

Some examples of determining a suitable form for the particular solution $Y(t)$. I have taken up the approach of splitting the non-homogeneous part to make simpler non-homogeneous equations and then putting all the possible particular solutions together. These problems have been taken from page 178 of your book.

19. $y'' + 3y' = 2t^4 + t^2 \exp(-3t) + \sin(3t)$

Corresp. Homog. Eqn.: $y'' + 3y' = 0$

Char. Eqn.: $r^2 + 3r = 0$; $r = 0$; $r = -3$

Clearly $y = c$ and $\exp(-3t)$ are solutions.

$$y_c = c + d \exp(-3t)$$

Take $y'' + 3y' = 2t^4$, $y_1 = t(A_0 t^4 + A_1 t^3 + A_2 t^2 + A_3 t + A_4)$ (because $y = c$ is a solution.)

Take $y'' + 3y' = t^2 \exp(-3t)$, $y_2 = t(B_0 t^2 + B_1 t + B_2) \exp(-3t)$ (because $\exp(-3t)$ is a solution)

Take $y'' + 3y' = \sin(3t)$, $y_3 = A \sin(3t) + B \cos(3t)$ (because there is no Complex solution)

The possible particular solution is: $Y = y_1 + y_2 + y_3$ and the general solution is

$$y = y_c + Y =$$

20. $y'' + y = t(1 + \sin(t)) = t + t \sin t$

Homog. Eqn.: $y'' + y = 0$. Char. Eqn.: $r^2 + 1 = 0$, $r = \pm i$, $y_c = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t$

Take $y'' + y = t$, $y_1 = A_0 t + A_1$ (Since $y = t$ is not a solution of homog. Eqn.)

Take $y'' + y = t \sin t$, $y_2 = t(A_0 t + A_1) \sin t + t(\cot t + C_1) \cos t$ (Since $\exp(it)$ is a solution.)

So $Y = y_1 + y_2$ and $y = Y + C_1 \sin t + C_2 \cos t$

21. $y'' - 5y' + 6y = \exp(t) \cos(2t) + \exp(2t)(3t + 4) \sin t$

Homog. Eqn.: $y'' - 5y' + 6y = 0$. Char. Eqn.: $r^2 - 5r + 6 = (r - 3)(r - 2) = 0$, $r = 2$, $r = 3$.

So $y_c(t) = C_1 \exp(3t) + C_2 \exp(2t)$

Take $y'' - 5y' + 6y = \exp(t) \cos 2t$, $y_1 = A \exp(t) \cos(2t) + B \exp(t) \sin(2t)$ (Because $r \neq 1 + 2i$)

Take $y'' - 5y' + 6y = \exp(2t)(3t + 4) \sin t$

$$y_2 = \exp(2t)(Ct + D) \sin t + \exp(2t)(Et + F) \cos t \text{ (Because } r \neq 2 \pm i \text{)}$$

Combining, $Y = y_1 + y_2$ and the general solution is

$$y = y_c + Y$$

22. $y''+2y'+2y = \exp(-t)(3 + 2 \cos t + 4t^2 \sin t)$

Homog. Eqn.: $y'' + 2y' + 2y = 0$. Char. Eqn.: $r^2 + 2r + 2 = 0$, $r = \frac{-1 \pm 2i}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} \pm i$

So $y_c = \exp(-\frac{1}{2}t)(A \cos t + B \sin t)$. Take

$$y''+2y'+2y = 3 \exp(-t)$$

$$y''+2y'+2y = 2 \exp(-t) \cos t$$

$$y''+2y'+2y = 2 \exp(-t)t^2 \sin t$$

Since none of the functions on the right is a solution of the homog. Eqn. we get

$$y_1 = A \exp(-t)$$

$$y_2 = tB \exp(-t) \cos t + C \exp(-t) \sin t$$

$$y_3 = t \exp(-t)(D_0 t^2 + D_1 t + D_2) \cos t + t \exp(-t) (E_0 t^2 + E_1 t + E_2) \sin t$$

$Y = y_1 + y_3$, because y_2 is included in y_3 .

23. $y''-4y'+4y = 2t^2 + 4t \exp(2t) + t \sin(2t)$

Homog. Eqn.: $y''-4y'+4y = 0$. Char. Eqn.: $r^2 - 4r + 4 = 0 = (r - 2)^2$, $r = 2$ repeated twice

$$y_c = (A + tB)e^{2t}$$

Take: $y''-4y'+4y = 2t^2$, $y_1 = A_0 t^2 + A_1 t + A_2$ ($r = 0$ is not a solution of homog. eqn.)

Take: $y''-4y'+4y = 4t \exp(2t)$, $y_2 = t^2(B_0 t + B_1) \exp(2t)$ (because e^{2t} is a twice repeated solution of the homogeneous equation)

$y''-4y'+4y = \sin(2t)$, $y_3 = (C_0 t + C_1) \sin(2t) + (D_0 t + D_1) \cos(2t)$ (because neither $\sin(2t)$ nor $\cos(2t)$ is a solution of the homogeneous equation).

So, the possible particular solution is $Y = y_1 + y_2 + y_3$.

$$(\cos t + C_1) \sin(2t) + (D_0 t + D_1) \cos(2t)$$