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IS/ENG03/020

CIVIL ENGINEERING

ENG 387

Assignment 2

$$1. (1-x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$

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

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

$$v = 1-x^2 \quad v' = -2x \quad v^2 = -2 \quad v^3 = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta u^n &= u^n v + n u^{(n-1)} v' + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} u^{(n-2)} v^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!} u^{(n-3)} v^3 \\ &= y^{(n+2)} \cdot (1-x^2) + n y^{(n+1)} \cdot (-2x) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} y^n \cdot (-2) + 0 \end{aligned}$$

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

$$w_2 = -2x \frac{dy}{dx} = -2xy'$$

$$u = y' \quad u^n = y^{(n+1)}$$

$$v = -2x \quad v' = -2 \quad v^2 = 0$$

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

$$\Delta_2 = 2y$$

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

$$v = 2 \quad v' = 0$$

$$y^n \cdot 2 + 0$$

$$= 2y^n$$

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

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

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

at $x=0$

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

$$[y^{n+2}]_0 = (n^2 + n - 2)y^n$$

at $n=0$

$$[y^2]_0 = -2[y^0]_0$$

at $n=1$

$$[y^3]_0 = 0$$

at $n=2$

$$[y^4]_0 = 4[y^2]_0 = 4 \times -2[y^0]_0 = -8[y^0]_0$$

at $n=3$

$$[y^5]_0 = 10[y^3]_0 = 10 \times 0 = 0$$

at $n=4$

$$[y^6]_0 = 18[y^4]_0 = 18 \times -8[y^0]_0 = -144[y^0]_0$$

$$y = y_0 + x(y^1)_0 + \frac{x^2}{2!}(y^2)_0 + \frac{x^3}{3!}(y^3)_0 + \dots + \frac{x^r}{r!}(y^r)_0$$

$$= y_0 + x(y^1)_0 + \frac{x^2}{2!}(-2[y^0]_0) + \frac{x^3}{3!} \cdot 0 + \frac{x^4}{4!}(-8[y^0]_0) + \frac{x^5}{5!} \cdot 0 +$$

$$\frac{x^6}{6!}(-144[y^0]_0)$$

$$= [y^0]_0 + x(y^1)_0 - \frac{x^2}{2}[y^0]_0 - \frac{x^4}{4}[y^0]_0 - \frac{x^6}{5}[y^0]_0$$

$$y_0 \left[1 - x^2 - \frac{x^4}{3} - \frac{x^6}{5} \right] + x(y^1)_0$$

$$L[3e^{-4t} - 5e^{4t}]$$

$$L[3e^{-4t}] - L[5e^{4t}]$$

$$\frac{3}{s+4} - \frac{5}{s-4}$$

$$L[\sin 4t + \cos 4t]$$

$$L[\sin 4t] + L[\cos 4t]$$

$$\frac{4}{s^2+16} + \frac{4}{s^2+16}$$

$$= \frac{4+4}{s^2+16}$$

$$= \frac{8}{s^2+16}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{iii)} \quad & \mathcal{L}(t^3 + 2t^2 - t + 4) \\
 & t^n = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}} \\
 & = \frac{3!}{s^4} + 2 \left(\frac{2!}{s^3} \right) - \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{4}{s} \\
 & = \frac{6}{s^4} + \frac{4}{s^3} - \frac{1}{s^2} + \frac{4}{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{iv)} \quad & \mathcal{L}(e^{-2t} \cos 5t) \\
 & \mathcal{L}(\cos 5t) = \frac{s}{s^2 + 25} \\
 & \mathcal{L}(e^{-2t} \cos 5t) = \frac{s+2}{(s+2)^2 + 25} \\
 & = \frac{s+2}{(s+2)^2 + 25}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{v)} \quad & \mathcal{L}(t \sin 3t) \\
 & \mathcal{L}(\sin 3t) = \frac{3}{s^2 + 9} \\
 & \mathcal{L}(t \sin 3t) = -\frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{3}{s^2 + 9} \right) \\
 & u = 3 \quad du = 0 \\
 & v = s^2 + 9 \quad dv = 2s \\
 & -1 \left(\frac{0 - 6s}{(s^2 + 9)^2} \right) = \frac{6s}{(s^2 + 9)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{vi)} \quad & e^{-t} - e^{-2t} \\
 & \mathcal{L}(e^{-t} - e^{-2t}) \\
 & = \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2} \\
 & \mathcal{L} \left(\frac{e^{-t} - e^{-2t}}{t} \right) = \int_{s=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2} \\
 & = \int_3^{\infty} \frac{1}{s+1} - \frac{1}{s+2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \ln(s+1) - \ln(s+2) \\
 & = \ln \left(\frac{s+1}{s+2} \right) \\
 & = \ln \left(\frac{s+1}{s+2} \right) \\
 & = \ln \left(\frac{s+1}{s+2} \right) \\
 & \ln \left(\frac{s+1}{s+2} \right)^{-1} = \ln \left(\frac{s+2}{s+1} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{vii)} \quad & \mathcal{L}(e^{4t} \cos 2t) \\
 & \mathcal{L}(\cos 2t) = \frac{s}{s^2 + 4} \\
 & \mathcal{L}(e^{4t} \cos 2t) = \frac{s-4}{(s-4)^2 + 4} \\
 & = \frac{s-4}{s^2 - 4s + 20}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{viii)} \quad & \mathcal{L}(t \sin 2t) \\
 & \mathcal{L}(\sin 2t) = \frac{2}{s^2 + 4} \\
 & \mathcal{L}(t \sin 2t) = -\frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{2}{s^2 + 4} \right) \\
 & u = 2 \quad du = 0 \\
 & v = s^2 + 4 \quad dv = 2s \\
 & -1 \left(\frac{0 - 4s}{(s^2 + 4)^2} \right) = \frac{4s}{(s^2 + 4)^2}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{ix)} \quad & t^3 + 4t^2 + 5 \\
 & \mathcal{L}(t^3 + 4t^2 + 5) \\
 & = \frac{3!}{s^4} + 4 \left(\frac{2!}{s^3} \right) + \frac{5}{s} \\
 & = \frac{6}{s^4} + \frac{8}{s^3} + \frac{5}{s}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x \quad t^2 \cos t$$

$$L(\cos t) = \frac{s}{s^2+1}$$

$$L[t^2 \cos t] = (-1)^2 \frac{d^2}{ds^2} \left(\frac{s}{s^2+1} \right)$$

$$\frac{d}{ds} \left(\frac{s}{s^2+1} \right)$$

$$u=s \quad du=1$$

$$v=s^2+1 \quad dv=2s$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{1 \cdot \tan^{-1} s}{2} \right)' = \left[\frac{\tan^{-1} s}{2} \right]'$$

$$\frac{\tan^{-1} s}{2} - \frac{\tan^{-1} s}{2}$$

$$- \frac{\tan^{-1} s}{2}$$

$$= \left[\frac{\tan^{-1} s}{2} \right]'$$

$$= \frac{\tan^{-1} 2}{s}$$

3) Convert the following to time domain

i) $\frac{s-5}{(s-3)(s-4)}$

$$L^{-1} \left[\frac{A}{s-3} + \frac{B}{s-4} \right]$$

$$\frac{s-5}{(s-3)(s-4)} = \frac{A}{s-3} + \frac{B}{s-4}$$

$$s-5 = A(s-4) + B(s-3)$$

at $s=4$

$$4-5 = A(4-4) + B(4-3)$$

$$-1 = A(0) + B(1)$$

$$-1 = 0 + B$$

$$B = -1$$

at $s=3$

$$3-5 = A(3-4) + B(3-3)$$

$$-2 = -A + B(0)$$

$$A = 2$$

$$L^{-1} \left[\frac{2}{s-3} - \frac{1}{s-4} \right]$$

$$x(t) = 2e^{3t} - e^{4t}$$

x $e^{3t}(t^2+4)$

$$L(t^2 e^{3t} + 4e^{3t})$$

$$L(t^2 e^{3t}) = \frac{2}{s^2}$$

$$= \frac{2}{(s-3)^2}$$

$$L(4e^{3t}) = \frac{4}{s-3}$$

$$\therefore e^{3t}(t^2+4) = \frac{2}{(s-3)^2} + \frac{4}{s-3}$$

vi) $\frac{\sinh 2t}{t}$

$$L(\sinh 2t) = \frac{2}{s^2-4}$$

$$L\left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{t}\right) = \int_{s-5}^{\infty} \frac{2}{s^2-4} = 2 \int_{s-5}^{\infty} \frac{1}{s^2-4}$$

$$11) \frac{2s-6}{(s-2)(s-4)}$$

$$L^{-1} \left[\frac{A}{s-2} + \frac{B}{s-4} \right]$$

$$\frac{2s-6}{(s-2)(s-4)} = \frac{A}{s-2} + \frac{B}{s-4}$$

$$2s-6 = A(s-4) + B(s-2)$$

at $s=4$

$$2(4) - 6 = A(4-4) + B(4-2)$$

$$2 = 2B$$

$$B = 1$$

at $s=2$

$$2(2) - 6 = A(2-4) + B(2-2)$$

$$-2 = -2A$$

$$A = 1$$

$$x(t) = L^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{s-2} + \frac{1}{s-4} \right]$$

$$x(t) = e^{2t} + e^{4t}$$

$$12) \frac{5s-8}{s(s-4)}$$

$$L^{-1} \left[\frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s-4} \right]$$

$$\frac{5s-8}{s(s-4)} = \frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s-4}$$

$$5s-8 = A(s-4) + Bs$$

at $s=4$

$$5(4) - 8 = A(4-4) + B(4)$$

$$12 = 4B$$

$$B = \frac{12}{4} = 3$$

at $s=0$

$$-8 = -4A$$

$$A = \frac{-8}{-4} = 2$$

$$L^{-1} \left[\frac{2}{s} + \frac{3}{s-4} \right]$$

$$x(t) = 2 + 3e^{4t}$$

$$14) \frac{s^2-3s-4}{(s-3)(s-1)^2}$$

$$x(t) = L^{-1} \left[\frac{A}{s-3} + \frac{B}{s-1} + \frac{C}{(s-1)^2} \right]$$

$$s^2-3s-4 = A(s-1)^2 + B(s-3)(s-1) + C(s-3)$$

$$s^2-3s-4 = A(s-1)^2 + B(s-3)(s-1) + C(s-3)$$

at $s=3$

$$3^2 - 3(3) - 4 = A(3-1)^2 + B(3-3)(3-1)$$

$$-4 = 4A$$

$$-4 = 4A$$

$$A = \frac{-4}{4} = -1$$

$$A$$

at $s=1$

$$1^2 - 3(1) - 4 = A(1-1)^2 + B(1-3)(1-1) + C(1-3)$$

$$-6 = -2C$$

$$-6 = -2C$$

$$C = \frac{6}{2}$$

$$C = 3$$

$$s^2-3s-4 = As^2 - 2As + A + Cs - 3 + Bs^2 - Bs + 3s - 3 + Bs^2 - Bs + 3$$

$$A + B - 3C = -4$$

$$-1 + 3B - 3(3) = -4$$

$$3B = 10 - 4$$

$$3B = 6$$

$$B = \frac{6}{3} = 2$$