

Assg

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Course: ~~F~~ ~~E~~ BNG 381

No 1

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

let $x^2+x = u$

$$y = e^u ; \frac{dy}{du} = e^u$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

from y'' ,

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

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

No 2

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

let $y = uv$

where, $v = x^3$

$u = e^{4x}$

from Leibnitz theorem,

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

$$y^{(5)} = u^{(5)} v + n u^{(n-1)} v^{(1)} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} u^{(n-2)} v^{(2)} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!} u^{(n-3)} v^{(3)} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{4!} u^{(n-4)} v^{(4)} + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)(n-4)}{5!} u^{(n-5)} v^{(5)} + \dots$$

$$v^{(1)} = \frac{dv}{dx} = 3x^2, \quad v^{(2)} = \frac{d^2v}{dx^2} = 6x, \quad v^{(3)} = \frac{d^3v}{dx^3} = 6, \quad v^{(4)} = 0, \quad v^{(5)} = 0$$

~~Recall~~ recall $u^{(n)} = 4^n e^{4x}$

$$u^{(1)} = 4e^{4x}, \quad u^{(2)} = 16e^{4x}, \quad u^{(3)} = 64e^{4x}, \quad u^{(4)} = 256e^{4x}, \quad u^{(5)} = 1024e^{4x}$$

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

$$y^{(5)} = 1024e^{4x}(x^3) + 5 \times 256e^{4x}(3x^2) + \frac{20}{2}(64e^{4x})(6x) +$$

$$\frac{60}{6}(16e^{4x})(6) + \frac{120}{24}(4e^{4x})(6) + \frac{120}{120}(e^{4x})(0)$$

$$= 1024x^3 e^{4x} + 5(768x^2 e^{4x}) + 10(384x e^{4x}) + 10(96e^{4x}) + 0$$

+ 0

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

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

No 2. contd

(ii) Treating each term, we differentiate $x^2 y'' + xy' + y = 0$ using Leibnitz theorem:

for $x^2 y''$, let $u = y''$ and $v = x^2$

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

for xy' , let $u = y'$ and $v = x$

$$xy' = y^{(n+1)} x + n y^{(n)} + 0 + \dots$$

for y , $y = y^{(n)}$

$$\therefore x^2 y'' + xy' + y = 0$$

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

collecting like terms,

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

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

$\therefore [x^2 y'' + xy' + y]^{(n)} = 0$ is

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