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15/ENG006/001

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

1. If $y = e^{x^2+x}$

Show that

$$y'' = y'(2x+1) + 2y$$

$$y = e^{x^2+x}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y'$$

Let $y = e^u$, $\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = e^u \times (2x+1)$$

$$y' = (2x+1)e^u$$

$$y' = (2x+1)e^{x^2+x}$$

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

$$y' = (2x+1)e^{x^2+x}$$

using product rule.

Let $u = 2x+1$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2$$

$$v = e^{x^2+x}$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = (2x+1)e^{x^2+x}$$

$$\therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = y'' = v \frac{du}{dx} + u \frac{dv}{dx} = 2(e^{x^2+x}) + (2x+1)(2x+1)e^{x^2+x}$$

Since $y = e^{x^2+x}$

$$y' = (2x+1)e^{x^2+x}$$

$$y'' = 2(y) + (2x+1)(y')$$

$$y'' = 2y + (2x+1)y'$$

$$y'' = y'(2x+1) + 2y$$

b. Hence prove that

$$y^{(n+2)} = (2x+1)y^{(n+1)} + 2(n+1)y^n$$

$$y'' = y'(2x+1) + 2y$$

$$y'' - y'(2x+1) - 2y = 0$$

using Leibnitz theorem.

$$\begin{aligned}
 y'' & \\
 u &= y'' & v &= 1 \\
 u^n &= y^{n+2} & v' &= 0 \\
 &= u^n v + n u^{n-1} v' \\
 &= y^{n+2} (1) + n (y^{n+1}) (0) \\
 &= y^{n+2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= y' (2x+1) \\
 u &= y' & v &= -(2x+1) \\
 u^n &= y^{n+1} & v' &= -2 \\
 & & v'' &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= u^n v + n u^{n-1} v' + n(n-1) u^{n-2} v'' \\
 &= y^{n+1} (-(2x+1)) + n (y^n) (-2) \\
 &= -(2x+1) y^{n+1} - 2n y^n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. & \quad -2y \\
 u &= y & v &= -2 \\
 u^n &= y^n & v' &= 0 \\
 &= u^n v + n u^{n-1} v' \\
 &= -2y^n
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore y^{n+2} - (2x+1) y^{n+1} - 2n y^n - 2y^n &= 0 \\
 y^{n+2} &= (2x+1) y^{n+1} + 2n y^n + 2y^n \\
 y^{n+2} &= (2x+1) y^{n+1} + 2y^n (n+1) \\
 y^{(n+2)} &= (2x+1) y^{(n+1)} + 2(n+1) y^n
 \end{aligned}$$

Q. using the Leibnitz theorem, given that

$$y = x^3 e^{4x}$$

determine $y^{(5)}$

$$v = x^3$$

$$v' = 3x^2$$

$$v^{(2)} = 6x$$

$$v^{(3)} = 6$$

$$v^{(4)} = 0$$

$$v^{(5)} = 0$$

$$u = e^{4x}$$

$$u' = 4e^{4x}$$

$$u^{(2)} = 16e^{4x}$$

$$u^{(3)} = 64e^{4x}$$

$$u^{(4)} = 256e^{4x}$$

$$u^{(5)} = 1024e^{4x}$$

$$y^5 = u^5 v + \frac{n u^4 v'}{2!} + \frac{n(n-1) u^3 v''}{3!} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2) u^2 v'''}{4!} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3) u v^{(4)}}{5!}$$

$$u^5 v + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)(n-4) u v^{(5)}}{5!}$$

$$y^5 = [1024 e^{4x} (x^3)] + [5(256 e^{4x}) 3x^2] + \left[\frac{5 \times 4}{2} \times 64 e^{4x} \times 6x \right] + \left[\frac{5 \times 4 \times 3}{3 \times 2} \times 16 e^{4x} \times 6 \right] + [0][0]$$

$$y^5 = 1024 e^{4x} x^3 + 1280 e^{4x} (3x^2) + 640 e^{4x} (6x) + 1600 e^{4x} (6)$$

$$y^5 = 1024 e^{4x} x^3 + 3840 e^{4x} x^2 + 3840 e^{4x} x + 9600 e^{4x}$$

$$y^5 = e^{4x} (1024 x^3 + 3840 x^2 + 3840 x + 9600)$$

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

$$x^2 y'' + x y' + y = 0$$

$$x^2 y''$$

$$u = y''$$

$$u^n = y^{n+2}$$

$$v = x^2$$

$$v' = 2x$$

$$v'' = 2$$

$$v''' = 0$$

$$y^n = u^n v + n u^{n-1} v' + \frac{n(n-1) u^{n-2} v''}{2!} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2) u^{n-3} v'''}{3!}$$

$$y^n = y^{n+2} x^2 + n y^{n+1} (2x) + \frac{n(n-1) y^n (2)}{2!} + 0$$

$$y^n = y^{n+2} x^2 + 2x n y^{n+1} + n(n-1) y^n$$

$$x y'$$

$$u = y'$$

$$u^n = y^{n+1}$$

$$v = x$$

$$v' = 1$$

$$v'' = 0$$

$$y^n = u^n v + n u^{n-1} v' + \frac{n(n-1) u^{n-2} v''}{2!}$$

$$y^n = y^{n+1} x + n y^n (1) + 0$$

$$y^n = x y^{n+1} + n y^n$$

$$u = y$$

$$u^n = y^n$$

$$y^n = u^n v + n u^{n-1} v'$$

$$= y^n (1) + n (y^{n-1}) (0)$$

$$= y^n$$

$$y^n = y^{n+2} x^2 + n y^{n+1} z + (n(n-1)) y^n + x y^{n+1} + n y^n + y^n$$

$$y^n = x^2 (y^{n+2}) + z x n (y^{n+1}) + (n^2 - n) y^n + x (y^{n+1}) + n y^n + y^n$$

$$y^n = (n^2 - n + n + 1) y^n + (z x n + x) y^{n+1} + x^2 (y^{n+2})$$

$$0 = x^2 y^{n+2} + (z x n + x) y^{n+1} + (n^2 + 1) y^n$$

$$0 = x^2 y^{n+2} + (z n + 1) x y^{n+1} + (n^2 + 1) y^n$$

$$x^2 y^{n+2} + (z n + 1) x y^{n+1} + (n^2 + 1) y^n = 0$$