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MAT NO: 15ENG07/005

PETROLEUM ENGINEERING

15ENG07/005
ALA-BINTE TARILATE EDWIN
ENG 381 Engineering Mathematics
Answers

Using the Leibnitz Theorem given that $y = x^3 e^{4x}$ determine $y^{(5)}$

Soln.
For Leibnitz Theorem
 $y = u^5 v + 5u^4 v' + 10u^3 v'' + 10u^2 v''' + 5u v^{(4)} + v^{(5)}$

Where
 $u = e^{4x}$ $v = x^3$
 $u' = 4e^{4x}$ $v' = 3x^2$
 $u'' = 16e^{4x}$ $v'' = 6x$
 $u''' = 64e^{4x}$ $v''' = 6$
 $u^{(4)} = 256e^{4x}$ $v^{(4)} = 0$
 $u^{(5)} = 1024e^{4x}$ $v^{(5)} = 0$

$y^{(5)} = 1024e^{4x}(x^3) + 5(256e^{4x})(3x^2) + 10(64e^{4x})(6x) + 10(16e^{4x}) + 5(4e^{4x})(0) + 0^5$

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

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

If $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$, show that $x^2 y^{(n+2)} + (2n+1)x y^{(n+1)} + n^2 y^{(n)} = 0$

Soln
Let $w_1 = x^2 y''$, $w_2 = x y'$, $w_3 = y$

for w_1
 $u = y^{(2)}$ $v = x^2$
 $u' = y^{(3)}$ $v' = 2x$
 $u'' = y^{(4)}$ $v'' = 2$
 $u''' = y^{(5)}$ $v''' = 0$

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

$$W_1 = y^{(n+1)} - x^2 + n y^{(n+1)} 2x + n(n-1) y^{(n)} = 10$$
$$2!$$

$$W_2 = x y'$$
$$W_3 = y^{(n+1)} - 2x + n y^{(n)} x + 1$$
$$W_3 = y^n$$

$$W_1 \neq W_2 + W_3$$

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

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

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

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

Let $u = x^2+x$

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

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

Thus

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

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

Applying \dots
 $y'' = 2y + (2x+1)y'$

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$$\text{but } y = e^{x^2+x}$$
$$\text{and } y' = e^{x^2+x}(2x+1)$$
$$y'' = 2xy' + (2x+1) \quad \text{QED}$$

Applying Leibnitz theorem to the above equation

Finding its nth derivative

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