

## ph260 Theoretical Physics 2 — toolbox

This table lists the tools covered in the lecture in order of first appearance. You should be able now add the solution strategies and solutions.

<b>separable ODE</b> $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x)$
<b>linear 1st order ODE</b> $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)$
<b>Bernoulli</b> $\frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x)y^n$
<b>homogeneous 1st order ODE</b> $p(x, y)dx + q(x, y)dy = 0$
<b>Laplace</b> $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$
<b>hom. lin. ODE with const. coeff.</b> $a_n \frac{\partial^{(n)}y}{\partial x^n} + \dots + a_1 \frac{dy}{dx} + a_0 y = 0$
<b>het. lin. ODE with const. coeff.</b> $a_n \frac{\partial^{(n)}y}{\partial x^n} + \dots + a_1 \frac{dy}{dx} + a_0 y = f(x)$
<b>Fourier sine series</b> $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}; \quad b_n = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$
<b>useful trigonometric and hyperbolic identities in this context:</b> $\sin nx = \frac{e^{jnx} - e^{-jnx}}{2j}; \quad \cos nx = \frac{e^{jnx} + e^{-jnx}}{2}; \quad \sinh nx = \frac{e^{nx} - e^{-nx}}{2}; \quad \cosh nx = \frac{e^{nx} + e^{-nx}}{2}$
<b>diffusion eq.</b> $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = a \frac{\partial z}{\partial t}$
<b>wave eq.</b> $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = a \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial t^2}$
<b>Fourier transform</b> $f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(q)e^{jqx} dq; \quad g(q) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)e^{-jqx} dx$