

Case - III

$$f(x, y) = x^m y^n$$

Que ①

$$(\mathcal{D}^2 - 6\mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}' + 9\mathcal{D}'^2)Z = 12x^2 + 36xy$$

Soln

$$(\mathcal{D}^2 - 6\mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}' + 9\mathcal{D}'^2)Z = 0$$

A. eq<sup>n</sup>

$$\mathcal{D}^2 - 6\mathcal{D}\mathcal{D}' + 9\mathcal{D}'^2 = 0$$

$$m^2 - 6m + 9 = 0$$

$$m = 3, 3$$

$$\begin{cases} \mathcal{D} \rightarrow m \\ \mathcal{D}' \rightarrow 1 \end{cases}$$

C.F.

$$f_1(y+3x) + x f_2(y+3x)$$

P.I.

$$\frac{1}{f(\mathcal{D}, \mathcal{D}')} \cdot 12x^2 + 36xy$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\mathcal{D}^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{6\mathcal{D}'}{\mathcal{D}} + \frac{9\mathcal{D}'^2}{\mathcal{D}^2} \right\}} \cdot 12x^2 + 36xy$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\mathcal{D}^2} \left\{ 1 - \left( \frac{6\mathcal{D}'}{\mathcal{D}} - \frac{9\mathcal{D}'^2}{\mathcal{D}^2} \right) \right\}^{-1} \cdot 12x^2 + 36xy$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\mathcal{D}^2} \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{6\mathcal{D}'}{\mathcal{D}} - \frac{9\mathcal{D}'^2}{\mathcal{D}^2} \right) + \left( \frac{6\mathcal{D}'}{\mathcal{D}} - \frac{9\mathcal{D}'^2}{\mathcal{D}^2} \right)^2 + \dots \right]$$

$$** (1+x)^n = 1 + nx + \frac{n(n-1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\mathcal{D}^2} \left[ (12x^2 + 36xy) + \left( \frac{6\mathcal{D}'}{\mathcal{D}} - \frac{9\mathcal{D}'^2}{\mathcal{D}^2} \right) (12x^2 + 36xy) + \left( \frac{6\mathcal{D}'}{\mathcal{D}} - \frac{9\mathcal{D}'^2}{\mathcal{D}^2} \right)^2 (12x^2 + 36xy) + \dots \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\mathcal{D}^2} \left[ (12x^2 + 36xy) + \frac{6 \times \mathcal{D}'}{\mathcal{D}} (12x^2 + 36xy) - \frac{9 \times \mathcal{D}'^2}{\mathcal{D}^2} (12x^2 + 36xy) + \frac{6 \times \mathcal{D}'}{\mathcal{D}^2} (12x^2 + 36xy) + \frac{9 \times \mathcal{D}'^4}{\mathcal{D}^4} (12x^2 + 36xy) - 2 \left( \frac{6\mathcal{D}'}{\mathcal{D}} - \frac{9\mathcal{D}'^2}{\mathcal{D}^2} \right) (12x^2 + 36xy) - \dots \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{D^2} \left[ 12x^2 - 36xy + \frac{6}{D} [36x] - \frac{9}{D^2} [0] + \frac{6}{D^2} [0] + \frac{9}{D^4} \times 0 - \frac{12}{D} \times D' (12x^2 + 36xy) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{D^2} \left[ 12x^2 - 36xy + 216x \int x dx - \frac{12}{D} \times 36x \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{D^2} \left[ 12x^2 - 36xy + 216 \times \frac{x^2}{2} - 432 \int x dx \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{D^2} \left[ 12x^2 - 36xy + 108x^2 - 432 \times \frac{x^2}{2} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{D^2} \left[ 12x^2 - 36xy + 108x^2 - 216x^2 \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{D^2} \left[ -96x^2 - 36xy \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint (-96x^2 - 36xy) dx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \left[ -96x \frac{x^2}{2} - 36y \frac{x^2}{2} \right] dx$$

$$\Rightarrow -96 \times \frac{x^3}{3 \times 2} - 36y \times \frac{x^3}{3 \times 2}$$

$$\Rightarrow -16x^3 - 6x^3y$$

$$Z = C.F + P.I.$$



Ques  $(D^2 - 2DD' + D'^2)z = x^3$

Sol<sup>n</sup>  $(D^2 - 2DD' + D'^2)z = 0$   
A. eq<sup>n</sup>  $D^2 - 2DD' + D'^2 = 0$   
 $m^2 - 2m + 1 = 0$   $\begin{cases} D \rightarrow m \\ D' \rightarrow 1 \end{cases}$   
 $m = 1, 1$

C.F.  $f_1(y+x) + x f_2(y+x)$

P.I.  $\frac{1}{f(D, D')} F(x, y)$   
 $\frac{1}{D^2 - 2DD' + D'^2} x^3$   
 $\frac{1}{D^2 \left\{ 1 - \frac{2D'}{D} + \frac{D'^2}{D^2} \right\}} x^3$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{D^2} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{2D'}{D} - \frac{D'^2}{D^2} \right) \right]^{-1} x^3$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{D^2} \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{2D'}{D} - \frac{D'^2}{D^2} \right) + \left( \frac{2D'}{D} - \frac{D'^2}{D^2} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{2D'}{D} - \frac{D'^2}{D^2} \right)^3 + \dots \right] x^3$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{D^2} \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{2D'}{D} - \frac{D'^2}{D^2} \right) + \left( \frac{4D'^2}{D^2} + \frac{D'^4}{D^4} - \frac{4D'^3}{D^3} \right) + \frac{8D'^3}{D^3} + \dots \right] x^3$

$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{D^2} \left[ x^3 - \frac{2}{D} x^0 - \frac{1}{D^2} x^0 + \frac{4}{D^2} x^0 \dots \right]$

$\Rightarrow \iint x^3 dx dx = \int \frac{x^4}{4} dx$

$\Rightarrow \frac{x^5}{20}$

So,  $z = C.F. + P.I.$

Ans

Que  $\rightarrow$ 

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - 6 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = y \cos x$$

Sol<sup>y</sup>  $\rightarrow$ 

$$(D^2 + DD' - 6D'^2)z = y \cos x$$

A. eq<sup>n</sup>  $\rightarrow$ 

$$D^2 + DD' - 6D'^2 = 0$$

$$m^2 + m - 6 = 0$$

$$m = -3, 2$$

$$D \rightarrow m$$

$$D' \rightarrow 1$$

C.F.  $\rightarrow$ 

$$f_1(y-3x) + f_2(y+2x)$$

P.I.  $\rightarrow$ 

$$\frac{1}{D^2 + DD' - 6D'^2} : y \cos x$$

By using General method (which is also known as falaise case),

By 1<sup>st</sup> factor

$$(D + 3D')$$

$$\int F(x, y) dx$$

$$\text{let, } y - 3x = c \\ \text{then } y = c + 3x$$

$$\int F(x, c + 3x) dx$$

$$\int y \cos x dx$$

$$\int \underbrace{(c + 3x)}_u \underbrace{\cos x}_v dx$$

$$(c + 3x) \sin x + 3 \cos x$$

again

$$(y - 3x + 3x) \sin x + 3 \cos x$$

$$\text{put, } c = y - 3x$$

$$y \sin x + 3 \cos x \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

again,

by 2<sup>nd</sup> factor;  $(D - 2D')$ 

$$\int F(x, y) dx$$

put,

$$y + 2x = c$$

$$\text{then } y = c - 2x$$

$$\int F(x, c - 2x) dx$$



$$\int (y \sin x + 3 \cos x) dx$$

By eq<sup>n</sup> ①

$$\Rightarrow \int \left( \frac{C-2x}{4} \right) \sin x + 3 \cos x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ (C-2x) (-\cos x) - (-2) (-\sin x) + 3 \sin x \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ (y+2x-2x) (-\cos x) - 2 \sin x + 3 \sin x \right] \quad \text{again, put } C = y+2x$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ -y \cos x + \sin x \right]$$

So,  $Z = C.F. + P.I.$ 

$$Z = f_1(y-3x) + f_2(y+2x) + [\sin x - y \cos x]$$

A-

Ques  $(D^3 - D^2 D' + D D'^2 - D'^3) Z = e^x \cos 2y$

Sol<sup>n</sup>  $D^3 - D^2 D' + D D'^2 - D'^3 = 0$

$$m^3 - m^2 + m - 1 = 0$$

$$m = -1, -1, 1$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} D \rightarrow m \\ D' \rightarrow 1 \end{array} \right\}$$

C.F.  $f_1(y-x) + x f_2(y-x) + f_3(y+x)$

P.I.  $\frac{1}{D^3 - D^2 D' + D D'^2 - D'^3} e^x \cos 2y$

By Using General method.

By Taking 1<sup>st</sup> factor,  $(D + D')$

let, Put  $C = y - x \Rightarrow y = C + x$

$$\int F(x, y) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int (x, C+x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^x \cos 2y dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^x \cos 2(C+x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ \frac{e^x}{1+4} \{ \cos 2(C+x) + 2 \sin 2(C+x) \} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \left[ \frac{e^x}{5} \{ \cos 2(C+x) + 2 \sin 2(C+x) \} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e^x}{5} \left[ \cos 2(y-x+x) + 2 \sin 2(y-x+x) \right] \quad \text{Put, } C = y - x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e^x}{5} \left[ \cos 2y + 2 \sin 2y \right] \text{ ----- (1)}$$

again by 2<sup>nd</sup> factor,  $(D+D')$

$$\Rightarrow \int F(x, y) dx$$

Put,  $C = y - x$

$y = C + x$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{e^x}{5} \{ \cos 2y + 2 \sin 2y \} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{e^x}{5} \{ \cos 2(C+x) + 2 \sin 2(C+x) \} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} \left[ \int e^x \cos 2(C+x) dx + \int e^x \sin 2(C+x) dx \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} \left[ \frac{e^x}{1+4} \{ \cos 2(C+x) + 2 \sin 2(C+x) \} + \frac{e^x}{1+4} \{ \sin 2(C+x) - 2 \cos 2(C+x) \} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{5} \left[ \frac{e^x}{5} \{ \cos 2(C+x) + 2 \sin 2(C+x) \} + \frac{e^x}{5} \{ \sin 2(C+x) - 2 \cos 2(C+x) \} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{25} \left[ e^x \{ \cos 2(y-x+x) + 2 \sin 2(y-x+x) \} + e^x \{ \sin 2(y-x+x) - 2 \cos 2(y-x+x) \} \right] \quad \text{again put,}$$



$$\Rightarrow \frac{e^x}{25} [\cos 2y + 2\sin y + \sin 2y - 2\cos y]$$

$$Z = C.F + P.I.$$

## Non-Homogeneous $fu^n$

P.I. of Non-Hom  $fu^n$  is same as Hom.  $fu^n$ .  
only C.F. is different.

In the Non-Hom.  $fu^n$  factor is in the form of  $(D - mD' - a)$

$m_1, m_2$  are roots then, C.F.  $e^{ax} f_1(y + m_1 x) + e^{ax} f_2(y + m_2 x)$

Que  $(D^2 - DD' + D' - 1)Z = \cos(x + 2y)$

Soln  $D^2 - DD' + D' - 1 = 0$   
 $(D^2 - 1) + D'(-D + 1) = 0$   
 $(D+1)(D-1) - D'(D-1) = 0$

$$(D-1)(D-D'+1) = 0$$

or  $(D - 0D' - 1)(D - D' + 1) = 0$

Here factors are in the form of  $(D - mD' - a)$  so, by comparing

$$a = 1 \quad \& \quad m = 0$$

(by 1<sup>st</sup> factor)

$$a = -1$$

$$m = 1$$

(by 2<sup>nd</sup> factor)

then, C.F.  $e^x [f_1(y + 0x)] + e^{-x} [f_2(y + x)]$

$$\Rightarrow e^x f_1(y) + e^{-x} f_2(y+x)$$

P.I.  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{f(D, D')} F(x, y)$

$$\frac{1}{D^2 - DD' + D' - 1} \cos(x+2y)$$

put  $\begin{cases} D^2 \rightarrow -1 \\ DD' \rightarrow -2 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{-1 + 2 + D' - 1} \cos(x+2y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{D'} \cos(x+2y)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \cos(x+2y) dy$$

Integration w.r.t  $y$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\sin(x+2y)}{2}$$

So,  $Z = C.F. + P.I.$

Ans.

(2)  $[(D - D' - 1)(D - D' - 2)]Z = e^{2x-y}$

Soln  $\rightarrow$  By comparing with factors  $(D - mD' - a)$   
By 1<sup>st</sup> factor  $\therefore (D - D' - 1)$   $m=1, a=1$

and By 2<sup>nd</sup> factor  $\therefore (D - D' - 2)$   $m=1, a=2$

C.F.  $\rightarrow e^x f_1(y+x) + e^{2x} f_2(y+x)$

P.I.  $\rightarrow \frac{1}{f(D, D')} F(x, y)$

$$\frac{1}{(D - D' - 1)(D - D' - 2)} e^{2x-y}$$

put  $\begin{cases} D \rightarrow 2 \\ D' \rightarrow -1 \end{cases}$

$$\frac{1}{(2+1-1)(2+1-2)} e^{2x-y}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} e^{2x-y}$$

So,  $Z = C.F. + P.I.$

Ans.