

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

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

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

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

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

proved

② $y = x^5 e^{4x}$ Determine $y^{(5)}$ using Leibnitz theorem

Solution

$$y^{(5)} = U^{(5)}V + 5U^{(4)}V^{(1)} + \frac{5(5-1)U^{(3)}V^{(2)}}{2!} + \frac{5(5-1)(5-2)U^{(2)}V^{(3)}}{3!} + \frac{5(5-1)(5-2)(5-3)U^{(1)}V^{(4)}}{4!} + UV^{(5)}$$

$$y^{(5)} = U^{(5)}V + 5U^{(4)}V^{(1)} + \frac{20U^{(3)}V^{(2)}}{2!} + 60U^{(2)}V^{(3)} + \frac{120U^{(1)}V^{(4)}}{4!} + UV^{(5)}$$

$$y^{(5)} = U^{(5)}V + 5U^{(4)}V^{(1)} + 10U^{(3)}V^{(2)} + 10U^{(2)}V^{(3)} + 5U^{(1)}V^{(4)} + UV^{(5)}$$

where, $U = e^{4x}$

$$U^{(5)} = (4)^5 e^{4x}$$

$$U^{(4)} = 1024 e^{4x}$$

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

$$U^{(2)} = (4)^2 e^{4x} = 16 e^{4x}$$

$$U^{(1)} = (4)^1 e^{4x} = 4 e^{4x}$$

$$U = (4)^0 e^{4x} = 1 e^{4x}$$

$$V = x^5$$

$$V^{(1)} = 5x^4$$

$$V^{(2)} = 20x^3$$

$$V^{(3)} = 60x^2$$

$$V^{(4)} = 120x$$

$$V^{(5)} = 120$$

$$y^{(5)} = 1024 e^{4x} \cdot x^5 + 5 \cdot 64 e^{4x} \cdot 5x^4 + 10 \cdot 16 e^{4x} \cdot 20x^3 + 10 \cdot 4 e^{4x} \cdot 60x^2 + 5 \cdot 1 e^{4x} \cdot 120x + 1 e^{4x} \cdot 120$$

$$y^{(5)} = 64 e^{4x} [16x^5 + 60x^4 + 60x^3 + 15x^2 + 15x + 1]$$

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

This equation can be re-written as $xy'' + xy' + y = 0$

Taking each term and differentiating n times using Leibnitz theorem

$$\text{If } |k| = x^2 y''$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} V &= x^2 \\ V^{(1)} &= 2x \\ V^{(2)} &= 2 \\ V^{(3)} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

From

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

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

$$W_1^{(n)} = x^2 y^{(n+2)} + 2xny^{(n+1)} + n(n-1)y^{(n)}$$

$$\text{If } W_2 = xy'$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} V &= x \\ W &= 1 \\ V^{(2)} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$W_2^{(n)} = y^{(n+1)} \cdot x + ny^{(n)} \cdot 1 + 0$$

$$\text{If } W_3 = y$$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= y \\ u^{(n)} &= y^{(n)} \end{aligned}$$

Therefore $W_1^{(n)} + W_2^{(n)} + W_3^{(n)} = 0$

That is

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

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

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

16/Eng/04/053

Elect/Elect

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

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

$u = 2x+1$
 $\frac{du}{dx} = 2$

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

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

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

Let $u = y''$

$u' = y'''$

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

$v = 1$

$v' = 0$

$W_1^n = {}^nC_0 u^{n-0} v^0 + {}^nC_1 u^{n-1} v^1$
 $= y^{(n-2)} + 0$
 $= y^{(n+2)}$

$W_2 = y'(2x+1)$

$u = y'$

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

$W_2^n = {}^nC_0 u^{n-0} v^0 + {}^nC_1 u^{n-1} v^1$
 $= u^n + n u^{n-1} v$

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

$W_3 = 2y$

$u = y$

$u' = y'$

$u^n = y^n$

$v = 2$

$v' = 0$

$W_3^n = {}^nC_0 u^{n-0} v^0$
 $= u^n v$

$W_3 = 2y^n$