Problem 39

In each of Problems 35 through 42, use the method of Problem 34 to solve the given equation for $t > 0$.

$$t^2 y'' - 4ty' + 6y = 0$$

Solution

The Hard Way

Make the substitution $x = \ln t$ in the ODE. Then

$$e^x = t \quad \to \quad e^{2x} = t^2,$$

and the ODE becomes

$$e^{2x}\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - 4e^x\frac{dy}{dt} + 6y = 0.$$

The aim now is to find what the derivatives are in terms of this new variable by using the chain rule.

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx}\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{dy}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = \frac{dy}{dx}\left(\frac{1}{e^x}\right) = e^{-x}\frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = \frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right) = \frac{dx}{dt}\frac{d}{dx}\left(e^{-x}\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = \frac{1}{t}\left(-e^{-x}\frac{dy}{dx} + e^{-x}\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right) = \frac{1}{e^x}\left(-e^{-x}\frac{dy}{dx} + e^{-x}\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)$$

Substitute these expressions into the ODE.

$$e^{2x}\frac{1}{e^x}\left(-e^{-x}\frac{dy}{dx} + e^{-x}\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right) - 4e^x\left(e^{-x}\frac{dy}{dx}\right) + 6y = 0$$

$$e^x\left(-e^{-x}\frac{dy}{dx} + e^{-x}\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right) - 4\frac{dy}{dx} + 6y = 0$$

$$-\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4\frac{dy}{dx} + 6y = 0$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 5\frac{dy}{dx} + 6y = 0 \tag{1}$$

The transformed ODE is one with constant coefficients, so its solution is of the form $y = e^{rx}$.

$$y = e^{rx} \quad \to \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = re^{rx} \quad \to \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = r^2e^{rx}$$

Substitute these expressions into equation (1).

$$r^2e^{rx} - 5(re^{rx}) + 6(e^{rx}) = 0$$

Divide both sides by e^{rx}.

$$r^2 - 5r + 6 = 0$$

$$(r-3)(r-2) = 0$$

$$r = \{2, 3\}$$

Two solutions to the ODE are $y = e^{2x}$ and $y = e^{3x}$, so the general solution is a linear combination of the two.

$$y(x) = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x}$$

Change back to the original variable now.

$$\begin{aligned} y(t) &= C_1 e^{2\ln t} + C_2 e^{3\ln t} \\ &= C_1 e^{\ln t^2} + C_2 e^{\ln t^3} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore,

$$y(t) = C_1 t^2 + C_2 t^3.$$

The Easy Way

$$t^2 y'' - 4ty' + 6y = 0$$

Since this is an Euler (or equidimensional) equation, the solution is of the form $y = t^r$.

$$y = t^r \quad \rightarrow \quad y' = rt^{r-1} \quad \rightarrow \quad y'' = r(r-1)t^{r-2}$$

Substitute these expressions into the ODE.

$$t^2[r(r-1)t^{r-2}] - 4t(rt^{r-1}) + 6t^r = 0$$

$$r(r-1)t^r - 4rt^r + 6t^r = 0$$

Divide both sides by t^r.

$$r(r-1) - 4r + 6 = 0$$

$$r^2 - 5r + 6 = 0$$

$$(r-3)(r-2) = 0$$

$$r = \{2, 3\}$$

Two solutions to the ODE are $y = t^2$ and $y = t^3$, so the general solution is a linear combination of the two.

$$y(t) = C_3 t^2 + C_4 t^3$$