

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

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

2. Using Leibnitz Theorem, given that

i) $y = x^3 e^{4x}$ determine $y^{(n)}$.

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

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

$$u^{n-1} = 4^{n-1} e^{4x} \quad v'' = 6x$$

$$u^{n-2} = 4^{n-2} e^{4x} \quad v''' = 6$$

Hence $u^n = 4^n e^{4x}$

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

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

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

$$y^{(n)} = x^3 4^n e^{4x} + 3n x^2 4^{n-1} e^{4x} + 3n x (n-1) 4^{n-2} e^{4x} + (n-1)(n-2) 4^{n-3} e^{4x}$$

$y^n = y^5 \quad 0 < n < 5$

$$y^5 = x^3 4^{(5)} e^{4x} + 3(5) x^2 4^{(5-1)} e^{4x} + 3(5)(5-1) x \cdot 4^{(5-2)} e^{4x} + 5(5-1) 4^{(5-3)} e^{4x}$$

$$y^{(5)} = 1024 x^3 + 3340 x^2 e^{4x} + 3340 x e^{4x} + 960 e^{4x}$$

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

Show that

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

ASSIGNMENT 2

Umoiyang Florence Akai

17/eng01/030

Chemical Engineering.

Eng 381 Assignment 2

Solution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$y = e^{x^2+x} \therefore y'' = y'(2x+1) + 2y \longrightarrow \text{Proven.}$$

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

Using Leibnitz theorem

$$w_1 = y'' \quad w_2 = y'(2x+1) \quad w_3 = 2y$$

For w_1 : $u = y \quad v = 1$

$$u^n = y^{(n+2)} \quad v' = 0$$

For w_2 : $u = y' \quad v = 2x+1$

$$u^n = y^{(n+1)} \quad v' = 2$$

$$u^{(n+1)} = y^n \quad v'' = 0$$

For w_3 : $u = y \quad v = 2$

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

Using Leibnitz theorem:

$$y^{(n)} = u^n v + n u^{(n-1)} v' + \frac{n(n-1)}{2} u^{(n-2)} v'' + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{6} u^{(n-3)} v''' + \dots$$

$$y^{(n)} = y^{(n+2)} + 1 \cdot 2 \cdot y^{(n+1)} + 0 \cdot y^{(n)} + \dots \rightarrow y^{(n+2)} (w_1) + 2 y^{(n+1)} (w_2)$$

$$y^{(n)} = y^{(n+1)}(2x+1) + n(y^n) \times 2 \Rightarrow 2x+1 y^{(n+1)} + 2y^n \rightarrow \text{For } w_2$$

$$y^{(n)} = y^n \times 2 = 2y^n \rightarrow \text{For } w_3$$

QED

Solution.

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

$$x^2 y'' + x y' + y = 0 \quad \text{Let } x^2 y'' \text{ be } \omega_1$$

$$\omega_1 = x^2 y'' \quad v = x^2$$

$$u = y'' \quad v' = 2x$$

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

$$u^{(n-1)} = y^{(n+1)} \quad v''' = 0$$

$$u^{(n-2)} = y^n \quad v^{(4)} = 0$$

Let $x y'$ be ω_2

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

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

$$u^{(n-1)} = y^n \quad v'' = 0$$

Let y be ω_3

$$u = y \quad v = 1$$

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

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

$$\text{For } \omega_1: y^{(n+2)} \cdot x^2 + n(y^{(n+1)} \cdot 2x) + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!} y^n \cdot 2 + 0$$

$$\text{For } \omega_2: y^{(n+1)} \cdot x^2 + n(y^{(n+1)} \cdot 2x) + 0 + 0$$

$$\text{For } \omega_3: y^n$$

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

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

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