

## 1.3 Classification of Differential Equations

### Ordinary Linear Differential Equations

Functions of a single variable, e.g.,  $y = f(x)$

$$y''(x) - x y'(x) + y(x) = 5 \cos(x)$$

These can always be written as  $F(x, y'(x), y''(x), \dots, y^{(n)}(x)) = 0$ . Typically we will only be dealing with functions that can be written  $y^{(n)}(x) = G(x, y'(x), \dots, y^{(n-1)}(x))$ .

### Partial Differential Equations

These involve functions of several variables, i.e.,  $u(x, y) = x^2 y + x e^y$ . Here, we can take the derivative with respect to  $x$  and with respect to  $y$ . An example is the *Laplace* equation:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x,y)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u(x,y)}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

### Ordinary Non-Linear Equations

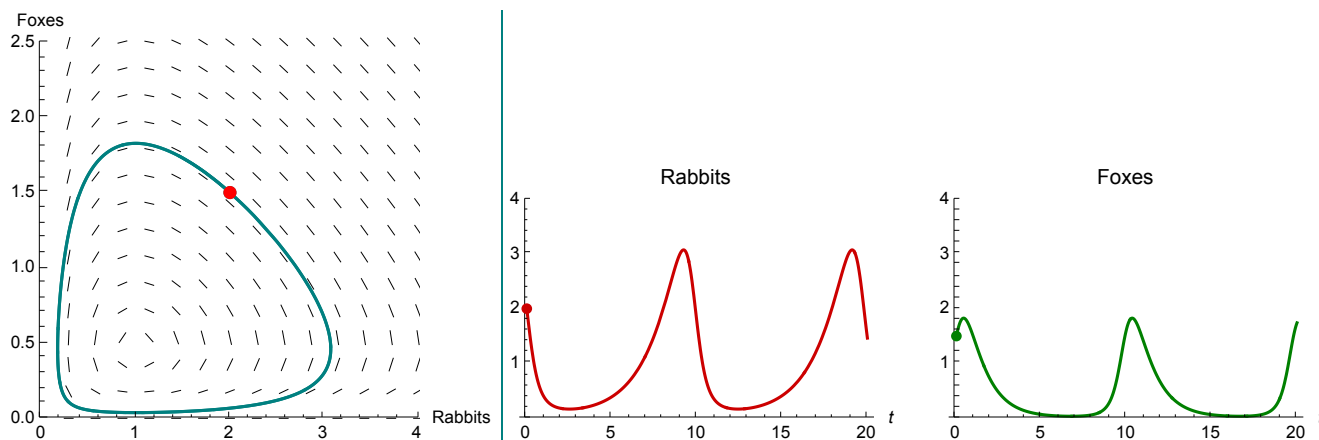
A linear differential equation only involves **terms** of the unknown function  $y$  and its derivatives. Any DE including terms such as  $(y')^2$ ,  $y y'$ ,  $\ln(y)$ , etc., are non-linear terms, and hence would make non-linear differential equations.

### Systems of Differential Equations

One of the most common examples of a system of differential equation is the *Lotka-Volterra* equations. These describe the dynamics in the populations of a prey  $x(t)$  (e.g., rabbits), and a predator  $y(t)$  (e.g. foxes), or more precisely, the rate of change in the populations:

$$\begin{cases} dx/dt = \alpha x - \beta xy \\ dy/dt = -\gamma y + \delta xy \end{cases}$$

The parameters  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$  are usually found empirically. For example, if we let  $\alpha = 0.6$ ,  $\beta = 1.3$ ,  $\gamma = \delta = 1$ , and the initial population is  $x = 2$  and  $y = 1.5$  (in thousands), we get the following direction field and integral curve.



**Example 1** Show that the differential equation  $t^2 y'' + 5t y' + 4y = 0$  has solutions  $y_1 = t^{-2}$  and  $y_2 = t^{-2} \ln(t)$ .

**Example 2** Find the value(s) of  $r$  such that  $y = t^r$  is a solution to the equation  $t^2 y'' - 4t y' + 4y = 0$ .

**Example 3** Find the value of  $r$  such that  $y = x e^{rx}$  is a solution to  $y'' - 6y' + 9y = 0$  for all  $x$ .