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$$\textcircled{1} \textcircled{i} \quad y = e^{x^2+2x} \quad \dots \quad \textcircled{1}$$

Taking the first derivative

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

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

$$y'' = (4x^2+4x+1)e^{x^2+x} + 2e^{x^2+x} \quad \dots \quad \textcircled{iii}$$

Equating  $\textcircled{iii}$  to  $\textcircled{ii}$  and  $\textcircled{1}$

$$(4x^2+4x+1)e^{x^2+x} = (2x+1)e^{x^2+x} (2x+1) + 2(e^{x^2+2x}) \quad \dots \quad \textcircled{iv}$$

$$(4x^2+4x+1)e^{x^2+x} = (4x^2+4x+1)e^{x^2+x} + 2e^{x^2+x} \quad \dots \quad \textcircled{v}$$

If we observe in eqn  $\textcircled{iv}$

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

$\textcircled{ii}$

$$\textcircled{ii} \quad y'' = y'(2x+1) + 2y$$

Using Leibnitz theorem

$$-y'' + y'(2x+1) + 2y = 0$$

$$\text{Let } w^0 = y''$$

$$w^1 = y'''$$

$$w^n = -y^{n+2}$$

$$\text{Also let } P = y'(2x+1)$$

$$\therefore u = y^1 \quad \therefore v = 2x+1$$

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

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

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

$$p(n) = u^n v^0 + n u^{n-1} v^1 + n(n-1) u^{n-2} v^2$$

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

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

$$\text{Let } z = 2y$$

$$z^n = 2y^n$$

$$\text{Adding: } w^n + p^n + z^n$$

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

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

(2)

$$y = x^3 e^{4x}$$

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

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

$$u^{(2)} = 16e^{4x} \quad v^{(2)} = 6x$$

$$u^{(3)} = 64e^{4x} \quad v^{(3)} = 6$$

$$u^{(4)} = 256e^{4x} \quad v^{(4)} = 0$$

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

from Leibnitz theorem

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

$$+ n(n-1)(n-2) \frac{u^{(n-4)} v^4}{4!}$$

Comparing  $n=5$ ,

$$y^{(5)} = u^{(5)} v^0 + 5u^{(4)} v^1 + \frac{(5 \times 4)}{2} u^{(3)} v^2 + \frac{(5 \times 4 \times 3)}{6} u^{(2)} v^3$$

$$+ \frac{(5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2)}{8} u^1 \cdot v^4$$

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

$$y^{(5)} = 1024x^3 e^{4x} + 3840x^2 e^{4x} + 8840x e^{4x} + 960e^{4x}$$

$$(1) x^2 y^{(4)} + xy^{(3)} + y = 0$$

$$\text{Let } W = x^2 y^{(4)}$$

$$\text{so that } V = y^{(4)} \quad \frac{dV}{dx} = V = x^2$$

$$U = y^{(3)} \quad V' = 2x$$

$$U' = y^{(2)} \quad V'' = 2$$

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

$$V^{(n)} = 0$$

$$W^{(n)} = U^n V^0 + n U^{(n-1)} V^{(1)} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} U^{(n-2)} V^{(2)} + n(n-1)(n-2) U^{n-3} V^{(3)}$$

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

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

Also  $W = xy'$

so that  $U = y' \quad \therefore \quad V = xc$

$$U' = y'' \quad V' = 1$$

$$U^n = y^{(n+1)} \quad V^n = 0$$

$$W^{(n)} = U^n V^0 + n U^{(n-1)} V^{(1)} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} U^{(n-2)} V^{(2)}$$

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

$$W^{(n)} = xy^{(n+1)} + ny^n$$

Also;  $W = y$

$$W^{(n)} = y^{(n)}$$

$$\text{Adding } x^2 y^{(n+2)} + n 2xy^{(n+1)} + n(n-1)y^n + xy^{(n+1)} + ny^n + y^n = 0$$

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

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