

Review for Exam Two – Chapter 3

2.4 & 2.7 Existence & Uniqueness, Numerical Methods

- ❖ Euler's Method
 - understand how Euler's method uses successive tangent lines to a sequence of different solutions $\varphi(t), \varphi_1(t), \dots$ in order to approximate values of the solution function $\varphi(t)$
 - use Euler's method to construct a sequence of approximations to the solution of an IVP using a fixed step size, h
 - compare errors in Euler's method for different values of h

- ❖ Existence & Uniqueness
 - know the statement of the Existence and Uniqueness Theorems, Theorem 2.4.1 & Theorem 2.4.2
 - understand the consequences of these theorems for differential equations (e.g. over what interval will an IVP have a unique solution?)

3.1 – 3.7 Second Order Linear Equations

- ❖ General Concepts & Definitions
 - homogeneous/nonhomogeneous
 - general form of a second order linear equation (homogeneous or nonhomogeneous)
 - general solution of a second order linear equation
 - fundamental set of solutions
 - Wronskian
 - linear dependence/independence: know the definition and how to use it to show linear dependence or independence
 - four equivalent conditions relating $W(y_1, y_2)$ and linear independence

- ❖ Solutions to Homogeneous Equations
 - characteristic equation
 - form of the general solution in the three cases:
 - (i) two distinct real roots
 - (ii) two complex roots
 - (iii) repeated real roots
 - use the method of reduction of order to find a second solution when the equation has nonconstant coefficients
 - analyze the long term behavior of solutions

- ❖ Solutions to Homogeneous Equations
 - Method of Undetermined Coefficients
 - know for which functions $g(t)$ this method applies
 - use the guidelines in Table 3.6.1 to construct the guess for $Y(t)$
 - Method of Variation of Parameters

- ❖ Proofs
 - linear independence/dependence of two functions
 - verification of solutions
 - questions similar to questions 11 – 15 on the extra review problems