

SYSTEM OF TWO LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

NAME: **SYSLINDEQUAT v1.2**

The program solves a system of two linear differential equations being given in the form:

$$\begin{aligned} y_1' &= r_1 * y_1 + s_1 * y_2 + g_1(x) \\ y_2' &= r_2 * y_1 + s_2 * y_2 + g_2(x), \end{aligned}$$

where $g_1(x)$ and / or $g_2(x)$ may be zero (homogeneous form).

If desired, the internal integration constants c_n and c_{n+1} , respectively may be calculated for a given set of initial conditions as: x_0 , $y_1(x_0)$ and $y_2(x_0)$. **Please note** that in this case the highest index n for c_n and c_{n+1} may be **29** (c_{29} and c_{30}), i. e. fifteen calculation with initial conditions are possible. After this limit is reached, leave, store and restart the program to set back the constants to c_1 and c_2 !

EXECUTION:

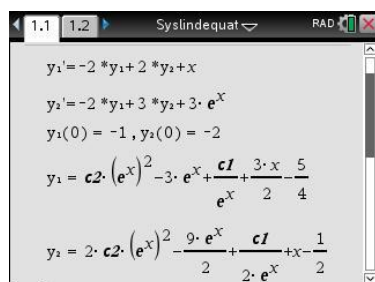
Transfer the program to MyLib and choose **Syslindequat**. Then press the **var**-key and select the variable **syslinde**, press **enter**. Complete the brackets to **syslinde(r1,s1,r2,s2,g1,g2)**, **enter**. The program then prompts to enter x_0 . For a common solution with constants leave **x** in the display for x_0 , all further inputs are then suppressed. Otherwise enter a value for x_0 followed by $y_1(x_0)$ and $y_2(x_0)$.

The results are the equations for $y_1(x)$ and $y_2(x)$ in a common form and, if you entered $y_1(x_0)$ and $y_2(x_0)$, the constants of integration c_n and c_{n+1} in the above-mentioned form and the particular solution $y_{1,p}(x)$ and $y_{2,p}(x)$ with regard to c_n and c_{n+1} .

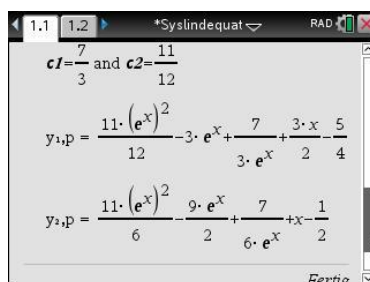
EXAMPLE:

To solve the system: $y_1' = -2*y_1 + 2*y_2 + x$; $y_2' = -2*y_1 + 3*y_2 + 3*e^x$; $y_1(0) = -1$; $y_2(0) = -2$ enter **syslinde(-2,2,-2,3,x,3*e^x)**, then in the following prompts for x_0 , $y_1(x_0)$ and $y_2(x_0)$ key in 0, -1, and -2.

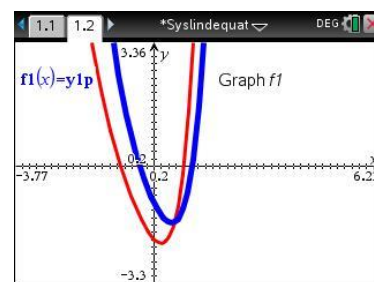
The solution is:



$y_1' = -2 * y_1 + 2 * y_2 + x$
 $y_2' = -2 * y_1 + 3 * y_2 + 3 * e^x$
 $y_1(0) = -1, y_2(0) = -2$
 $y_1 = c_2 \cdot (e^x)^2 - 3 \cdot e^x + \frac{c_1}{e^x} + \frac{3 \cdot x}{2} - \frac{5}{4}$
 $y_2 = 2 \cdot c_2 \cdot (e^x)^2 - \frac{9 \cdot e^x}{2} + \frac{c_1}{2 \cdot e^x} + x - \frac{1}{2}$



$c_1 = \frac{7}{3}$ and $c_2 = \frac{11}{12}$
 $y_{1,p} = \frac{11 \cdot (e^x)^2}{12} - 3 \cdot e^x + \frac{7}{3 \cdot e^x} + \frac{3 \cdot x}{2} - \frac{5}{4}$
 $y_{2,p} = \frac{11 \cdot (e^x)^2}{6} - \frac{9 \cdot e^x}{2} + \frac{7}{6 \cdot e^x} + x - \frac{1}{2}$



Claus Dachzelt
 clan.dachzelt@t-online.de