+2} = \frac{1}{(D-3)(D+2)}$$

$$\frac{A(D+2) + B(D-3)}{(D-3)(D+2)} = \frac{1}{(D-3)(D+2)}$$

$$AD + 2A + BD - 3B = 1$$

$$(A+B)D + 2A - 3B = 1$$

$$A+B=0 \quad A=-B$$

omer khalifa

$$2A - 3B = 1$$

$$2A = 1 + 3B \Rightarrow 1 - 3A$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{5} \quad B = -\frac{1}{5}$$

$$\frac{\frac{1}{5}}{(D-3)} + \frac{-\frac{1}{5}}{(D+2)} = -\frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{(3-D)} + \frac{1}{(2+D)} \right)$$

$$y_2 = -\frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{1}{(3-D)} + \frac{1}{2+D} \right] (2x^2+x)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{1}{3} (1-D)^{-1} + \frac{1}{2} (1+D)^{-1} \right] (2x^2+x)$$

$$y_2 = -\frac{1}{5} \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9}D + \frac{1}{27}D^2 + \dots \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{D}{4} + \frac{D^2}{8} - \dots \right) \right] (2x^2+x)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5} \left[\frac{5}{6} - \frac{5}{36}D + \frac{35}{216}D^2 + \dots \right] (2x^2+x)$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{36}D - \frac{7}{216}D^2 + \dots \right] (2x^2+x)$$

$$y_2 = -\frac{2}{6}x^2 - \frac{x}{6} + \frac{1}{36}(4x+1) - \frac{7}{216}(4)$$

$$y_2 = -\frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{x}{18} - \frac{11}{162}$$

الحل بطريقة الـ D-operator

$$\frac{1}{f(D)} e^{ax} = e^{ax} \frac{1}{f(a)}$$

القاعدة الأولى
شريطة أن $f(a) \neq 0$

$$\text{Ex. } (D^3 - 2D^2 - 5D + 6)y = e^{4x}$$

$$y_c = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{3x} + c_3 e^{-2x}$$

يتم إيجاد الجذور بطريقة
التقسيم

$$y_p = \frac{1}{(D-1)(D-3)(D+2)} e^{4x}$$

$$y_p = e^{4x} \frac{1}{(4-1)(4-3)(4+2)} = \frac{1}{18} e^{4x}$$

$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{3x} + c_3 e^{-2x} + \frac{1}{18} e^{4x}$$

ANS.

$$\text{Ex. } \left(\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} - 2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 5 \frac{dy}{dx} + 6 \right) y = (e^x + 3)^2$$

$$y_c = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{3x} + c_3 e^{-2x}$$

يتم إيجاد الجذور بطريقة التقسيم

$$y_p = \frac{1}{(D-1)(D-3)(D+2)} (e^x + 3)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{(D-1)(D-3)(D+2)} (e^{4x} + 6e^{2x} + 9)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(D-1)(D-3)(D+2)} e^{4x} + \frac{1}{(D-1)(D-3)(D+2)} 6e^{2x} + \frac{9}{(D-1)(D-3)(D+2)}$$

$$y_p = \frac{1}{18} e^{4x} + \frac{6e^{2x}}{-4} + \frac{9}{6} = \frac{1}{18} e^{4x} - \frac{3}{2} e^{2x} + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y = y_c + y_p$$