

NAME: ALAOMA .G. CHISOM  
MATRIC NO: 15/SCI01/007  
DEPT: COMPUTER ENGINEERING  
COURS: EEE 313

# ASSIGNMENT 1

NUMBER 3 AND 1

ALAOOMA . G. CHISOM  
15 | SC101 | 007  
COMP ENG

ENG 381

ASSIGNMENT

(3)  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 1e^{-2x}$

$y = ce^{-2x}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = -2ce^{-2x}$

$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 4ce^{-2x}$

$4ce^{-2x} + 2(-2ce^{-2x}) + ce^{-2x} = 1e^{-2x}$

$4ce^{-2x} - 4ce^{-2x} + ce^{-2x} = 1e^{-2x}$

$e^{-2x}(4c - 4c + 1c) = 1e^{-2x}$

$4c - 4c + 1c = 1$

$\frac{1c}{1} = \frac{1}{1}$

$c = 1$

P.I =  $1e^{-2x}$

$m^2 + 2m + 1 = 0$

$m = -1$

$\therefore y = e^{-x}(A + Bx) + 1e^{-2x}$

(1)  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} - 2y = 8$

$m^2 - m - 2 = 0$

$m_1 = -1 \quad m_2 = 2$

$y = Ae^{-x} + Be^{2x}$

$y = c$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$

$-(0-0) - 2(c) = 8$

$\frac{-2c}{2} = \frac{8}{-2} = -4$

$c = -4$

$\therefore y = Ae^{-x} + Be^{2x} - 4$

NUMBER 2 AND 6

$$(2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4y = 10e^{3x}$$

$$m^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$m^2 = 4$$

$$m = \pm \sqrt{4}$$

$$m = \pm 2$$

$$y = A \cosh 2x + B \sinh 2x$$

$$y = ce^{3x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3ce^{3x}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 9ce^{3x}$$

$$9ce^{3x} - 4(ce^{3x}) = 10e^{3x}$$

$$9ce^{3x} - 4ce^{3x} = 10e^{3x}$$

$$e^{3x}(9c - 4c) = 10e^{3x}$$

$$9c - 4c = 10$$

$$\frac{5c}{5} = \frac{10}{5}$$

$$c = 2 \quad \therefore \text{P.I} = 2e^{3x}$$

$$\therefore y = A \cosh 2x + B \sinh 2x + 2e^{3x}$$

$$(6) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4\frac{dy}{dx} + 5y = 2e^{-2x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -2ce^{-2x}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 4ce^{-2x}$$

$$4ce^{-2x} + 4(-2ce^{-2x}) + 5(ce^{-2x}) = 2e^{-2x}$$

$$4ce^{-2x} - 8ce^{-2x} + 5ce^{-2x} = 2e^{-2x}$$

$$e^{-2x}(4c - 8c + 5c) = 2e^{-2x}$$

$$4c - 8c + 5c = 2$$

$$\frac{1c}{1} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$c = 2$$

$$\text{P.I} = 2e^{-2x}$$

NUMBER 6 AND 8

$$m^2 + 4m + 5 = 0$$

$$m = \alpha + j\beta$$

$$m = -2 + j$$

$$y = e^{-2x} (A \cos x + B \sin x) + 2e^{-2x}$$

$x=0, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = -2$

$$1 = e^{-2(0)} (A \cos(0) + B \sin(0)) + 2e^{-2(0)}$$

$$1 = 1 \cdot A + 2$$

$$1 = A + 2$$

$$-2 = 1A$$

$$\frac{-1}{1} = \frac{1A}{1}$$

$$A = -1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -2e^{-2x} (-A \sin x + B \cos x) - 4e^{-2x}$$

$$-2 = -2e^{-2(0)} (-A \sin(0) + B \cos(0)) - 4e^{-2(0)}$$

$$-2 = -2(B) - 4$$

$$-2 = -2B - 4$$

$$-2 + 4 = -2B$$

$$\frac{2}{-2} = \frac{-2B}{-2}$$

$$B = 1$$

$$y = e^{-2x} (-1 \cos x - 1 \sin x) + 2e^{-2x}$$

$$\therefore y = e^{-2x} (-\cos x - \sin x) + 2e^{-2x}$$

8)  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 6\frac{dy}{dx} + 8y = 8e^{4x}$

$$y = ce^{4x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 4ce^{4x} \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 16ce^{4x}$$

$$16ce^{4x} - 6(4ce^{4x}) + 8(ce^{4x}) = 8e^{4x}$$

$$16ce^{4x} - 24ce^{4x} + 8ce^{4x} = 8e^{4x}$$

NUMBER 8 AND 5

$$e^{4x}(16c - 24c + 8c) = 8e^{4x}$$

$$0c = 8$$

$$c = \frac{8}{0} = \text{undefined}$$

$$m^2 - 6m + 8 = 0$$

$$m_1 = 2 \quad m_2 = 4$$

$$\therefore y = Ae^{2x} + Be^{4x}$$

$$5) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 4\sin x$$

$$y = C \cos x + D \sin x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -C \sin x + D \cos x$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -C \cos x - D \sin x$$

$$C \cos x - D \sin x - 2(-C \sin x + D \cos x) + C \cos x + D \sin x = 4 \sin x$$

$$C \cos x - D \sin x + 2C \sin x - 2D \cos x + C \cos x + D \sin x = 4 \sin x$$

$$2C \cos x - 2D \cos x - D \sin x + D \sin x + 2C \sin x - 2D \cos x = 4 \sin x$$

$$2C \sin x - 2D \cos x = 4 \sin x$$

$$2C = 4$$

$$2C = 4$$

$$C = \frac{4}{2} = 2$$

$$-2D = 0$$

$$D = 0$$

$$\therefore y = 2 \cos x - 2 \sin x$$

$$m^2 - 2m + 1 = 0$$

$$m = 1$$

$$\therefore y = e^x(A + Bx) + 2 \cos x - 2 \sin x$$

$$\therefore y = e^x(A + Bx) + 2 \cos x$$

NUMBER 4 AND 7

$$(4) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 25y = 5x^2 + x$$

$$M^2 + 25 = 0$$

$$M^2 = -25$$

$$M = \pm j\sqrt{-25}$$

$$M = \pm j5$$

$$CF = y = A \cos 5x + B \sin 5x$$

$$f(x) = 5x^2 + x$$

$$y = Cx^2 + Dx + E$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2Cx + D$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2C$$

$$2C + 25(Cx^2 + Dx + E) = 5x^2 + x$$

$$2C + 25Cx^2 + 25Dx + 25E = 5x^2 + x$$

$$25Cx = 5x^2$$

$$25Dx = 1$$

$$2C + 25E = 0$$

$$C = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$2D = 1$$

$$2\left(\frac{1}{25}\right) + 25E = 0$$

$$D = \frac{1}{25}$$

$$E = \frac{-2 \times 1}{5 \times 25} = \frac{-2}{125}$$

$$P.I = \left( \frac{x^2}{5} + \frac{x}{25} - \frac{2}{125} \right)$$

$$GF \Rightarrow \therefore y = A \cos 5x + B \sin 5x + \left( \frac{x^2}{5} + \frac{x}{25} - \frac{2}{125} \right)$$

$$(7) 3 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2 \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 2x - 3$$

$$y = Cx + D$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = C$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$$

$$3(0) - 2(C) - (Cx + D) = 2x - 3$$

$$= 0 - 2C - Cx + D = 2x - 3$$

$$= -2C - Cx + D = 2x - 3$$

NUMBER 7

$$-Cx = 2x$$

$$-C = 2$$

$$\therefore C = -2$$

$$-2C + D = -3$$

$$-2(-2) + D = -3$$

$$4 + D = -3$$

$$\therefore D = -7$$

$$\text{P.I} \Rightarrow y = -2x + 7$$

$$3m^2 - 2m - 1 = 0$$

$$m_1 = 1$$

$$m_2 = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{CF} \Rightarrow y = Ae^{-\frac{1}{3}x} + Be^x$$

$\therefore$  GF,

$$y = Ae^{-\frac{1}{3}x} + Be^x - 2x + 7$$