

Math 2280-1
Monday Nov. 10

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Variation of parameters in action:

$$* \quad \vec{x}'(t) = P(t)\vec{x} + \vec{f}(t)$$

$$\Phi(t) \text{ FMS for } \vec{x}' = P(t)\vec{x}$$

Write any soltn to * as

$$\vec{x}(t) = \Phi \vec{u} \quad (\text{i.e. } \vec{u} = \Phi^{-1} \vec{x}).$$

plug into *

$$\underbrace{\Phi'}_{P\Phi} \vec{u} + \Phi \vec{u}' = P\Phi \vec{u} + \vec{f}, \text{ so } \vec{x} \text{ solves } * \text{ iff } \Phi \vec{u}' = \vec{f}$$
$$\text{iff } \vec{u}' = \Phi^{-1} \vec{f}; \quad \vec{u} = \int \Phi^{-1} \vec{f} dt.$$

p. 368

Exercise 1 Show that converting the second order linear DE

$$y''(t) + P(t)y' + Q(t)y = f(t)$$

into a first order system for $\begin{matrix} x_1 = y \\ x_2 = y' \end{matrix}$

recovers the mysterious 6.3.5 variation of parameters formula as a special case of this one.
(or, if you dare, do the n^{th} order linear DE)

$$\text{Solve } \begin{cases} \vec{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 3 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \vec{x} - \begin{bmatrix} 15 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix} t e^{-2t} \\ \vec{x}(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix} \end{cases}$$

use the variation formula for the case $A = \text{const matrix}$, $\Phi(t) = e^{At}$:

$$e^{-tA} (\vec{x}' - A \vec{x}) = e^{-At} \vec{f}(t)$$

$$(e^{-At} \vec{x})' = \vec{g}_0$$

$$\int_0^t: e^{-At} \vec{x}(t) - \vec{x}_0 = \int_0^t e^{-As} \vec{f}(s) ds$$

$$\vec{x}(t) = e^{At} \vec{x}_0 + e^{At} \int_0^t e^{-As} \vec{f}(s) ds$$

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November 10, 2008
nonhomogeneous linear systems of differential equations -
variation of parameters

Work for example 4 page 367

```
> with(linalg):
> A:=matrix(2,2,[4,2,3,-1]);
eigenvectors(A);
exponential(A,s);
```

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

[5, 1, [[2, 1]], [-2, 1, [[1, -3]]]

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{7} e^{(-2s)} + \frac{6}{7} e^{(5s)} & \frac{2}{7} e^{(5s)} - \frac{2}{7} e^{(-2s)} \\ \frac{3}{7} e^{(5s)} - \frac{3}{7} e^{(-2s)} & \frac{6}{7} e^{(-2s)} + \frac{1}{7} e^{(5s)} \end{bmatrix}$$

```
> x0:=matrix(2,1,[7,3]);
```

$$x0 := \begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

if you were using "undetermined
coeffs", how would you
guess \vec{x}_p ?

e^{As} !

```

> f:=t->evalm(-t*exp(-2*t)*matrix(2,1,(15,4)));
#the nonhomogeneous term.

f:=t -> evalm(-t e^{-2t} matrix(2,1,(15,4)))

> f(s);
[-15 e^{-2s}
 4 e^{-2s}]

> evalm(exponential(-A,s)&*f(s));
[-15 (\frac{6}{7} e^{-5s} - \frac{1}{7} e^{-2s}) e^{-2s} - 4 (\frac{1}{7} e^{-5s} - \frac{2}{7} e^{-5s})] s e^{-2s}
[-15 (\frac{3}{7} e^{-5s} - \frac{3}{7} e^{-2s}) e^{-2s} - 4 (\frac{1}{7} e^{-5s} - \frac{6}{7} e^{-2s})] s e^{-2s}

> simplify(%);
[-s(14 e^{-7s} + 1)
 -s(-3 + 7 e^{-7s})]

```

← compare p. 367

Maple (or D) currently has trouble directly evaluating the solution formula: I can't seem to make Maple integrate matrix valued functions without writing an explicit procedure (this did not used to be the case in older versions): The procedure below takes a matrix valued expression in s and returns a matrix expression in t, for which each entry is the integral of the input from s=0 to s=t:

```

> Integratematrix:=proc(mat,m,n,s
local H, #matrix function to be returned
i, #row index
j; #column index

H:=matrix(m,n);
for i from 1 to m do
for j from 1 to n do
H[i,j]:=int(mat[i,j],s=0..s);
od;
od;
return(evalm(H));
end;

> integrand:=simplify(evalm(exponential(-A,s)&*f(s)));
#the integrand in the solution formula

integrand:=
[s(14 e^{-7s} + 1)
 -s(-3 + 7 e^{-7s})]

> Integratematrix(integrand,2,1,s);

[2 t e^{-7t} + \frac{2}{7} e^{-7t} - \frac{t^2}{2} - \frac{2}{7}]
[\frac{3 t^2}{2} + t e^{-7t} - \frac{1}{7} e^{-7t} - \frac{1}{7}]

> sol:=t->evalm(exponential(A,t)*x0+Integratematrix(integrand,2,1,s));
#solution formula
sol:=t -> evalm('**(exponential(A,t)*x0+Integratematrix(integrand,2,1,s)))
> simplify(sol(t)); #see page 368!!!

[\frac{3}{7} e^{-2t} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-2t} t + \frac{46}{7} e^{-5t} + 2 e^{-2t} t]
[\frac{23}{7} e^{-5t} + e^{-2t} t - \frac{2}{7} e^{-2t} + \frac{3}{2} e^{-2t} t^2]

```

← p 367-368