

INTEGRATING FACTOR METHOD

Solve $\frac{dy}{dt} + g(t)y = b(t)$

$$\mu(t) \frac{dy}{dt} + \mu(t)g(t)y = \mu(t)b(t)$$

INTEGRATING FACTOR

$$\mu(t) = e^{\int g(t) dt}$$

$$\int \frac{d}{dt}(\mu y) dt = \int \mu(t)b(t) dt$$

$$\mu y = \int \mu(t)b(t) dt$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{\mu(t)} \int \mu(t)b(t) dt$$

EXAMPLE 1: $\frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{2y}{t} = t$

$$g(t) = \frac{2}{t}$$

Integrating Factor: $e^{\int \frac{2}{t} dt} = e^{2 \ln(t)} = e^{\ln t^2} = t^2 = \mu(t)$

$$t^2 \left(\frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{2y}{t} \right) = t^2 \cdot t$$

$$t^2 \frac{dy}{dt} + 2ty = t^3$$

$$\int \frac{d}{dt}(t^2 y) dt = \int t^3 dt$$

$$t^2 y = \frac{1}{4} t^4 + C$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{4} t^2 + C t^{-2}$$

2. $\frac{dy}{dt} - 3t^2 y = e^{t^3}$

Integrating factor: $\mu(t) = e^{\int -3t^2 dt} = e^{-t^3}$

Differential equation becomes: $\frac{d}{dt}(e^{-t^3} y) = 1$

General solution: $y(t) = (t+C) e^{t^3}$

3. Integrating factor: $\mu(t) = e^{\int \frac{-2}{t+2} dt} = (t+2)^{-2}$

Differential equation becomes: $\frac{d}{dt}((t+2)^{-2} y) = t+2$

General solution: $y(t) = (t+2)^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} t^2 + 2t + C \right)$