ABEL'S FORMULA

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Let $y_1(x)$ and $y_2(x)$ be two solutions of

$$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0,$$
(1)

and let

$$W(x) = y_1(x)y_2'(x) - y_1'(x)y_2(x),$$
(2)

be their Wronskian. We can compute the derivative W'(x) as

$$W'(x) = y'_1(x)y'_2(x) + y_1(x)y''_2(x) - y''_1(x)y_2(x) - y'_1(x)y'_2(x)$$

= $y_1(x)y''_2(x) - y''_1(x)y_2(x).$ (3)

Since y_1 and y_2 are solutions of (1), we have

$$y_1''(x) = -p(x)y_1'(x) - q(x)y_1(x), \quad \text{and} \quad y_2''(x) = -p(x)y_2'(x) - q(x)y_2(x), \quad (4)$$

and substituting these into
$$(3)$$
, we ge

$$W'(x) = y_1(x)[-p(x)y'_2(x) - q(x)y_2(x)] - [-p(x)y'_1(x) - q(x)y_1(x)]y_2(x)$$

$$= -p(x)y_1(x)y'_2(x) - q(x)y_1(x)y_2(x) + p(x)y'_1(x)y_2(x) + q(x)y_1(x)y_2(x)$$

$$= -p(x)y_1(x)y'_2(x) + p(x)y'_1(x)y_2(x)$$

$$= -p(x)[y_1(x)y'_2(x) - y'_1(x)y_2(x)]$$

$$= -p(x)W(x).$$
(5)

In other words, the Wronskian satisfies the first order linear equation

$$W'(x) + p(x)W(x) = 0.$$
 (6)

This fact is known as *Abel's theorem*. We can easily solve (6), and derive

$$W(x) = W(x_0) \exp \int_{x_0}^x p(t) dt,$$
 (7)

the formula known as Abel's formula or Abel's identity. In particular, if the coefficient p(x) is constant, then

$$W(x) = W(x_0)e^{(x-x_0)p}.$$
(8)

An important consequence of Abel's formula is that the Wronskian of two solutions of (1) is either zero everywhere, or nowhere zero.

Example 1. We know that $y_1(x) = \cos x$ and $y_2(x) = \sin x$ are solutions to y'' + y = 0. Since p = 0 in this case, in light of Abel's formula, the Wronskian W(x) of y_1 and y_2 must be a constant. We confirm it by explicit computation:

$$W(x) = \cos x(\sin x)' - (\cos x)' \sin x = \cos^2 x + \sin^2 x = 1.$$
 (9)

Example 2. The functions $y_1(x) = e^x$ and $y_2(x) = xe^x$ are solutions to y'' - 2y' + y = 0. Since p = -2, we have $W(x) = ce^{2x}$ for some constant c. Explicit computation gives

$$W(x) = e^{x}(xe^{x})' - (e^{x})'e^{x} = e^{x}(e^{x} + xe^{x}) - xe^{2x} = e^{2x},$$
(10)

so c = 1.

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