Chapter Review Sheets for
Elementary Differential Equations and Boundary Value Problems, 9e

Chapter 3: Second Order Linear Equations

Definitions:
- Linear and nonlinear
- Homogeneous, Nonhomogeneous
- Characteristic Equation Wronskian
- General Solution, Fundamental Set of Solutions
- Principle of superposition
- Particular Solution
- Method of undetermined solutions
- Period, Natural Frequency, Amplitude, Phase
- Overdamped, Critically Damped, Underdamped
- Resonance
- Transient Solution, Steady-State Solution or Forced Response

Theorems:
- Theorem 3.2.1: Existence and uniqueness of solutions to second order linear homogeneous equations. (p. 146)
- Theorem 3.2.2: Principle of Superposition. (p. 147)
- Theorem 3.2.3: Finding solutions to Equation (2) and Equation (3), using the Wronskian at the initial conditions. (p. 149)
- Theorem 3.2.4: Representing general solutions to second order linear homogeneous GDE's. (p. 149)
- Theorem 3.2.5: Existence of a fundamental set of solutions. (p. 151)
- Theorem 3.2.6: Abel's Theorem. (p. 153)
- Theorem 3.5.1: Relating differences in nonhomogeneous solutions to fundamental solutions. (Used to prove the following theorem.) (p. 175)
- Theorem 3.5.2: General solutions to linear nonhomogeneous ODE's. (p. 175)
- Theorem 3.6.1: General solutions to linear nonhomogeneous ODE's. (Using variation of parameters to determine the particular solution.) (p. 188)

Important Skills:
- Be able to determine if a second order differential equation is linear or nonlinear, homogeneous, or nonhomogeneous. (If it can be put into the form given by Equation (3) in page 138, it is linear.)
- Most of the Chapter deals with linear equations. Important exceptions are two methods given in Section 3.1, Equations (28) - (33) on page 142, which shows how to solve second order differential equations missing the dependent variable, and Equations (34) - (36) on page 143, which show how to solve equations missing the independent variable.
- Can you recognize a homogeneous equation with constant coefficients, and derive the characteristic equation? (Ex. 3, p. 149) This equation will be quadratic, so know the quadratic formula, the types of solutions one gets: real and distinct, repeated, and complex conjugate. These three cases will be crucial to the types of solutions one gets to constant coefficient homogeneous differential equations.
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· Be able to write down fundamental solution sets to homogeneous equations. This means find two solutions. (Ex. 3, p. 149).
· Reduc'ion of order is a way to take a known solution and produce a second solution. Know this method. (Ex 3, p. 171)
· What are the fundamental solution sets for each of the three cases of roots when solving constant coefficient equations? The summary is on p. 170. (Ex. 3, p. 149; Ex. 2, p. 169; Ex. 3, p. 162)
· Solutions to second order nonhomogeneous equations have two components. There is the homogeneous solution, and particular or nonhomogeneous solution. (Thm. 3.5.2, p. 175) To find particular solutions you must know the method of undetermined coefficients, and variation of parameters. (Ex. 4, p. 178; Ex. 1, p. 185)
· Mechanical vibrations give excellent examples for utilizing all the techniques in the Chapter. Know the difference between damped and undamped vibrations, forced and unforced situations.
· For the unforced case, if there is no dampening, the motion is sinusoidal. Be able to determine the natural spring frequency. (Ex. 2, p.196) If there is dampening, know the three different kinds: underdamped, critically damped, and overdamped, depending on the roots to the characteristic equation. If underdamped, know the quasi period. (Ex. 3, p. 199) Know how to graph solutions in the three different cases of dampening. For the forced problem, the cases separate into damped or undamped. If undamped, there is the possibility of resonance if the nonhomogeneous forcing term is sinusoidal with the frequency equivalent to the natural spring frequency. (p. 214)
· If there is no resonance, then there will be beats. (p. 214)
· Know how to derive and graph solutions in this case. You will need trigonometric identities in your analyses.
· For the damped case, know how to identify and graph transient and steady state solutions. (p. 212)

Relevant Applications:
· Mechanical Vibrations, Electric Circuits