

Finbarrs - Ezema Bernard

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Civil Engineering

ENG 381

Engineering Mathematics III

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

show that

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

and hence prove that

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

Solution

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

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = u \frac{dv}{dx} + v \frac{du}{dx}$$

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

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

using Leibnitz theorem

(1) $v=1$ $u=y''$

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

(3) $v=1$ $u=2y$

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

for $y'(2x+1) = y^{(n+1)}(2x+1) + ny^n \cdot 2 + 0$

for $2y = 2y^n$

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

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

2) Using the Leibnitz theorem, given that

(i) $y = x^3 e^{4x}$, determine $y^{(5)}$

Solution

$$y^{(n)} = \sum_{r=0}^n nCr u^{(n-r)} v^{(r)}$$

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

$$v^{11} = 6x \quad u^{11} = 16e^{4x}$$

$$v^{111} = 6 \quad u^{(n)} = 4^n e^{2x}$$

$$v^{(4)} = 0$$

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

$$y^{(5)} = 4^n e^{2x} x^3 + n 4^{n-1} e^{2x} (3x^2) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} 4^{n-2} e^{2x} (6x)$$

$$+ \frac{n(n-1)(n-3)}{3!} 4^{n-3} e^{2x} (6) + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{4!} 4^{n-4} e^{2x} (0)$$

$$y^{(5)} = e^{2x} 4^{n-3} [64x^3 + 16n(3x^2) + n(n-1)12x + n(n-1)(n-2)]$$

$$y^{(5)} = 16e^{2x} [64x^3 + 240x^2 + 240x + 160]$$

$$y^{(5)} = 64e^{2x} [16x^3 + 60x^2 + 60x + 15]$$

11) $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$, show that $x^2 y^{(n+2)} + (2n+1)xy^{(n+1)} + (n^2+1)y^{(n)} = 0$

Solution

recall,

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

① $V = x^2, u = y''$

② $V = x, u = y'$

③ $V = 1, u = y$

for $x^2 y''$: $y^{(n+2)} x^2 + n y^{(n+1)} \cdot 2x + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} y^{(n-2)}$

for $x y'$: $y^{(n+1)} \cdot x + n y^n$

for y : y^n

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

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

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