

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

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

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

$$u^n = (2x+1)^n e^{x^2+x} \quad v=1$$

$$u^{(n-1)} = (2x+1)^{n-1} e^{x^2+x} \quad v^{(1)}=0$$

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

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

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

let  $n=1$

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$$y^{(1)} = (2x+1)^1 e^{x^2+x} ; u = e^{x^2+x} ; v = 2x+1$$

$$u^{(1)} = (2x+1)^1 e^{x^2+x} \quad v^{(1)} = 2$$

$$u^{(0)} = (2x+1)^0 e^{x^2+x} \quad v^{(2)} = 0$$

$$y^{(1)} = (2x+1)^1 e^{x^2+x} \cdot (2x+1) + 1 \cdot (2x+1)^0 e^{x^2+x} \cdot 2$$

$$= (2x+1)(2x+1)e^{x^2+x} + 2(2x+1)^0 e^{x^2+x}$$

let  $n=1$

$$y'' = (2x+1)(2x+1)e^{x^2+x} + 2(2x+1)^0 e^{x^2+x}$$

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

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

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

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

ii)

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

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

$$W_1 = y^{(2)}$$

$$W_2 = -y^{(1)}(2x+1)$$

$$W_3 = -2y$$

$$u = y^{(2)} \quad v = 1 \quad u^{(n)} = y^{(n+2)} \quad v^{(1)} = 0$$

$$u = -y^{(1)} \quad v = 2x+1 \quad u^{(n)} = -y^{(n+1)} \quad v^{(1)} = 2$$

$$u = y^n \quad v = 2 \quad u^{(n)} = y^n \quad v^{(1)} = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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

2. Using the Leibnitz theorem

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

$$u = e^{4x} \quad v = x^3$$

$$u^{(n)} = 4^n e^{4x} \quad v^{(1)} = 3x^2$$

$$u^{(n-1)} = 4^{(n-1)} e^{4x}; \quad v^{(2)} = 6x$$

$$u^{(n-2)} = 4^{(n-2)} e^{4x}; \quad v^{(3)} = 6$$

$$u^{(n-3)} = 4^{(n-3)} e^{4x}; \quad v^{(4)} = 0$$

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

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

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

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

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$$y^{(5)} = 1024 e^{4x} \cdot x^3 + 3840 e^{4x} \cdot x^2 + 3840 e^{4x} \cdot x + 960 e^{4x}$$

$$y^{(5)} = 1024 x^3 e^{4x} + 3840 x^2 e^{4x} + 3840 x e^{4x} + 960 e^{4x}$$

$$y^{(5)} = 64 e^{4x} (16x^3 + 60x^2 + 60x + 15)$$

ii.  $x^2 \frac{\delta^2 y}{\delta x^2} + x \frac{\delta y}{\delta x} + y = 0$ , show that  $x^2 y^{(n+2)} + (2n+1) y^{(n+1)} + (n^2+1) y^{(n)} = 0$ .

also written as;

$$x^2 y'' + xy' + y = 0 \quad ; \quad x^2 y^{(2)} + xy^{(1)} + y^{(0)} = 0$$

$$w_1 = x^2 y^{(2)} \quad v_2 = xy^{(1)} \quad w_3 = \cancel{x^2} y^{(0)}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u = y^{(2)} \quad v = x^2 \\ u^n = y^{(n+2)} \quad v' = 2x \\ u^{n-1} = y^{(n+1)} \quad v'' = 2 \\ u^{n-2} = y^{(n)} \quad v''' = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} u = y^{(1)} \quad v = x \\ u^n = y^{(n+1)} \quad v' = 1 \\ u^{n-1} = y^{(n)} \quad v'' = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} u = y^{(0)} \quad v = 1 \\ u^n = y^{(n)} \quad v^{(1)} = 0 \end{array}$$

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

$$y^n = \cancel{x^2} y^{(n+2)} + 2nx y^{(n+1)} + n(n-1) y^{(n)} + xy^{(n+1)} + ny^n + y^n$$

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

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

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

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