

• 2nd order ODEs

2nd ODEs

✓ Linear eq.

$$a(x) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + b(x) \frac{dy}{dx} + c(x)y = f(x)$$

$$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = r(x)$$

Non-Linear eq. ^x

✓ Homogeneous eq.

$$r(x) = 0$$

$$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$$

✓ Non-Homogeneous eq.

$$r(x) \neq 0$$

✓ constant
coef.

✓ Variable
coef.

✓ with constant coefficient

အညွှန်းကိရိ y', y, y
ကိရိကိ

✓ Variable coefficient

↓
 $f(x) \Rightarrow$ ကိရိကိကိ x

- ระบบเชิงอนุพันธ์ $\frac{dy}{dx}$ หนึ่งตัวที่มีสัมประสิทธิ์คงที่ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Linear} \\ \text{Homogeneous} \\ \text{constant coefficient} \end{array} \right.$

$$a y'' + b y' + c y = 0$$

โดยที่ a, b, c เป็นค่าคงที่

วิธีแก้สมการเชิงอนุพันธ์หนึ่งตัวที่มีสัมประสิทธิ์คงที่

$$y' - \lambda y = 0 \quad ; \quad \lambda = \text{ค่าคงที่}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \lambda y$$

$$\int \frac{1}{y} dy = \int \lambda dx$$

$$\ln y = \lambda x + c$$

$$e^{\ln y} = e^{\lambda x + c}$$

$$y = e^{\lambda x} \cdot e^c \quad ; \quad e^c = c_1$$

$$y = c_1 e^{\lambda x}$$

ใน y' หรือ y'' จะสามารถใส่ค่า λ แทน $\frac{d}{dx}$ ได้

$$y' = c_1 e^{\lambda x} \cdot \lambda = c_1 \lambda e^{\lambda x}$$

$$y'' = c_1 \lambda^2 e^{\lambda x}$$

สมการต้นฉบับ $\Rightarrow a y'' + b y' + c y = 0$

$$a [c_1 \lambda^2 e^{\lambda x}] + b [c_1 \lambda e^{\lambda x}] + c \cdot c_1 e^{\lambda x} = 0$$

$$c_1 e^{\lambda x} [a\lambda^2 + b\lambda + c] = 0$$

now $a\lambda^2 + b\lambda + c = 0 \Rightarrow$ characteristic eq.

$$\lambda = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{-b + \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{-b - \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

characteristic equation $ay'' + by' + cy = 0$

so $y = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$

different cases of the roots

① $b^2 - 4ac > 0$

① $y = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$

② $b^2 - 4ac = 0$
 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$

② $y = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + c_2 x e^{\lambda_2 x}$

③ $b^2 - 4ac < 0$
 $\lambda_1 = \frac{-b}{2a} + \frac{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}}{2a} i$
 $\lambda_2 = \frac{-b}{2a} - \frac{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}}{2a} i$

③ $y = e^{rx} [c_1 \cos(sx) + c_2 \sin(sx)]$
 $r = \text{Real part} \Rightarrow \frac{-b}{2a}$
 $s = \text{Imaginary part} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}}{2a}$

ឧបករណ៍គណិតវិទ្យា

$$y'' - y = 0 \quad ; \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y(1) = 2\left[e - \frac{1}{e}\right]$$

ដំណោះ

characteristic eq. $\Rightarrow \lambda^2 - 1 = 0$

$$(\lambda+1)(\lambda-1) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 1, -1$$

ដំណោះទូទៅ គឺ $y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x}$

នៅ $x = 0, y = 0$

$$0 = c_1 + c_2 \Rightarrow c_2 = -c_1$$

នៅ $x = 1, y = 2\left[e - \frac{1}{e}\right]$

$$2\left[e - \frac{1}{e}\right] = c_1 e^1 + c_2 e^{-1}$$

$$2\left[e - \frac{1}{e}\right] = c_1 e - c_1 \frac{1}{e}$$

$$2\left[e - \frac{1}{e}\right] = c_1 \left[e - \frac{1}{e}\right]$$

$$c_1 = 2$$

$$c_2 = -2$$

$$y = 2e^x - 2e^{-x}$$

Find the solution of the system

$$y'' - 4y' + 4y = 0 ; y(0) = 1$$

$$y'(0) = 0$$

Soln

characteristic eq.

$$\lambda^2 - 4\lambda + 4 = 0$$

$$(\lambda - 2)(\lambda - 2) = 0$$

$$\lambda = 2 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2$$

General soln

$$y = c_1 e^{\lambda x} + c_2 (x e^{\lambda x})$$

At $x = 0, y = 1$

$$1 = c_1$$

At $x = 0, y' = 0$

$$y' = c_1 \lambda e^{\lambda x} + c_2 \lambda x e^{\lambda x} + c_2 e^{\lambda x} (1)$$

$$0 = c_1 \times 2 e^{2(0)} + c_2 \times 2 \times 0 e^{2(0)} + c_2 e^{2(0)}$$

$$0 = 2c_1 + c_2 ; c_1 = 1$$

$$c_2 = -2$$

$$y = e^{2x} - 2x e^{2x} = [1 - 2x] e^{2x} *$$

אנחנו לא רואים נורמלים

$$y'' + 4y = 0$$

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characteristic eq.

$$\lambda^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 = -4 = 4 \cdot (-1)$$

$$\lambda = 2i, -2i$$

$$\lambda_1 = 2i, \lambda_2 = -2i$$

אנחנו לא

$$y = e^{rx} [c_1 \cos(sx) + c_2 \sin(sx)] ; \begin{matrix} r=0 \\ s=2 \end{matrix}$$

$$y = c_1 \cos(2x) + c_2 \sin(2x)$$

- សមីការ លីនេអ៊ែរ មិន ទូទៅ មេគុណ ថេរ
 - Linear
 - Non-Homogeneous
 - constant coefficient

$$y'' + P(x)y' + Q(x)y = r(x)$$

សមីការ ក្នុង រូប ខាងលើ គឺ ជា សមីការ

$$ay'' + by' + cy = r(x)$$

ដែល ក្នុង ទីនោះ a, b, c ជា ថេរ ចំនួន គត់

១: ដំណោះស្រាយ

$$y = y_h + y_p$$

y_h = ដំណោះស្រាយ សមីការ មូលដ្ឋាន (Homogeneous)
 $\Rightarrow r(x) = 0$

y_p = ដំណោះស្រាយ ពិសេស (Particular solution)

ដំណោះស្រាយ y_p គឺជា ដំណោះស្រាយ ពិសេស ទាក់ទង ជាមួយ $r(x)$
 ដើម្បី រក ដំណោះស្រាយ សមីការ មូលដ្ឋាន គឺ យក y_p

ដើម្បី រក ដំណោះស្រាយ ពិសេស y_p គឺ យក ដំណោះស្រាយ ទាក់ទង ជាមួយ $r(x)$

$r(x)$	y_p
$a e^{nx}$	$A e^{nx}$
$a \cos(wx) + b \sin(wx)$	$A \cos(wx) + B \sin(wx)$

ການແກ້ສົມຜົນ

$$y'' + 4y = 2e^{3x}$$

ຂັ້ນ 1

ພວມແກ້ ຈຶ່ງຄວນໃຫ້ໄດ້ $y = y_h + y_p$

• ທີ່ y_h

$$y'' + 4y = 0$$

$$\lambda^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$y_h = c_1 \cos(2x) + c_2 \sin(2x)$$

• ທີ່ y_p

ສອບທີ່ y_p ສອບຄ່າຂອງ $r(x) = 2e^{3x}$

$$y_p = Ae^{3x}$$

$$y_p' = 3Ae^{3x}$$

$$y_p'' = 9Ae^{3x}$$

ທີ່ y_p, y_p', y_p'' ເຫມາະສົມ $y'' + 4y = 2e^{3x}$

$$9Ae^{3x} + 4Ae^{3x} = 2e^{3x}$$

$$[9A + 4A] e^{3x} = 2e^{3x}$$

ເຮັດເຫມາະ ລຳດັບ: ດັ່ງນັ້ນ e^{3x}

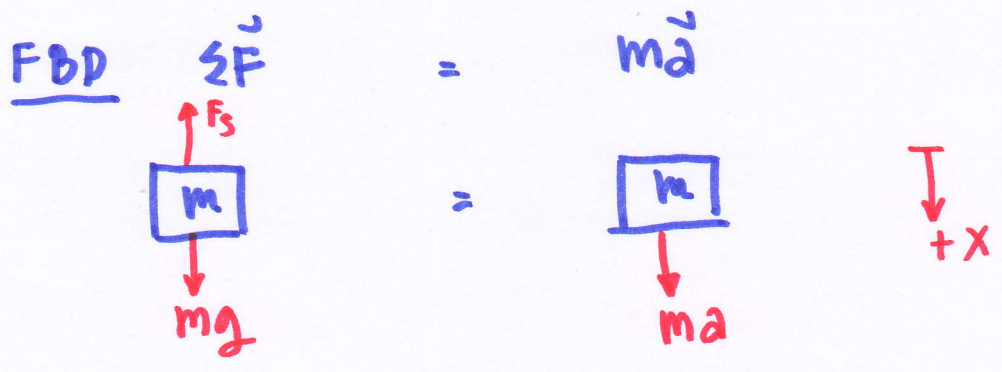
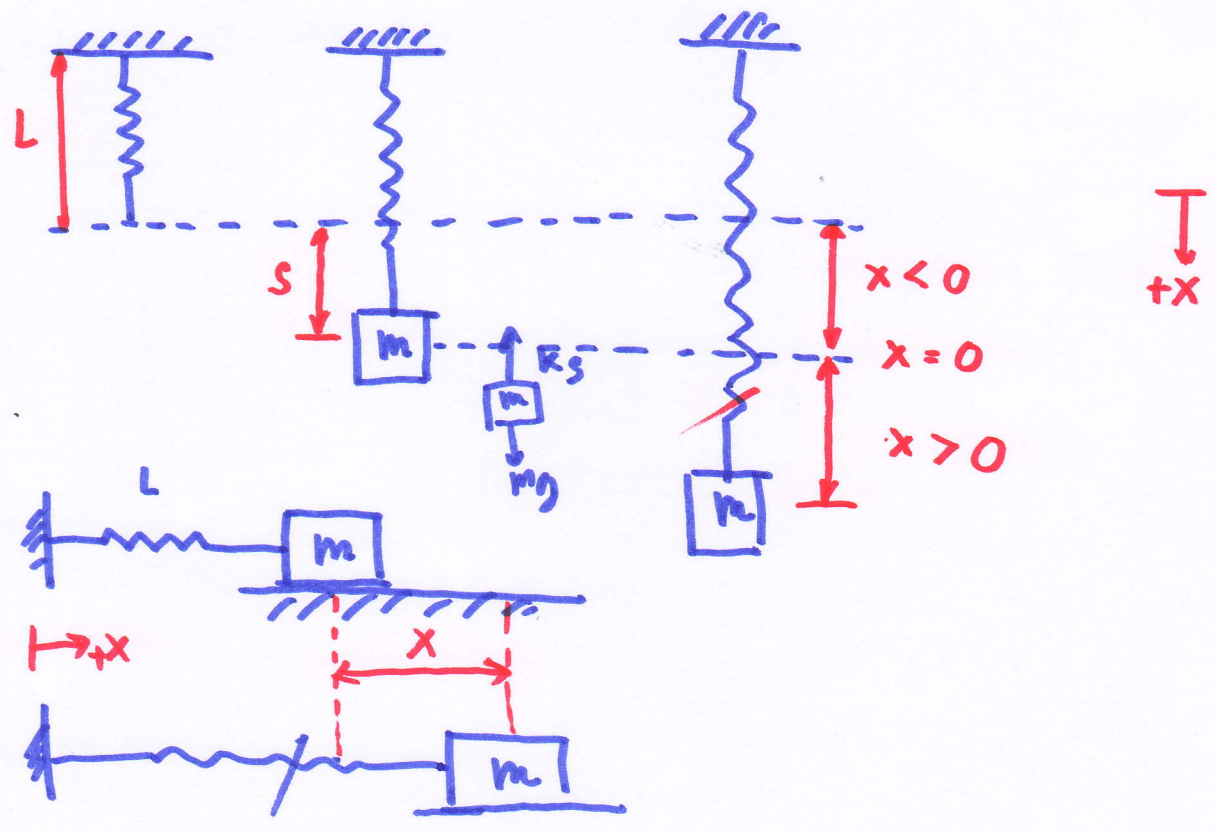
$$\begin{aligned} 13A &= 2 \\ A &= 2/13 \end{aligned}$$

$$y_p = \frac{2}{13} e^{3x}$$

संयुक्तान्तरित तैः $y = y_h + y_p$

$$y = c_1 \cos(2x) + c_2 \sin(2x) + \frac{2}{13} e^{3x} \quad \#$$

• ระบบที่เกี่ยวข้อกับมวลสปริง



$$+\downarrow \sum F_x = ma_x$$

$$-F_s + mg = ma$$

$$-k[x+s] + mg = ma \quad ; \quad mg = ks$$

$$-kx \underbrace{(-ks + mg)}_0 = ma$$

$$ma + kx = 0 \quad ; \quad a = \ddot{x} = x''$$

$$m x'' + kx = 0$$

FBD



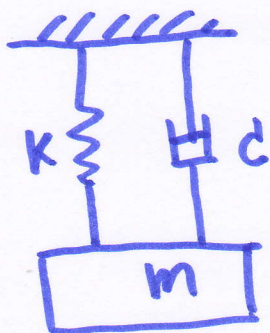
$\sum F_x = ma_x$

$-Kx = ma$

$ma + Kx = 0 ; a = x''$

$m x'' + Kx = 0$ — Linear
 — Homogeneous
 — constant coef.

• ภาวที่ ที่ 21 11/12 2019 วิชาฟิสิกส์ 5:10/10 ภาวที่ 21

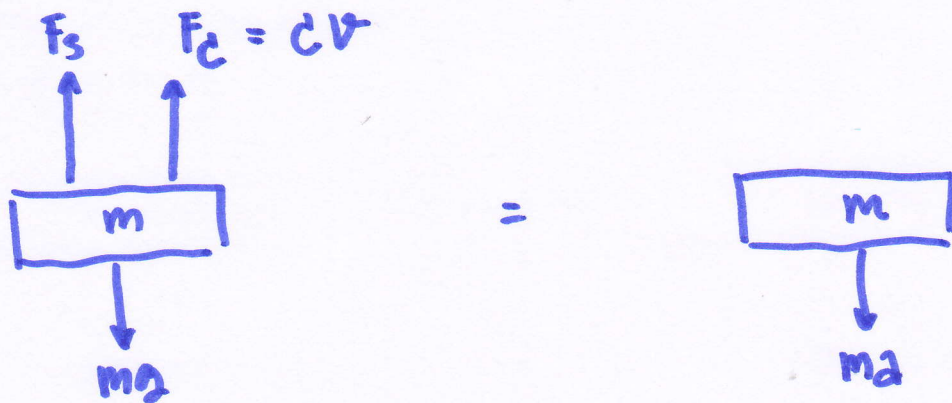


$\downarrow +x$



$c =$ ค่าความหนืด หรือ ความต้านทาน

FBD



$mg = K \underline{s}$

$\sum F_x = ma_x$

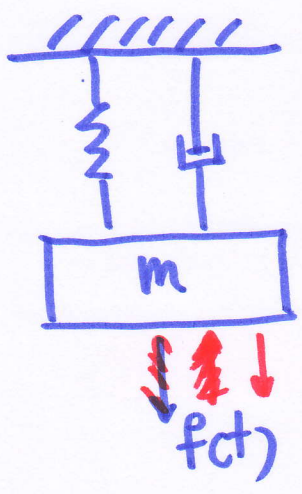
$-K[x+s] - cV + mg = ma$

$$ma + cv + kx = 0 ; \begin{matrix} x'' = a \\ x' = v \end{matrix}$$

$$m x'' + c x' + k x = 0$$

- Linear
- Homogeneous
- constant coef.

• กรณีที่ มี หรือ ต่อมา อาจทำให้อัตรา



$$-k[x+s] + mg - cv + f(t) = ma$$

$$m x'' + c x' + k x = f(t)$$

- Linear
- Non-Homogeneous
- constant coef.
- since it's in c, k