

$$\boxed{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + k^2y = 0}$$

①

Soln,

$$m^2 + k^2 = 0$$

$$m^2 = -k^2$$

$$m = \sqrt{-k^2} = \pm jk$$

$$= 0 \pm jk$$

$$m = \alpha \pm j\beta \quad \alpha = 0, \beta = k$$

$$y = e^{\alpha x} [A \cos(\beta x) + B \sin(\beta x)]$$

$$\boxed{y = A \cos(\beta x) + B \sin(\beta x)}$$

$$y = A \cos(kx) + B \sin(kx)$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + k^2y = 0$$

$$y = A \cos(kx) + B \sin(kx).$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 25x = 0$$

When  $t=0$ ,  $x=1$  &  $\frac{dx}{dt} = 10$ .

Soln,

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 5^2x = 0$$

$$x = A \cos(5t) + B \sin(5t)$$

Diff  $\downarrow$

$$1 = A \underbrace{\cos(0)}_{=1} + B \underbrace{\sin(0)}_{=0}$$

$$1 = A$$

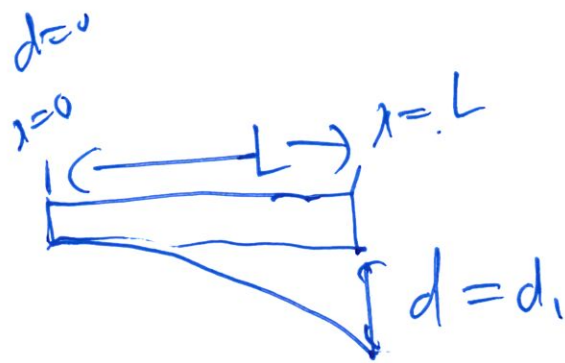
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = -5A \sin(5t) + 5B \cos(5t)$$

$$10 = -5A \underbrace{\sin(0)}_{=0} + 5B \underbrace{\cos(0)}_{=1}$$

$$10 = \cancel{5A} \cdot 0 + 5B \Rightarrow B = \frac{10}{5} = 2$$

$$x = \cos(5t) + 2 \sin(5t)$$

IVP.



Soln:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - k^2y = 0.$$

$$m^2 - k^2 = 0$$

$$m^2 = k^2$$

$$m = \pm k$$

$$m_1 = k$$

$$m_2 = -k$$

↑  
real & different.

$$y = Ae^{kn} + Be^{-kn}$$

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