

Solve the nonhomogeneous ODE

$$y'' - y' - 6y = -x e^{4x}. \quad (\text{N})$$

NOTE: The input function is $g(x) = -x e^{4x}$.

STEP 1:

Solve the *associated homogeneous problem*:

$$y'' - y' - 6y = 0. \quad (\text{H})$$

We did this in Example 1, so the *complementary solution* of (N) is

$$y_c = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^{-2x}. \quad (\text{C})$$

STEP 2:

Construct a *particular solution* y_p of (N) by **Undetermined Coefficients**.

Input Function:	Terms
$g = -x e^{4x}$	$x e^{4x}$
$g' = -e^{4x} - 4x e^{4x}$	$e^{4x}, x e^{4x}$
$g'' = -8e^{4x} - 16x e^{4x}$	$e^{4x}, x e^{4x}$
	List: $e^{4x}, x e^{4x}$

\mathcal{Q} : Do any terms in the list already appear in y_c ?

\mathcal{A} : No, so we need not modify any terms in the List.

So a particular solution y_p of (N) must be a linear combination of terms in the List:

$$y_p = a e^{4x} + b x e^{4x}. \quad (\text{P})$$

The coefficients a and b are to be determined.

We will substitute y_p into (N), but first

$$\begin{aligned}y_p &= ae^{4x} + bxe^{4x}, \\y'_p &= 4ae^{4x} + be^{4x} + 4bxe^{4x}, \\y''_p &= 16ae^{4x} + 8be^{4x} + 16bxe^{4x}.\end{aligned}$$

Plug these into (N) to obtain

$$\begin{aligned}y''_p - y'_p - 6y_p &\equiv -xe^{4x}, \\16ae^{4x} + 8be^{4x} + 16bxe^{4x} - (4ae^{4x} + be^{4x} + 4bxe^{4x}) - 6(ae^{4x} + bxe^{4x}) &\equiv -xe^{4x}.\end{aligned}$$

Collect like terms:

$$(16b - 4b - 6b)xe^{4x} + (16a + 8b - 4a - b - 6a)e^{4x} \equiv -xe^{4x},$$

simplify:

$$6bxe^{4x} + (6a + 7b)e^{4x} \equiv 0e^{4x} - xe^{4x}.$$

Equate like terms:

$$\begin{aligned}xe^{4x} : 6b &\equiv -1 &\implies b &= -1/6 \\e^{4x} : 6a + 7b &\equiv 0 &\implies a &= (-7/6)b = 7/36\end{aligned}$$

Litmus Test: Note that these terms are exactly those terms that were in the "List".

So by (P), a particular solution of (N) is

$$y_p = ae^{4x} + bxe^{4x} = \frac{7}{36}e^{4x} - \frac{1}{6}xe^{4x}.$$

STEP 3:

Then the general solution of the nonhomogeneous problem (N) is

$$\begin{aligned}y &= y_c + y_p \\&= c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^{-2x} + \frac{7}{36} e^{4x} - \frac{1}{6} xe^{4x}.\end{aligned}$$

It is a 2-parameter family of solutions of (N).

STEP 4:

Apply initial conditions to the general solution found in Step 3, **NOT** to solution (C).