

# Green's Functions for Ordinary Differential Equations

*Dr. Laure Gouba*

Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics, Trieste, Italy  
Email: [laure.gouba@gmail.com](mailto:laure.gouba@gmail.com)

MINI-SCHOOL  
NITheCS  
South- Africa  
05, 12, 19, 26, October 2022



**Title:** Green's functions for ordinary differential equations.

**Title:** Green's functions for ordinary differential equations.

- **05 October 2022 [Session 1]:** Generalities about second order ordinary differential equation.

**Title:** Green's functions for ordinary differential equations.

- [05 October 2022 \[Session 1\]](#): Generalities about second order ordinary differential equation.
- [12 October 2022 \[Session 2\]](#) : Integral operator and differential operator.

**Title:** Green's functions for ordinary differential equations.

- [05 October 2022 \[Session 1\]](#): Generalities about second order ordinary differential equation.
- [12 October 2022 \[Session 2\]](#) : Integral operator and differential operator.
- [19 October 2022 \[Session 3\]](#): Green's functions: properties and construction.

**Title:** Green's functions for ordinary differential equations.

- [05 October 2022 \[Session 1\]](#): Generalities about second order ordinary differential equation.
- [12 October 2022 \[Session 2\]](#) : Integral operator and differential operator.
- [19 October 2022 \[Session 3\]](#): Green's functions: properties and construction.
- [26 October 2022 \[Session 4\]](#): Examples: solving some cases.

# Summary of Session 1



# Summary of Session 1

- We consider a non-homogeneous second order linear differential equation of the form

$$a(x)\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + b(x)\frac{du}{dx} + c(x)u = f(x), \quad a(x) \neq 0, \quad x \in [a, b]. \quad (1)$$

with associated boundary conditions  $B_1[u]$ ,  $B_2[u]$ .

# Summary of Session 1

- We consider a non-homogeneous second order linear differential equation of the form

$$a(x)\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + b(x)\frac{du}{dx} + c(x)u = f(x), \quad a(x) \neq 0, \quad x \in [a, b]. \quad (1)$$

with associated boundary conditions  $B_1[u]$ ,  $B_2[u]$ .

- The associated homogeneous equation [HE] is of the form

$$a(x)\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + b(x)\frac{du}{dx} + c(x)u = 0, \quad a(x) \neq 0, \quad x \in [a, b]. \quad (2)$$

# Summary of Session 1

- We consider a non-homogeneous second order linear differential equation of the form

$$a(x)\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + b(x)\frac{du}{dx} + c(x)u = f(x), \quad a(x) \neq 0, \quad x \in [a, b]. \quad (1)$$

with associated boundary conditions  $B_1[u]$ ,  $B_2[u]$ .

- The associated homogeneous equation [HE] is of the form

$$a(x)\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + b(x)\frac{du}{dx} + c(x)u = 0, \quad a(x) \neq 0, \quad x \in [a, b]. \quad (2)$$

- Two linearly independent solutions of the [HE],  $u_1(x)$ ,  $u_2(x)$  are called a fundamental set of the solutions of the [HE].

# Summary of Session 1

- We consider a non-homogeneous second order linear differential equation of the form

$$a(x)\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + b(x)\frac{du}{dx} + c(x)u = f(x), \quad a(x) \neq 0, \quad x \in [a, b]. \quad (1)$$

with associated boundary conditions  $B_1[u]$ ,  $B_2[u]$ .

- The associated homogeneous equation [HE] is of the form

$$a(x)\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + b(x)\frac{du}{dx} + c(x)u = 0, \quad a(x) \neq 0, \quad x \in [a, b]. \quad (2)$$

- Two linearly independent solutions of the [HE],  $u_1(x)$ ,  $u_2(x)$  are called a fundamental set of the solutions of the [HE].
- Because of the linearity of the [HE], a linear combination of the fundamental set of solutions is also solution of the [HE].

# Summary of Session 1

## Theorem 1

The most general solution of the Homogeneous second order linear differential equation [HE] is of the form  $u(x) = c_1 u_1(x) + c_2 u_2(x)$ , where  $c_1, c_2$  are arbitrary complex constants and  $u_1(x), u_2(x)$  are a fundamental set of solutions.

# Summary of Session 1

## Theorem 1

The most general solution of the Homogeneous second order linear differential equation [HE] is of the form  $u(x) = c_1 u_1(x) + c_2 u_2(x)$ , where  $c_1, c_2$  are arbitrary complex constants and  $u_1(x), u_2(x)$  are a fundamental set of solutions.

## Theorem 2

The most general solution of the second order non-homogeneous differential equation

$$a(x) \frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} + b(x) \frac{du}{dx} + c(x)u = f(x), \quad a(x) \neq 0, \quad x \in [a, b]. \quad (3)$$

is  $u(x) = c_1 u_1(x) + c_2 u_2(x) + u_p(x)$ , where  $u_p$  is any particular solution of the non-homogeneous equation,  $u_1, u_2$  are a fundamental set of solutions of the associated homogeneous equations and  $c_1, c_2$  are arbitrary complex constants-

# Summary of Session 1

Question: how to find the solutions  $u_1, u_2, u_p$ ?

# Summary of Session 1

Question: how to find the solutions  $u_1, u_2, u_p$ ?

- Solve first the [HE]:



# Summary of Session 1

Question: how to find the solutions  $u_1, u_2, u_p$ ?

- Solve first the [HE]: if one is able to find any solution  $u_1$  of [HE], then a second linearly independent solution can always be found by using a method called the method of variation of constants.

# Summary of Session 1

Question: how to find the solutions  $u_1, u_2, u_p$ ?

- Solve first the [HE]: if one is able to find any solution  $u_1$  of [HE], then a second linearly independent solution can always be found by using a method called the method of variation of constants.
- How does the method of variation of constants works?

# Summary of Session 1

Question: how to find the solutions  $u_1, u_2, u_p$ ?

- Solve first the [HE]: if one is able to find any solution  $u_1$  of [HE], then a second linearly independent solution can always be found by using a method called the method of variation of constants.
- How does the method of variation of constants works? We know or we find  $u_1(x)$  of homogeneous equation.

# Summary of Session 1

Question: how to find the solutions  $u_1, u_2, u_p$ ?

- Solve first the [HE]: if one is able to find any solution  $u_1$  of [HE], then a second linearly independent solution can always be found by using a method called the method of variation of constants.
- How does the method of variation of constants works? We know or we find  $u_1(x)$  of homogeneous equation.
  - The second solution of the [HE] can be written as  $u_2(x) = u_1(x)h(x)$ , where  $h(x)$  is to be determined.

# Summary of Session 1

**Question:** how to find the solutions  $u_1, u_2, u_p$ ?

- **Solve first the [HE]:** if one is able to find any solution  $u_1$  of [HE], then a second linearly independent solution can always be found by using a method called the method of variation of constants.
- **How does the method of variation of constants works?** We know or we find  $u_1(x)$  of homogeneous equation.
  - The second solution of the [HE] can be written as  $u_2(x) = u_1(x)h(x)$ , where  $h(x)$  is to be determined.
  - The particular solution  $u_p$  of the non-[HE] can be obtained the same way  $u_p(x) = u_1(x)v(x)$ , where  $v(x)$  is to be determined.

# Summary of Session 1

**Question:** how to find the solutions  $u_1, u_2, u_p$ ?

- **Solve first the [HE]:** if one is able to find any solution  $u_1$  of [HE], then a second linearly independent solution can always be found by using a method called the method of variation of constants.
- **How does the method of variation of constants works?** We know or we find  $u_1(x)$  of homogeneous equation.
  - The second solution of the [HE] can be written as  $u_2(x) = u_1(x)h(x)$ , where  $h(x)$  is to be determined.
  - The particular solution  $u_p$  of the non-[HE] can be obtained the same way  $u_p(x) = u_1(x)v(x)$ , where  $v(x)$  is to be determined.
- **Conclusion:** A knowledge of one solution of a linear [HE] of the second-order is sufficient to find the most general solution of the inhomogeneous equation.

# Summary of Session 1

**Question:** how to find the solutions  $u_1, u_2, u_p$ ?

- **Solve first the [HE]:** if one is able to find any solution  $u_1$  of [HE], then a second linearly independent solution can always be found by using a method called the method of variation of constants.
- **How does the method of variation of constants works?** We know or we find  $u_1(x)$  of homogeneous equation.
  - The second solution of the [HE] can be written as  $u_2(x) = u_1(x)h(x)$ , where  $h(x)$  is to be determined.
  - The particular solution  $u_p$  of the non-[HE] can be obtained the same way  $u_p(x) = u_1(x)v(x)$ , where  $v(x)$  is to be determined.
- **Conclusion:** A knowledge of one solution of a linear [HE] of the second-order is sufficient to find the most general solution of the inhomogeneous equation.
- **The method of variation of constants cannot be easily generalized** either to equations of higher order or to PDEs. For this reason, the method of Green's function is introduced.

# Summary of Session 2



## Summary of Session 2

- The Dirac delta function:  $f(x) = \delta(x - x_0)$  with properties

$$\delta(x - x_0) = 0, \text{ if } x \neq x_0; \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x - x_0) dx = 1. \quad (4)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x - x_0) f(x) dx = f(x_0). \quad (5)$$

## Summary of Session 2

- The Dirac delta function:  $f(x) = \delta(x - x_0)$  with properties

$$\delta(x - x_0) = 0, \text{ if } x \neq x_0; \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x - x_0) dx = 1. \quad (4)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(x - x_0) f(x) dx = f(x_0). \quad (5)$$

- The integral operator:

$$K = \int_a^b \int_a^b dx'' dx' |x''\rangle w(x'') K(x'', x') w(x') \langle x'| \quad (6)$$

The integral operator is completely continuous and Hermitian if

$$K(x, x') = \bar{K}(x, x'); \quad \int_a^b \int_a^b |K(x, x') w(x) w(x')| dx dx' < \infty \quad (7)$$

## Summary of Session 2

**The differential operator:** A linear differential operator  $L$  is an operator in a function space whose action on vectors  $|u\rangle$  of this space is represented by a differential form

## Summary of Session 2

**The differential operator:** A linear differential operator  $L$  is an operator in a function space whose action on vectors  $|u\rangle$  of this space is represented by a differential form

$$\langle x|L|u\rangle = a_0(x)u(x) + a_1(x)\frac{du}{dx} + \dots + a_n(x)\frac{d^n u(x)}{dx^n}, \quad (8)$$

## Summary of Session 2

**The differential operator:** A linear differential operator  $L$  is an operator in a function space whose action on vectors  $|u\rangle$  of this space is represented by a differential form

$$\langle x|L|u\rangle = a_0(x)u(x) + a_1(x)\frac{du}{dx} + \dots + a_n(x)\frac{d^n u(x)}{dx^n}, \quad (8)$$

which can be also written as

$$\langle x|L|u\rangle = L_x\langle x|u\rangle = L_x u(x), \quad (9)$$

## Summary of Session 2

**The differential operator:** A linear differential operator  $L$  is an operator in a function space whose action on vectors  $|u\rangle$  of this space is represented by a differential form

$$\langle x|L|u\rangle = a_0(x)u(x) + a_1(x)\frac{du}{dx} + \dots + a_n(x)\frac{d^n u(x)}{dx^n}, \quad (8)$$

which can be also written as

$$\langle x|L|u\rangle = L_x\langle x|u\rangle = L_x u(x), \quad (9)$$

where

$$L_x = a_0(x) + a_1(x)\frac{d}{dx} + a_2(x)\frac{d^2}{dx^2} + \dots + a_n(x)\frac{d^n}{dx^n}. \quad (10)$$

## Summary of session 2

- The form of  $L_x$  does not determine uniquely the differential operator. The boundary conditions prescribed are part of and parcel of the definition of the operator  $L$  itself.

## Summary of session 2

- The form of  $L_x$  does not determine uniquely the differential operator. The boundary conditions prescribed are part of and parcel of the definition of the operator  $L$  itself.
- The functions  $u(x)$  that represent the vectors  $|u\rangle$  of the domain of  $L$  must be sufficiently differentiable and also satisfy the boundary conditions.



## Summary of session 2

- The form of  $L_x$  does not determine uniquely the differential operator. The boundary conditions prescribed are part of and parcel of the definition of the operator  $L$  itself.
- The functions  $u(x)$  that represent the vectors  $|u\rangle$  of the domain of  $L$  must be sufficiently differentiable and also satisfy the boundary conditions.
- Differential operators are, in general, not bounded. However, a differential operator  $L$  may have an inverse operator  $L^{-1}$ , which is not only bounded but completely continuous.

## Summary of session 2

- The form of  $L_x$  does not determine uniquely the differential operator. The boundary conditions prescribed are part of and parcel of the definition of the operator  $L$  itself.
- The functions  $u(x)$  that represent the vectors  $|u\rangle$  of the domain of  $L$  must be sufficiently differentiable and also satisfy the boundary conditions.
- Differential operators are, in general, not bounded. However, a differential operator  $L$  may have an inverse operator  $L^{-1}$ , which is not only bounded but completely continuous.
- $L^{-1}$  is then an integral operator.

## Summary of session 2

- The form of  $L_x$  does not determine uniquely the differential operator. The boundary conditions prescribed are part of and parcel of the definition of the operator  $L$  itself.
- The functions  $u(x)$  that represent the vectors  $|u\rangle$  of the domain of  $L$  must be sufficiently differentiable and also satisfy the boundary conditions.
- Differential operators are, in general, not bounded. However, a differential operator  $L$  may have an inverse operator  $L^{-1}$ , which is not only bounded but completely continuous.
- $L^{-1}$  is then an integral operator.
- The most important differential operators which occur in physical problems are of second order.