

need help solving this

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Dear Ames,

With $c(t)=0$ we've got a very simple solution:

$a(t)=k_1 \exp(-p_1 t)$, $b(t)=k_2 \exp(-p_2 t)$ k_1, k_2 real constants (1) .

for $c(t) \neq 0$ trying an additive form:

$a(t)=k_1 \exp(-p_1 t) + m(t)$; $b(t)=k_2 \exp(-p_2 t) + r(t)$

bring us into 'a loop' :

$m'(t) = -p_1 m(t) - p_3 c(t)$; $r'(t) = p_3 c(t) - p_2 r(t)$ (2)

we recognize in (2) our initial equation ($a \rightarrow m, b \rightarrow r$),

So we must use a different method named " constants variation " it means

in (1) $k_1 \rightarrow k_1(t)$ $k_2 \rightarrow k_2(t)$ trying this way to generalize sol.(1) ,

you compute $a'(t)$ and $b'(t)$, $a'(t) = d/dt (k_1(t) \exp(-p_1 t)) = \dots$

We obtain after some computing:

$k_1(t) = \int (-p_3 c(t) \exp(-p_1 t)) + c_1$,...and $a(t), b(t)$,

observe $c(t)$ might be any continuous real function,

ALAIN.

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