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Mechanical Engineering.

① if $y = e^{x^2+x}$

show that

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

using product rule.

$$\text{Let } u = 2x+1$$

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

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

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

$$\therefore \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = y'' = v \frac{du}{dx} + u \frac{dv}{dx}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

② 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.

① y''

$$u = y'' \quad v = 1$$

$$u^n = y^{n+2} \quad v' = 0$$

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

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

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

② $-y'(2x+1)$

$$u = y' \quad v = -(2x+1)$$

$$u^n = y^{n+1} \quad v' = -2$$

$$v'' = 0$$

$$= u^n v + n u^{n-1} v' + n(n-1) u^{n-2} v''$$

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

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

③ $-2y$

$$u = y \quad v = -2$$

$$u^n = y^n \quad v' = 0$$

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

$$= -2y^n$$

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

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

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

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

② Using the Leibnitz theorem given that

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

determine $y^{(5)}$

$$v = x^3$$

$$v' = 3x^2$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(vi) $x^2 y''$

$$u = y'$$

$$u = x^2$$

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

$$u' = 2x$$

$$u'' = 2$$

$$u''' = 0$$

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

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

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

(vii) xy'

$$u = y'$$

$$u = x$$

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

$$u' = 1$$

$$u'' = 0$$

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

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

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

③ y

u = y

v = 1

u^n = y^n

v' = 0

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

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

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

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

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

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