

# Lecture Notes for Math 251: ODE and PDE. Lecture 18:

## 4.2 Homogeneous Equations With Constant Coefficients

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### 1 Homogeneous Equations with Constant Coefficients

Last Time: We studied the general theory of  $n$ th order linear equations. Now we want to find the general solution of an  $n$ th order equation using the methods developed for homogeneous equations with constant coefficients.

Consider the  $n$ th order linear homogeneous equation with constant coefficients

$$L[y] = a_n y^{(n)} + a_{n-1} y^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_1 y' + a_0 y = 0 \quad (1)$$

Just like in the second order case we have the characteristic equation

$$a_n r^n + \dots + a_1 r + a_0 = 0 \quad (2)$$

**Example 1.** (Distinct Real Roots) Find the general solution of

$$y^{(4)} + y''' - 7y'' - y' + 6y = 0, \quad y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0, y''(0) = -2, y'''(0) = -1 \quad (3)$$

So the characteristic equation is

$$r^4 + r^3 - 7r^2 - r + 6 = 0. \quad (4)$$

Thus the roots are 1, -1, 2, -3. So the general solution is

$$y = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t} + c_3 e^{2t} + c_4 e^{-3t} \quad (5)$$

Using the initial conditions we find  $c_1 = \frac{11}{8}$ ,  $c_2 = \frac{5}{12}$ ,  $c_3 = -\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $c_4 = -\frac{1}{8}$ . Therefore the solution to the IVP is

$$y = \frac{11}{8} e^t + \frac{5}{12} e^{-t} - \frac{2}{3} e^{2t} - \frac{1}{8} e^{-3t} \quad (6)$$

**Example 2.** (Complex Roots) Find the general solution of

$$y^{(4)} - y = 0, \quad y(0) = 7/2, y'(0) = -4, y''(0) = 5/2, y'''(0) = -2 \quad (7)$$

The characteristic equation is

$$r^4 - 1 = (r^2 + 1)(r^2 - 1) = 0 \quad (8)$$

Therefore the roots are  $1, -1, i, -i$ . Thus the general solution is

$$y = c_1 e^t + c_2 e^{-t} + c_3 \cos(t) + c_4 \sin(t) \quad (9)$$

By imposing the initial conditions we get

$$c_1 = 0, c_2 = 3, c_3 = 1/2, c_4 = -1 \quad (10)$$

Thus the solution of the IVP is

$$y = 3e^{-t} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(t) - \sin(t) \quad (11)$$

**Example 3.** (Repeated Roots) Find the general solution of

$$y^{(4)} + 2y'' + y = 0. \quad (12)$$

The characteristic equation is

$$r^4 + 2r^2 + 1 = (r^2 + 1)(r^2 + 1) = 0 \quad (13)$$

The roots are  $i, i, -i, -i$ . So the general solution is

$$y = c_1 \cos(t) + c_2 \sin(t) + c_3 t \cos(t) + c_4 t \sin(t) \quad (14)$$

**HW 4.2 # 11, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18**