

ELENDU DIVINE

15/08/2024

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

ENO 581

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

$$u = x^2 + x$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = 2x + 1$$

$$y = e^u$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^u$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{du} \times \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$= e^u \times 2x + 1$$

$$2x + 1 e^u \quad u = x^2 + x$$

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

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

$$= 2e^{x^2+x} + 4x^2 + 4x + 1 e^{x^2+x}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2e^{x^2+x} + 4x^2 + 4x + 1 + e^{x^2+x}$$

$$y'' = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \quad y' = \frac{dy}{dx} \quad y = e^{x^2+x}$$

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

$$y'' = 2e^{x^2+x} + 4x^2 + 4x + 1 e^{x^2+x}$$

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

$$= 4x^2 + 4x + 1 e^{x^2+x}$$

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

$$y'(2x+1) + 2y = 2e^{x^2+x} + 4x^2 + 4x + 1 e^{x^2+x}$$

$$= 2e^{x^2+x} + 4x^2 + 4x + 1 e^{x^2+x}$$

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

$$\omega_1: u = y'' \quad v = 1$$

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

$$= y'' + 2 + 0$$

$$\omega_2: u = y', v^2 = y'' \quad v = 2x+1$$

$$u^2 = y'' \quad v' = 2 \quad v = 0$$

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

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

$$\omega_3: u = y \quad v = 1$$

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

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

$$= 2y^{n+1}$$

$$\omega_1 = \omega_2 + \omega_3$$

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

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

2. Using the Leibnitz theorem gives that

$$y = x^2 e^{4x} \text{ determine } y^{(n)}$$

$$u = x^2 \quad v = e^{4x}$$

$$y^{(n)} = u^{(n)}v + 5u^{(n-1)}v' + 10u^{(n-2)}v'' + 10u^{(n-3)}v''' + 5u^{(n-4)}v^{(4)} + 0$$

$$= 4^n e^{4x} \cdot x^2 + 5(4^n e^{4x} \cdot 2x) + 10(4^n e^{4x} \cdot 2) + 5(4^n e^{4x} \cdot 6) + 0$$

$$= 1624e^{4x}x^2 + 1280e^{4x}2x + 890e^{4x} \cdot 2 + 80e^{4x} \cdot 6$$

$$= 1624e^{4x}x^2 + 3840e^{4x}x + 3890e^{4x} + 480e^{4x}$$

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

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

$$\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 = 0$$

For  $\omega_1$

$$u = y^n \quad v = x^2$$

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

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

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

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

For  $\omega_2$

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

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

For  $\omega_3$

$$\begin{aligned}
 u &= y & v &= 1 \\
 u^n &= y^n & v' &= 0 \\
 &= y^n \cdot 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega_1 + \omega_2 + \omega_3 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x^2 y^{n+2} + 2nxy^{n+1} + (n^2 - n)y^n + xy^{n+1} + ny^n + y^n \\
 &= xy^{n+2} + 2nxy^{n+1} + xy^{n+1} + n^2 y^n - ny^n + ny^n + y^n \\
 &= x^2 y^{n+2} + 2n+1 (xy^{n+1}) + (n^2 + 1)y^n
 \end{aligned}$$