

## Section 1.2. Solutions

**Note.** In this section we give a few more definitions and discuss the forms of solutions.

**Definition.** Consider the  $n$ th order DE  $F[x, y, y', y'', \dots, y^{(n)}] = 0$  where  $F$  is a real function of its  $(n + 2)$  arguments  $x, y, y', y'', \dots, y^{(n)}$ .

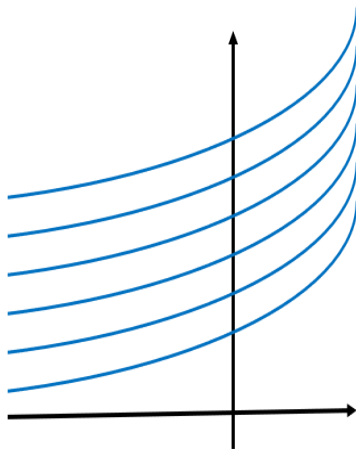
1. Let  $F$  be a real function for all  $x$  in a real interval  $I$  and having an  $n$ th order derivative for all  $x \in I$ . The function  $f$  is called an *explicit solution* of the DE above on  $I$  if it fulfills the following:  $F[x, y, y', y'', \dots, y^{(n)}(x)]$  is defined for all  $x \in I$  and  $F[x, y, y', y'', \dots, y^{(n)}(x)] = 0$  for all  $x \in I$ .
2. A relation  $g(x, y) = 0$  is called an *implicit solution* of the above DE if this relation defines at least one real function  $f$  on  $I$  such that this function is a solution of the above DE.

**Note.** Function  $f(x) = 2 \sin x + 3 \cos x$  is a solution of  $y'' + y = 0$ .

**Example.** Page 7, Example 1.7.

**Note.** Recall from calculus that when you find an indefinite integral you add an arbitrary constant (technically, an indefinite integral is a set of functions, any two of which differ by a constant). This means that certain DEs such as  $y' = f(x)$  have solutions of the form  $f = F(x, c)$  where  $c$  is the arbitrary constant (in fact, in this case  $c$  is simply added to an antiderivative of  $f(x)$ ). There is said to be a *one parameter family of solutions* to the DE.

**Example.** If  $y' = y$  then  $y = e^x + c$  (or  $y = 0$ ). This leads to the family of solutions (or *integral curves*):



Notice that if we had some additional piece of information about the solution  $y$ , we could eliminate the parameter  $c$ .

**Note.** It is rather rare that solutions to differential equations can be found in such a simple, explicit “closed form.” More often, solutions appear as infinite series or as numerical approximations. In Chapters 2 and 4 we will deal with methods for finding explicit solutions to first and second order DEs. We will see applications of these in Chapters 3 and 5. Finally, in Chapter 6 we will obtain some solutions as series.

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