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15/ENR 06/059

Mechanical Engineering.

ENR 381

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

Solution.

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

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

$$v = 1$$

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

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

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

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

$$y^n = (2n+1)^n e^{x^2+x}, \text{ let } n=1$$

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{let } n=1, y'' = (2n+1)(2n+1)^n e^{x^2+x} + 2n(2n+1)^{n-1} e^{x^2+x}$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$w_1 = -y^{(1)}(2n+1)$$

$$w_2 = -y^{(1)}(2n+1)$$

$$w_3 = 2y$$

$$u = y^2$$

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

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

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

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

$$\begin{array}{r}
 x \\
 x^2 \\
 x^3 \\
 x^4 \\
 x^5
 \end{array}
 \begin{array}{r}
 1 \ 1 \\
 1 \ 2 \ 1 \\
 1 \ 3 \ 3 \ 1 \\
 1 \ 4 \ 6 \ 4 \ 1 \\
 1 \ 5 \ 10 \ 10 \ 5 \ 1
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y^{(n)} = 0 &= y^{(n+2)} - (2n+1)y^{(n+1)} - 2n(-y^n) - 2(y^n) \\
 y^{(n+2)} + 2n(y^n) + 2(y^n) + (2n+1)y^{(n+1)} &= y^{(n+2)} \\
 y^{(n+2)} &= (2n+1)y^{(n+1)} + 2(n+1)y^{(n)}
 \end{aligned}$$

2) $\sqrt{2} x^3 e^{4x}$

Find y^5

Solution

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

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

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

$v^3 + \dots$

Differentiating $u \& v$

$u = e^{4x}$

$v = x^3$

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

$v' = 3x^2$

$u'' = 16e^{4x}$

$v'' = 6x$

$u^{(3)} = 64e^{4x}$

$v^{(3)} = 6$

$u^{(4)} = 256e^{4x}$

$v^{(4)} = 0$

$u^{(5)} = 1024e^{4x}$

$v^{(5)} = 0$

$$y^5 = 1024e^{4x} \cdot x^3 + 5(256e^{4x}) \cdot 3x^2 + \frac{5(5-1) \cdot 64e^{4x}}{2!} + \frac{5(5-1)(5-2) \cdot 6e^{4x}}{3!} + \dots$$

$$\frac{5(5-1)(5-2)(5-3) \cdot 4e^{4x}}{4!} \cdot v^4$$

$$y^5 = 1024e^{4x} \cdot x^3 + 3840e^{4x} \cdot x^2 + 5(4) \cdot 64e^{4x} + \frac{5(4)(3) \cdot 96e^{4x}}{3!}$$

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

$$y^5 = 1024e^{4x} x^3 + 3840e^{4x} x^2 + 3840e^{4x} + 960e^{4x} + 0$$

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

Soln

$$\underbrace{x^2 y''}_{\text{sub1}} + \underbrace{x y'}_{\text{sub2}} + \underbrace{y}_{\text{sub3}} = 0$$

For sub 1

$$x^2 y'' \quad V^1 = 2x$$

$$u = y'' \quad V'' = 2$$

$$V = x^2 \quad V''' = 0$$

$$r = 0 \text{ to } 3$$

therefore :-

$$= u^n v^0 + n u^{n-1} v^1 + u^{n-2} v^2 \left(\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{2!} \right) + u^{n-3} v^3 \left(\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{3!} \right)$$

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

$$+ y^{(n-1)} \left(\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!} \right)$$

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

for sub 2

$$u = y' \quad V^1 = 1$$

$$V = x \quad V'' = 0$$

$$r = 0 \text{ to } 1$$

∴

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

for sub 3

$$u = y \quad V^1 = 0$$

$$V = 1$$

$$r = 0$$

therefore

$$= 1 \cdot y^n = y^n$$

$$\text{Sub1} + \text{sub2} + \text{sub3}$$

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

$$+ n y^n + y^n$$

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

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

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

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

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