# Solving a 2nd order ordinary differential equation using Variation of Parameters 

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Here is a problem from a first-year DiffEq class with a straightforward solution.

## Question.

Given $y^{\prime \prime}+4 t y^{\prime}+\left(2+4 t^{2}\right) y=t^{2} e^{-t^{2}}$, with $y_{1}(t)=e^{-t^{2}}$ and $y_{2}(t)=t e^{-t^{2}}$ as solutions to the homogeneous equation, determine: The complementary solution, $y_{c}(t)$, the particular solution, $y_{p}(t)$, using variation of parameters, and form the general solution, $y(t)$.

## Solution.

For simplicity, let's break the solution into sections and build our solution step-by-step. We have a second-order ordinary differential equation of the form: $y^{\prime \prime}+p(t) y^{\prime}+q(t) y=g(t)$, where we are going to use variation of parameters.

## 1 The complementary solution, $y_{c}(t)$

This is the easiest part. To form the complementary solution, $y_{c}(t)$, all we need to do is take the given $y_{1}(t)$ and $y_{2}(t)$ and form a linear combination, using the superposition principle, so:

$$
\begin{align*}
y_{c}(t) & =c_{1} y_{1}(t)+c_{2} y_{2}(t)  \tag{1}\\
& =c_{1} e^{-t^{2}}+c_{2} t e^{-t^{2}} \tag{substitute}
\end{align*}
$$

## 2 The particular solution, $y_{p}(t)$, using variation of parameters

Here, we start by creating a linear combination of two functions $u_{1}$ and $u_{2}$, each multiplied by their corresponding $y_{n}(t)$, as

$$
y_{p}(t)=u_{1} y_{1}+u_{2} y_{2}
$$

where $u_{n}$ and $y_{n}$ are functions of $t . u_{1}$ and $u_{2}$ are how we are varying $y_{1}$ and $y_{2}$, respectively.
We will also need the Wronskian, $W\left(y_{1}, y_{2}\right)=y_{1} y_{2}^{\prime}-y_{2} y_{1}^{\prime}$, and as we go through the process, we will wind up with two key things to help us find $u_{1}(t)$ and $u_{2}(t)$ :

$$
\begin{equation*}
u_{1}^{\prime}=\frac{-y_{2} \cdot g(t)}{W\left(y_{1}, y_{2}\right)} \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

$$
\begin{equation*}
u_{2}^{\prime}=\frac{y_{1} \cdot g(t)}{W\left(y_{1}, y_{2}\right)} \tag{3}
\end{equation*}
$$

Noting that our $g(t)$ here is $g(t)=t^{2} e^{-t^{2}}$, we have:

$$
\begin{align*}
& u_{1}^{\prime}=\frac{-y_{2} \cdot g(t)}{W\left(y_{1}, y_{2}\right)} \\
& u_{1}^{\prime}=\frac{-t e^{-t^{2}} t^{2} e^{-t^{2}}}{W\left(y_{1}, y_{2}\right)}  \tag{substitute}\\
& u_{1}^{\prime}=\frac{-t^{3} e^{-2 t^{2}}}{W\left(y_{1}, y_{2}\right)} \tag{4}
\end{align*}
$$

(simplify)
and:

$$
\begin{align*}
& u_{2}^{\prime}=\frac{y_{1} \cdot g(t)}{W\left(y_{1}, y_{2}\right)} \\
& u_{2}^{\prime}=\frac{e^{-t^{2}} t^{2} e^{-t^{2}}}{W\left(y_{1}, y_{2}\right)}  \tag{substitute}\\
& u_{2}^{\prime}=\frac{t^{2} e^{-2 t^{2}}}{W\left(y_{1}, y_{2}\right)} \tag{5}
\end{align*} \quad \text { (substitute }
$$

Calculating the Wronskian, $W\left(y_{1}, y_{2}\right)$, we have:

$$
\begin{align*}
W\left(y_{1}, y_{2}\right) & =y_{1} y_{2}^{\prime}-y_{2} y_{1}^{\prime} \\
& =e^{-t^{2}} \cdot y_{2}^{\prime}-e^{-t^{2}} \cdot y_{1}^{\prime} \\
& =e^{-t^{2}}\left(e^{-t^{2}}-2 t^{2} e^{-t^{2}}\right)-t e^{-t^{2}}\left(-2 t e^{-t^{2}}\right) \\
& =e^{-2 t^{2}}-2 t^{2} e^{-2 t^{2}}+2 t^{2} e^{-2 t^{2}} \\
W\left(y_{1}, y_{2}\right) & =e^{-2 t^{2}} \tag{6}
\end{align*}
$$

Now, we have to integrate (4) and (5) to resolve what $u_{1}(t)$ and $u_{2}(t)$ are, making use of (6):

$$
\begin{align*}
u_{1}(t) & =\int u_{1}^{\prime}(t) d t \\
& =\int \frac{-t^{3} e^{-2 t^{2}}}{W\left(y_{1}, y_{2}\right)} d t \\
& =\int \frac{-t^{3} e^{-2 t^{2}}}{e^{-2 t^{2}}} d t  \tag{substitute}\\
& =-\int t^{3} d t  \tag{simplify}\\
u_{1}(t) & =-\frac{1}{4} t^{4} \tag{7}
\end{align*}
$$

(integrate)
and:

$$
\begin{align*}
u_{2}(t) & =\int u_{2}^{\prime}(t) d t \\
& =\int \frac{t^{2} e^{-2 t^{2}}}{W\left(y_{1}, y_{2}\right)} d t \\
& =\int \frac{t^{2} e^{-2 t^{2}}}{e^{-2 t^{2}}} d t \\
& =\int t^{2} d t \\
u_{2}(t) & =\frac{1}{3} t^{3} \tag{8}
\end{align*}
$$

(substitute)
(simplify)
(integrate)

This makes our particular solution, $y_{p}(t)$ :

$$
\begin{array}{rlr}
y_{p}(t) & =u_{1} y_{1}+u_{2} y_{2} & \\
& =-\frac{1}{4} t^{4} e^{-t^{2}}+\frac{1}{3} t^{3} \cdot t e^{-t^{2}} & \\
& =-\frac{1}{4} t^{4} e^{-t^{2}}+\frac{1}{3} t^{4} e^{-t^{2}} & \\
y_{p}(t) & =\frac{1}{12} t^{4} e^{-t^{2}} & \text { (substitute) }  \tag{9}\\
\end{array}
$$

## 3 The general solution, $y(t)$

The general solution to our differential equation, $y(t)$, is simply a linear combination of $y_{1}(t), y_{2}(t)$, and $y_{p}(t)$ :

$$
\begin{align*}
y(t) & =y_{c}(t)+y_{p}(t) \\
& =c_{1} y_{1}(t)+c_{2} y_{2}(t)+y_{p}(t) \\
& =c_{1} e^{-t^{2}}+c_{2} t e^{-t^{2}}+\frac{1}{12} t^{4} e^{-t^{2}} \tag{10}
\end{align*}
$$

And, with (10), we are done!

## Done.

## Reporting errors and giving feedback

I am so pleased that you have downloaded this study guide and have considered the techniques herein. To that end, I am the only writer and the only editor of these things, so if you find an error in the text or calculations, please email me and tell me about it! I am committed to prompt changes when something is inaccurate. I also really appreciate it when someone takes a moment to tell me how I'm doing with these sorts of things, so please do so, if you feel inclined.

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