

Before talking about the cases where roots of the characteristic equation are the same or not real, let's return to the more general linear 2<sup>nd</sup> order homogeneous ODE

$$y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = 0$$

To study this, form the operator

(an operator is a function whose domain and range are functions)

$$L[y] = y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y.$$

This operator is defined for all  $C^2$  functions  $y(t)$  on an interval  $I$  like  $\alpha < t < \beta$ , where  $\alpha, \beta$  may be a number or  $-\infty$ , and  $\beta$  may be a number or  $\infty$ .

Notes ① Can also write

$$L = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} + p \frac{d}{dt} + q$$

② ~~Define~~ An operator  $L[\psi]$  is  
linear if

$$L[c_1 \psi_1 + c_2 \psi_2] = c_1 L[\psi_1] + c_2 L[\psi_2]$$

Claim:  $L[\psi] = \psi'' + p(t)\psi' + q(t)\psi$   
is linear, as an operator.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{pA } L[c_1 \psi_1 + c_2 \psi_2] &= \frac{d^2}{dt^2} [c_1 \psi_1 + c_2 \psi_2] \\ &\quad + p(t) \frac{d}{dt} [c_1 \psi_1 + c_2 \psi_2] + q(t)(c_1 \psi_1 + c_2 \psi_2) \\ &= c_1 \psi_1'' + c_2 \psi_2'' + p(t)(c_1 \psi_1' + c_2 \psi_2') \\ &\quad + q(t)(c_1 \psi_1 + c_2 \psi_2) \\ &= c_1 (\psi_1'' + p(t)\psi_1' + q(t)\psi_1) \\ &\quad + c_2 (\psi_2'' + p(t)\psi_2' + q(t)\psi_2) \\ &= c_1 L[\psi_1] + c_2 L[\psi_2]. \end{aligned}$$

Fact: The homogeneous 2<sup>nd</sup> order linear ODE

$$y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = 0$$

is solved by any function  $y(t)$ , where

$$L[y(t)] = 0.$$

2 Theorems on linear, ~~linear~~ 2<sup>nd</sup> order ODEs.

(I) Existence & Uniqueness

Thm The IVP  $y'' + p(t)y' + q(t)y = g(t)$ ,  
 $y(t_0) = y_0$ ,  $y'(t_0) = y'_0$ , where  $p$ ,  $q$ , and  $g$   
are continuous on an open interval  $I$   
containing  $t_0$ , has a unique solution  $y(t)$   
defined and twice differentiable on  $I$ .

Note: Here,  $I$  can be taken to be the largest  
interval containing  $t_0$  where  $p$ ,  $q$ , and  
 $g$  are all simultaneously continuous.

② Superposition ~~Thm~~

Thm If  $y_1(t), y_2(t)$  are 2 solutions to  $L[y]=0$ , then so is  $c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2$  for all  $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Caution: Unless  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  are chosen carefully, there may be other solutions. We need to know what carefully means here.