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15/ENERGY LOSS

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

Soln

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

$$\text{let } v = x^2+x$$

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

$$y = e^v$$

$$\frac{dy}{dv} = e^v$$

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

$$= e^v \times (2x+1)$$

$$\text{where } v = x^2+x$$

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

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

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

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

applying Leibnitz theorem to the equation, find the n<sup>th</sup> derivative.

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

② using Leibnitz theorem given that

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

Soln

recall that Leibnitz theorem states that

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

Where  $v = e^{4x}$   
 $v' = 4e^{4x}$   
 $v^2 = 16e^{8x}$   
 $v^3 = 64e^{12x}$   
 $v^4 = 256e^{16x}$   
 $v^5 = 1024e^{20x}$

$v = x^3$   
 $v' = 3x^2$   
 $v^2 = 6x$   
 $v^3 = 6$   
 $v^4 = 0$

Therefore

$$y^3 = 1024e^{4x}(x^5) + 5(256e^{4x})(3x^2) + 10(64e^{4x})(6x) + 10(16e^{4x})6 + 3(1e^{4x})6$$

$$= 1024x^5 e^{4x} + 3840x^2 e^{4x} + 3840x e^{4x} + 960e^{4x}$$

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

(ii)  $4 \frac{x^2 dy}{dx^2} + \frac{x dy}{dx} + y = 0$

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

Soln

The equation can be written as  $x^2 y'' + xy' + y = 0$

let  $u = y^2$ ,  $u^n = y^{2n}$

let  $v = x^2$ ,  $v' = 2x$ ,  $v'' = 2$ ,  $v''' = 0$

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

$w_2 = xy'$

let  $u = y'$ ,  $u^n = y'^n$

let  $v = x$ ,  $v' = 1$  and  $v'' = 0$

$w_2 = y^{(n+1)} \cdot x + ny^n \times 1 + 0$   
 $= xy^{(n+1)} + ny^n$

$w_3 = y^{(n)}$

Combining

$$w = w_1 + w_2 + w_3$$

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

$$+ n y^n + y^n = 0$$

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

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