

Math 2280-1

Tuesday Sept. 23

$$L(y) := y^{(n)} + a_{n-1}(x)y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_1(x)y' + a_0(x)y, \quad \text{each } a_j(x) \in C(I).$$

$$L: C^n(I) \rightarrow C(I)$$

summary so far!

Theorem 1 L is linear

Theorem 2 Let $f \in C(I)$, $x_0 \in I$, $\vec{b} = \begin{bmatrix} b_0 \\ b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_{n-1} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Then $\exists!$ sol'n to IVP

$$\text{IVP } \begin{cases} L(y) = f & \text{on } I \\ y(x_0) = b_0 \\ y'(x_0) = b_1 \\ \vdots \\ y^{(n-1)}(x_0) = b_{n-1} \end{cases}$$

(proof postponed, but we gave plausibility arguments).

Theorem 3 The general sol'n to

$$L(y) = f \text{ is } y = y_p + y_H, \text{ where } y_p \text{ is a particular sol'n and } y_H \text{ is the general sol'n to the homogeneous}$$

(general linear transformation) $\text{DE } L(y) = 0$.
fact

Theorem 4 $\dim(\ker L) = n$

pf: We used $\exists!$ theorem (2) to exhibit a basis for $\ker L$ with n "vectors".
They were the functions y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n where y_j is the sol'n to

$$L(y_j) = 0$$

$$\text{IV}(y_j) = \vec{e}_j = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \text{entry } j$$

$$\text{IV}(z(x)) := \begin{bmatrix} z(x_0) \\ z'(x_0) \\ \vdots \\ z^{(n-1)}(x_0) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{so } \text{IV}(c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 + \dots + c_n y_n)$$

$$= \text{IV}(c_1 y_1) + \text{IV}(c_2 y_2) + \dots + \text{IV}(c_n y_n)$$

$$= c_1 \vec{e}_1 + c_2 \vec{e}_2 + \dots + c_n \vec{e}_n = \vec{c} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix}$$

thus we can solve any

IVP at x_0 with linear combos of y_1, \dots, y_n .

so every sol'n to $L(y) = 0$ is a linear combo of y_1, \dots, y_n !!

• so $\{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$ span $\ker L$.

• if $c_1 y_1 + \dots + c_n y_n \equiv 0$, then $\text{IV}(c_1 y_1 + \dots + c_n y_n) = \vec{0}$

so $\begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ \vdots \\ c_n \end{bmatrix} = \vec{0}$, so $\{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$ are ind

span & ind \Rightarrow basis

$$\Rightarrow \dim(\ker L) = n$$

Please look this summary sheet

over before class, and if Theorem 4

confuses you please try to formulate a question

about specifically which claim is confusing. This is an amazing theorem actually,

so it's O.K. to feel confused (at first!).

We'll work examples & finish Monday's notes after discussing your question