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Assignment 3

COURSE: ENGB31K Engineering Mathematics II

1) If  $y = e^{x^2+x}$ , show that  $y' = y(2x+1) + 2y$  and hence prove that  $y^{(n+2)} = (2x+1) y^{(n+1)} + 2(n+1)y^n$ .

Soln.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\therefore w = y''$$

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

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

$$\therefore v = 2x+1$$

$$u = y'$$

$$v' = 2$$

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

$$v'' = 0$$

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

$$S = 2y$$

$$S^n = 2y^n$$

$$w^n = P^n + S^n$$

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

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

2) Using the Leibnitz theorem, given that

i)  $y = x^3 e^{4x}$ . determine  $y^{(5)}$

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

Show that  $x^2 y^{(n+2)} + (2n+1)xy^{(n+1)} + (n^2+1)y^{(n)} = 0$

Soln.

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

$v = x^3$

$u = e^{4x}$

$v' = 3x^2$

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

$v'' = 6x$

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

$r=0$  to  $r=3$

$v''' = 6$

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

$v^{iv} = 0$

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

$\therefore y^n = 4^n e^{4x} \cdot x^3 + n \cdot 4^{n-1} e^{4x} \cdot 3x^2 + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} 4^{n-2} e^{4x} \cdot 6x$

$+ \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6} 4^{n-3} e^{4x} \cdot 6$

$y^n = 4^n e^{4x} x^3 + n 4^{n-1} e^{4x} 3x^2 + n(n-1) 4^{n-2} e^{4x} 3x$   
 $+ n(n-1)(n-2) 4^{n-3} e^{4x}$

$y^5 = 4^5 e^{4x} x^3 + 4e^{4x} 3x^2 + 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 4^3 e^{4x} 3x + 5 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \cdot 4^2 e^{4x} \cdot 6$

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

It can be re-written as

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

Let  $w = x^2 y''$

$v = x^2$

$u = y''$

$v' = 2x$

$u' = y'''$

$v'' = 2$

$u' = y^{iv}$

$v''' = 0$

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

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

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

$$\text{let } P = \alpha y'$$

$$V = \alpha \quad U = y'$$

$$V' = 1 \quad U' = y'' \quad r=0 \text{ to } r=1$$

$$V'' = 0 \quad U'' = y^{n+1}$$

$$P^n = y^{n+1} \cdot \alpha + n \cdot y^n \cdot 1$$

$$P^n = \alpha y^{n+1} + n y^n$$

$$S = y$$

$$S^n = y^n$$

$$- y^{n+2} \cdot \alpha^2 + n \cdot 2\alpha y^{n+1} + n(n-1)y^n + y^{n+1} \alpha + n y^n + y^n = 0$$

$$y^{n+2} \alpha^2 + (n \cdot 2\alpha \cdot y^{n+1} + \alpha y^{n+1}) + [n(n-1)y^n + n y^n + y^n] = 0$$

$$\alpha^2 y^{n+2} + (2n+1)\alpha y^{n+1} + [n(n-1) + 1 + n] y^n = 0$$

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