

## ABEL'S FORMULA

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

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

and let

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} W'(x) &= y_1'(x)y_2'(x) + y_1(x)y_2''(x) - y_1''(x)y_2(x) - y_1'(x)y_2'(x) \\ &= y_1(x)y_2''(x) - y_1''(x)y_2(x). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

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 get

$$\begin{aligned} W'(x) &= y_1(x)[-p(x)y_2'(x) - q(x)y_2(x)] - [-p(x)y_1'(x) - q(x)y_1(x)]y_2(x) \\ &= -p(x)y_1(x)y_2'(x) - q(x)y_1(x)y_2(x) + p(x)y_1'(x)y_2(x) + q(x)y_1(x)y_2(x) \\ &= -p(x)y_1(x)y_2'(x) + p(x)y_1'(x)y_2(x) \\ &= -p(x)[y_1(x)y_2'(x) - y_1'(x)y_2(x)] \\ &= -p(x)W(x). \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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:

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

**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

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

so  $c = 1$ .