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## **Differential equations part 2**

#### Relation between force (f) and Energy (E)

# $f = -\frac{dE}{dR}$

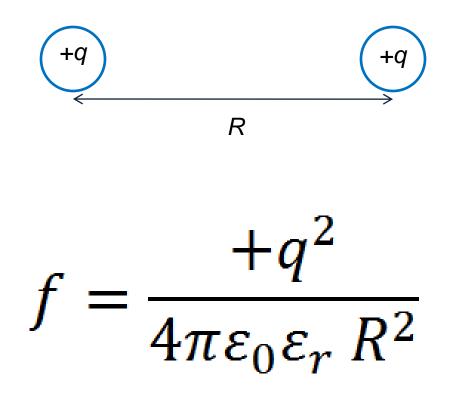
#### Example 1: Spring

$$\begin{array}{c|c} f \propto -R \\ f = -kR \end{array} \qquad \boxed{ 000000 } \end{array}$$

#### **Energy Calculation**

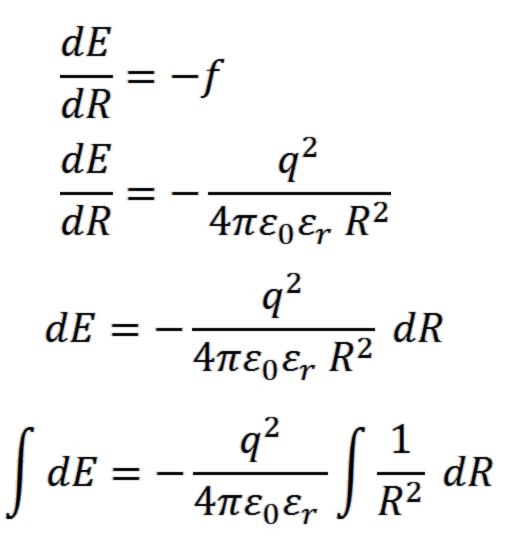
$$\frac{dE}{dR} = -f$$
$$\frac{dE}{dR} = kR$$
$$dE = kR dR$$
$$\int dE = \int kR dR$$
$$E = k \frac{R^2}{2} + constant$$

#### Example 2: Charge system



#### Coulomb's Law

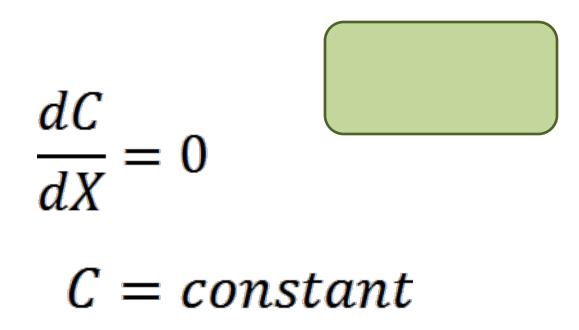
#### **Energy Calculation**



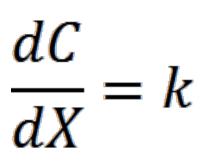
$$\int dE = -\frac{q^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r} \int R^{-2} dR$$

$$E = \frac{q^2}{4\pi\varepsilon_0\varepsilon_r} \frac{1}{R} + constant$$

#### **Uniform Concentration**



#### **Concentration gradient**

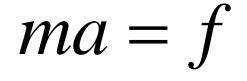




dC = k dX

#### C = kX + constant

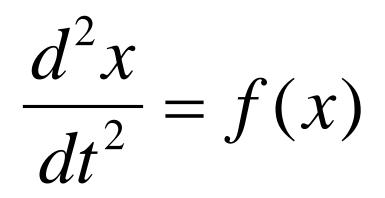
#### Newton's equation



 $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = f/m$ 

# Solving this differential equation one can get position as a function of time

# Second order differential equation



# f=mg = a constant

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = f/m$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = g$$

#### Eg: An object falling under gravity

## First integration: To get velocity

$$\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right) = g$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}(v) = g \Longrightarrow v(t) = gt + v(0)$$

Where, v=dx/dt v(0)=velocity at t=0: a constant

## Second Integration: To get position

$$v(t) = gt + v(0)$$
  

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = gt + v_0$$
  

$$\int dx = \int (gt + v_0)dt$$
  

$$\Rightarrow x(t) = g\frac{t^2}{2} + v_0t + x_0$$

### Two constants of integration

$$x(t) = g\frac{t^2}{2} + v_0 t + x_0$$

 $x_0$  and  $v_0$  are two constants of integration

To solve a second order differential equation you need to know two constants of integration

# Summary

- First and second order differential equation
- Relation between energy and force
- Newton's equation