

# CHARACTERISTIC EQUATIONS

**Methods for determining the roots, characteristic equation and general solution used in solving second order constant coefficient differential equations**

There are three types of roots, Distinct, Repeated and Complex, which determine which of the three types of general solutions is used in solving a problem.

<b>Distinct Real Roots</b>	<b>Repeated Roots</b>	<b>Complex Roots</b>
<p>If the roots have opposite sign, the graph will be have a <b>saddle point</b> where only two asymptotic curves intersect. If the roots are unequal with the same sign, there are many curves intersecting at a critical point.</p>	<p>If the roots are real and equal, the graph of the equation will have <b>multiple curves</b> that intersect at a critical point.</p>	<p>If the roots are pure imaginary, the graph will have <b>circles or ovals</b> around a critical point. If the roots are complex conjugates, the graph will have a critical point anchoring a <b>spiral</b>. If the real part of the conjugate is positive, the spiral is expanding (direction of movement is outward); negative means a collapsing spiral.</p>
<p>Example: <math>y''+2y'-3y = 0</math></p>	<p>Example: <math>y''+4y'+4y = 0</math></p>	<p>Example: <math>y''+2y'+5y = 0</math></p>
<p>Characteristic equation: <math>r^2 + 2r - 3 = 0</math></p>	<p>Characteristic equation: <math>r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0</math></p>	<p>Characteristic equation: <math>r^2 + 2r + 5 = 0</math></p>
<p>which factors to: <math>(r + 3)(r - 1) = 0</math></p>	<p>which factors to: <math>(r + 2)^2 = 0</math></p>	<p>using the quadratic formula: <math display="block">r = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 20}}{2}</math></p>
<p>yielding the roots: <math>r = -3, 1</math></p>	<p>yielding the roots: <math>r = 2, 2</math></p>	<p>yielding the roots: <math>r = -1 \pm 2i</math></p>
<p>The formula: <math display="block">y(x) = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + c_2 e^{r_2 x}</math></p>	<p>The formula: <math display="block">y(x) = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + c_2 x e^{r_2 x}</math></p>	<p>The formula: where <math>r = a \pm bi</math> <math display="block">y(x) = e^{ax} (c_1 \cos bx + c_2 \sin bx)</math></p>
<p>The general solution is: <math display="block">y(x) = c_1 e^{-3x} + c_2 e^{1x}</math></p>	<p>The general solution is: <math display="block">y(x) = c_1 e^{2x} + c_2 x e^{2x}</math></p>	<p>The general solution is: <math display="block">y(x) = e^{-1x} (c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x)</math></p>

These examples are all homogeneous equations (equal to zero) but the general solutions are also used in solving non-homogeneous equations and are found in the same way, ignoring the non-zero value on the right hand side of the equation.