

MA 266 Lecture 1

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Sec 1.1 Differential Equations; Mathematical Models

Question: What is a differential equation?

A differential equation is

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Example 1. (*Types of equations*)

1. Find x in $x^2 + 6x + 1 = 0$.

2. Find $f(t)$ in $f(t) \cos(t) = e^t - \sin(t)$.

3. Find $y(t)$ in $y'' + 10y' = e^t$.

Question: Why do we study differential equations?

- Many natural phenomena; physical processes involve _____.
- $\frac{dx}{dt} = f'(t)$ is the _____ at which $x = f(t)$ is _____.
- Differential equations to model _____.

Example 2. (*An example of mathematical model — object-spring*)

Consider an object with a mass m attached to the end of a spring. The mass experiences a force $F(t)$. Formulate a differential equation to model its motion.

- **Notations**

- **Physical Law: Newton's law**

- **Forces that acted on the object**

Remark The differential equation contains two constants: m , and k

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Definitions

- The **order** of a differential equation is the **order** of the highest _____ involved in the ODE.

Example 3. (*Find the order*)

1. $4x^2y'' + y = 0$

2. $(y')^2 + y^2 = -1$

3. $y^{(3)}x^2 + x^{10}y = \sin(x)$

- The **general** form of an n -**th order** differential equation:
- We say _____ is a **solution** of the differential equation _____
- **Initial value problem (IVP)**: _____ together with an _____.
- The solution to an ODE for _____ is called **particular** solution.
- **General solution**
 - Without an _____, the ODE may have _____ solutions.
 - If we can write an expression for _____ solution \equiv **general solution**.

Example 4. (*Population Dynamics*)

Consider the time rate of change of a population $P(t)$.

- **Notation**

- constant birth rate _____

- constant death rate _____

- **Differential equation**

1. Check $P(t) = Ce^{kt}$ is a general solution
2. Suppose that the population at time $t = 0$ (hours, h) was 1000. Find the value of C
3. Assume the population doubled after 1 hour, determine the value of k
4. Write the particular solution. Use it to predict the population after 1.5 hours

- **Ordinary** differential equations (ODE): the _____ depends on
a _____ variable.
- **Partial** differential equations (PDE): If the _____ is a function
of _____ variables.

Example 5. (*Thermal Diffusivity*)

Consider a one dimensional rod. The temperature _____ satisfies the heat equation:

where _____ is the thermal diffusivity.