Math 2150-01
9/15/25

Topic 6 – Theory of second order linear equations

A second order linear equation is of the form

$$\underbrace{a_2(x)}\, y'' + \underbrace{a_1(x)}\, y' + \underbrace{a_0(x)}\, y = \underbrace{b(x)}$$

these terms only have xs and #s

To study these equations we need some preliminaries.

Def: Let I be an interval. Let f_1 and f_2 be defined on I. We say that f_1 and f_2 are linearly dependent on I if either

① $f_1(x) = c f_2(x)$ for all x in I

or

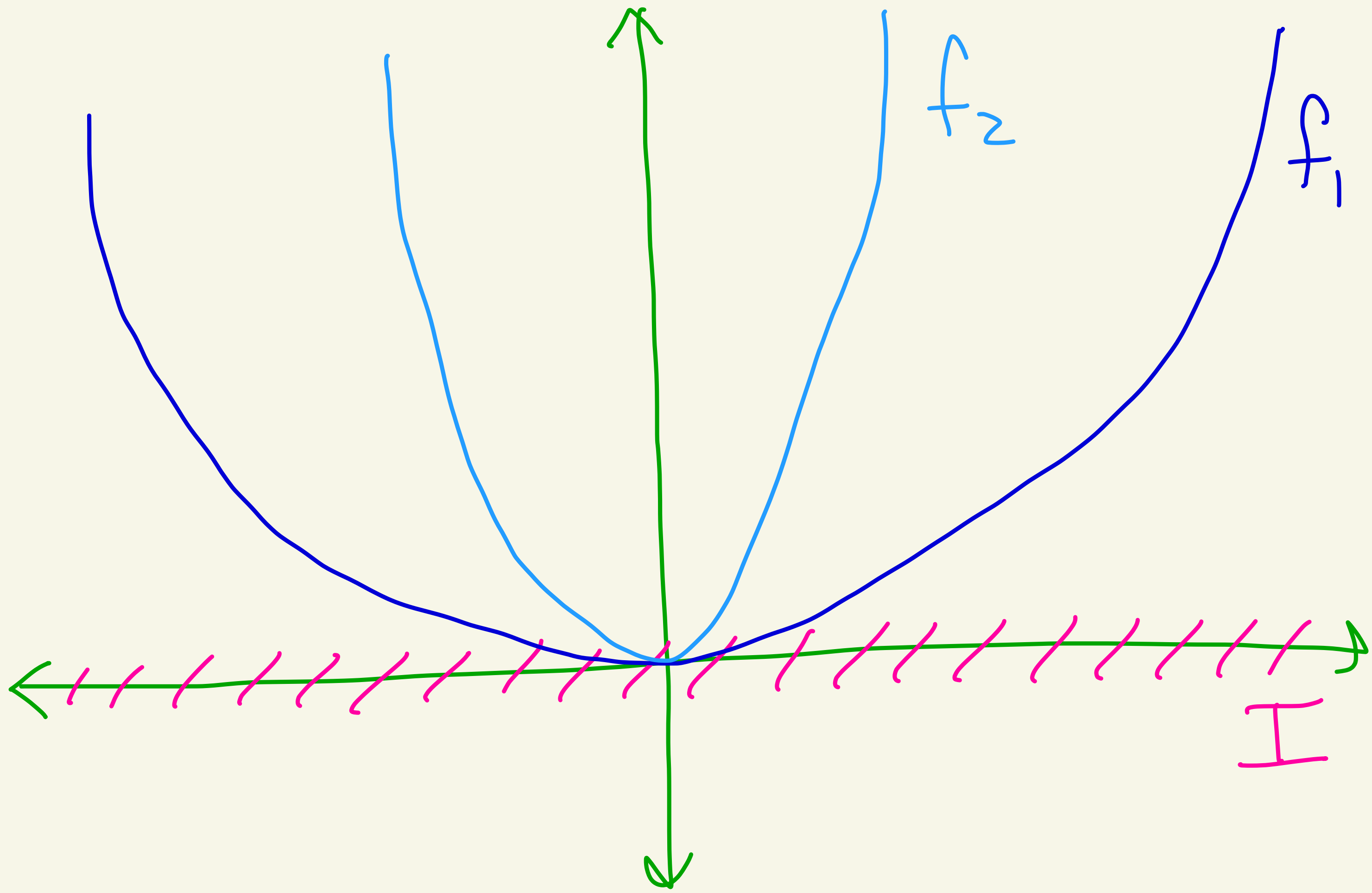
② $f_2(x) = c f_1(x)$ for all x in I

where c is a constant.

If no such c exists then f_1 and f_2 are called linearly independent.

Ex: $I = (-\infty, \infty)$

$f_1(x) = x^2 \qquad f_2(x) = 10x^2$



f_1 and f_2 are linearly dependent on I because

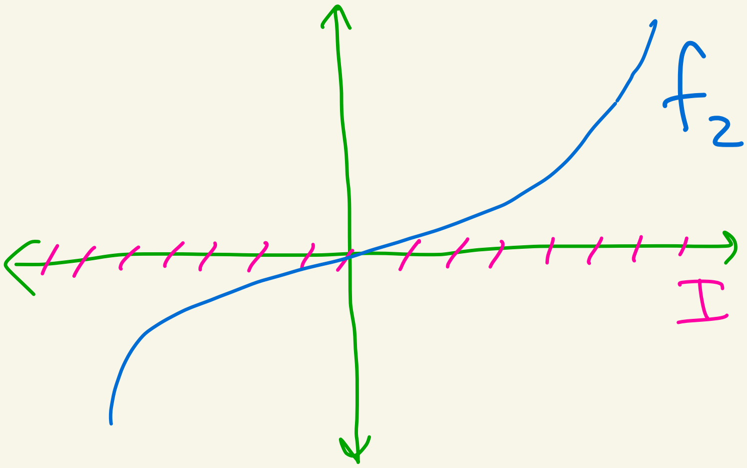
$$f_2(x) = 10 \cdot f_1(x)$$

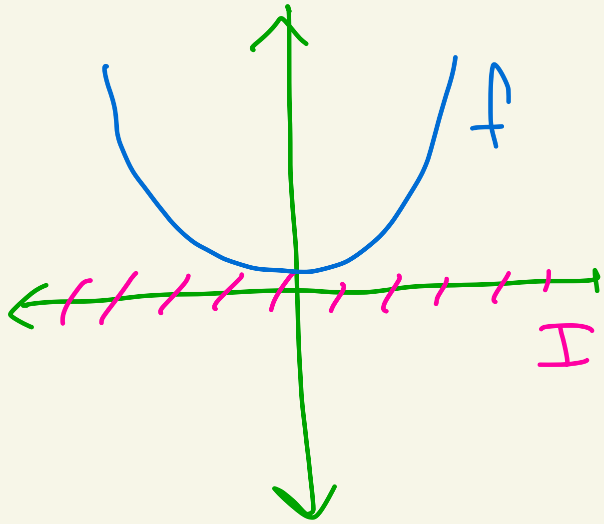
for all x in I.

or: $\boxed{f_1 = \frac{1}{10} f_2}$

Ex: $I = (-\infty, \infty)$

Let $f_1(x) = x^2$, $f_2(x) = x^3$





Are f_1 and f_2 lin. dep.?

Suppose you could write

$f_1 = c f_2$ on I where c is a fixed constant.

Then, $x^2 = c x^3$ for all x in I

Then, when $x = 1$ we get $1 = c$

when $x = -1$ we get $-1 = c$

But c is fixed.

Thus you cant have $f_1 = cf_2$ on I.

Similarly there is no c with $f_2 = cf_1$.

Thus, f_1 and f_2 are linearly independent.

Now we give another way to test for lin. ind/dep.

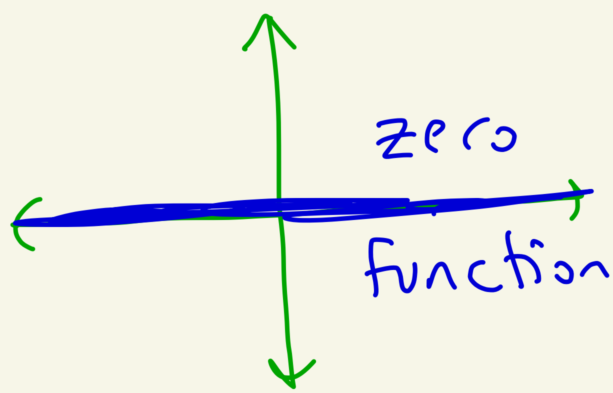
It's called the Wronskian.

Named after Josef Wronski (1778-1853)

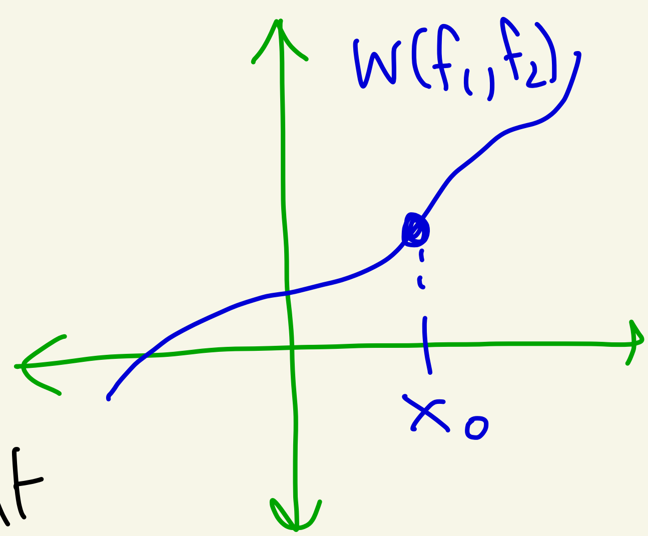
Theorem: Let I be an interval. Let f_1, f_2 be differentiable on I. If the <u>Wronskian</u>

$$\underbrace{W(f_1,f_2)}_{\text{notation}} = \underbrace{\begin{vmatrix} f_1 & f_2 \\ f_1' & f_2' \end{vmatrix}}_{\text{determinant}} = \underbrace{f_1 f_2' - f_2 f_1'}_{\begin{vmatrix} f_1 & f_2 \\ f_1' & f_2' \end{vmatrix}}$$

is not the zero function on I, then f_1 and f_2 are linearly independent.



That is, if there exists $x_0 \in I$ where $W(f_1,f_2)(x_0) \neq 0$ then f_1 and f_2 are linearly independent



Ex: Let $I = (-\infty, \infty)$,

$f_1(x) = e^{2x}$, $f_2(x) = e^{5x}$.

Let's show that f_1 and f_2 are linearly independent on I.

We have

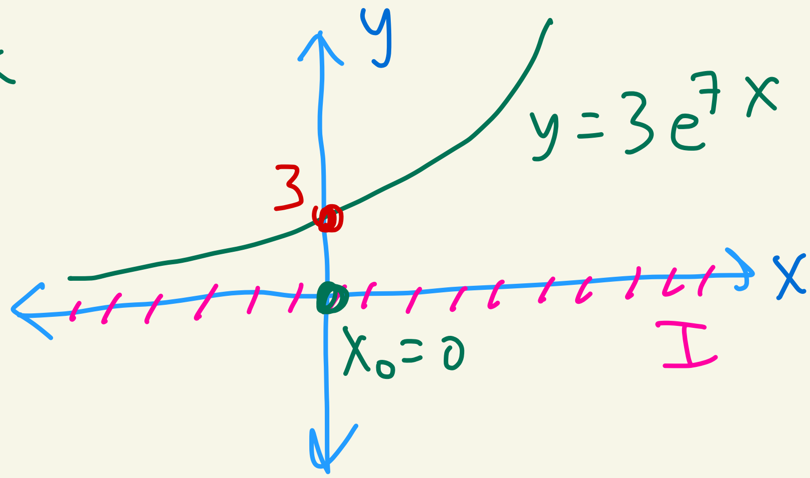
$$W(f_1, f_2) = \begin{vmatrix} f_1 & f_2 \\ f_1' & f_2' \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} e^{2x} & e^{5x} \\ 2e^{2x} & 5e^{5x} \end{vmatrix}$$

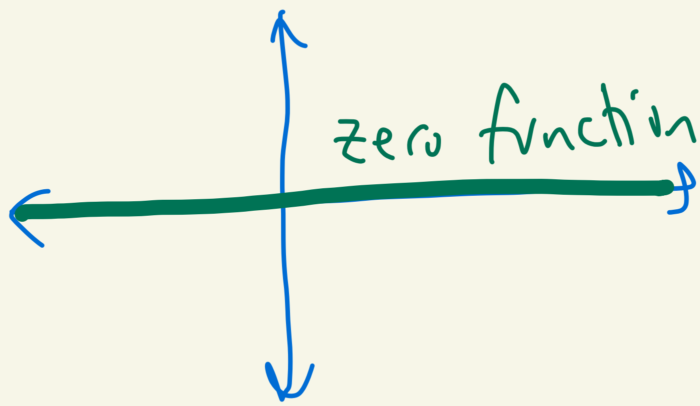
$$= (e^{2x})(5e^{5x}) - (e^{5x})(2e^{2x})$$

$$= 5e^{7x} - 2e^{7x}$$

$$= 3e^{7x}$$



This is <u>not</u> the zero function on I.



For example at $x_0 = 0$, we get

$$W(f_1, f_2)(0) = 3e^{7(0)} = 3 \neq 0$$

So, f_1 and f_2 are lin. ind.

For the remainder of topic 6 we will be learning the theory of solving

$$\boxed{a_2(x)y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_0(x)y = b(x)}$$

on some interval I where $a_2(x), a_1(x), a_0(x), b(x)$ are continuous on I and $a_2(x) \neq 0$ on I.

We will assume these conditions for the remainder of the topic.

Ex:

$$x^2y'' - 4xy' + 6y = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$I = (0, \infty) \leftarrow \boxed{0 < x}$$

$\boxed{\text{Fact 1:}}$ If $f_1(x)$ and $f_2(x)$ are linearly independent solutions to the homogeneous equation

$$\boxed{a_2(x)y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_0(x)y = 0 \quad (*)}$$

homogeneous when $b(x)=0$

on I, then every solution to $(*)$ on I is of the form

$$\boxed{y_h = c_1 f_1(x) + c_2 f_2(x)}$$

h for homogeneous

Where c_1, c_2 are constants.

Fact 2: Suppose we can find a particular solution

y_p to

$$\boxed{a_2(x)y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_0(x)y = b(x)} \quad (**)$$

on I, then every solution to $(**)$ on I is of the form

$$y = \underbrace{c_1 f_1(x) + c_2 f_2(x)}_{\substack{\text{general solution} \\ y_h \text{ to} \\ a_2(x)y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_0(x)y = 0}} + \underbrace{y_p}_{\substack{\text{particular} \\ \text{solution to} \\ (**)}}$$

where c_1, c_2 are constants.