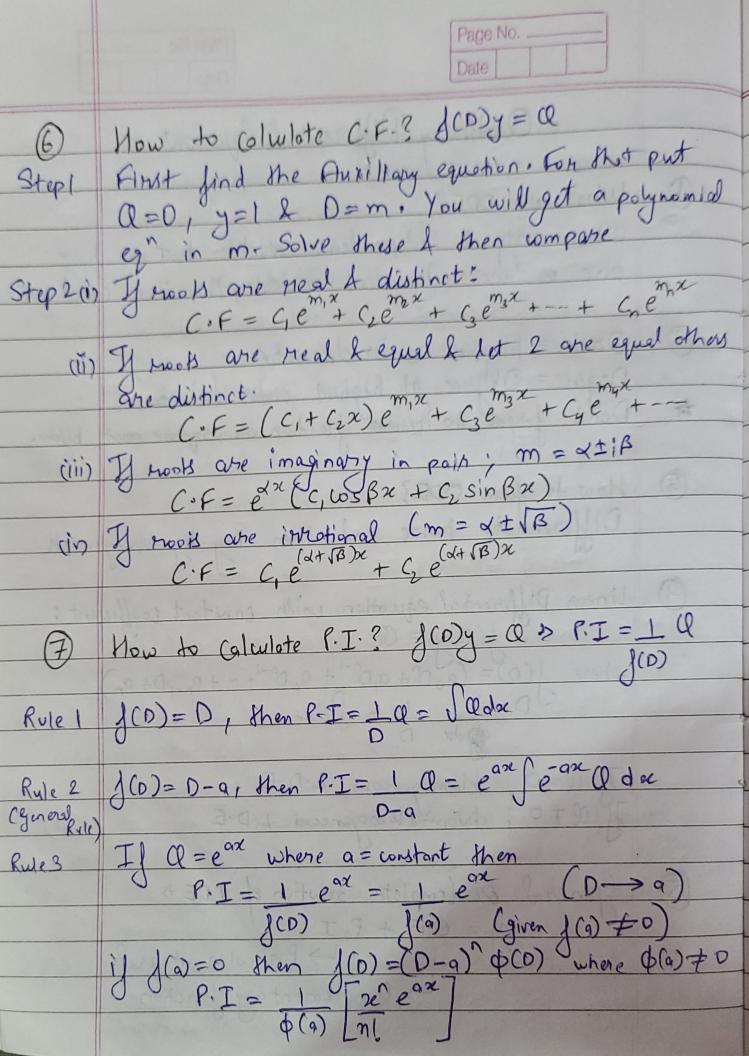
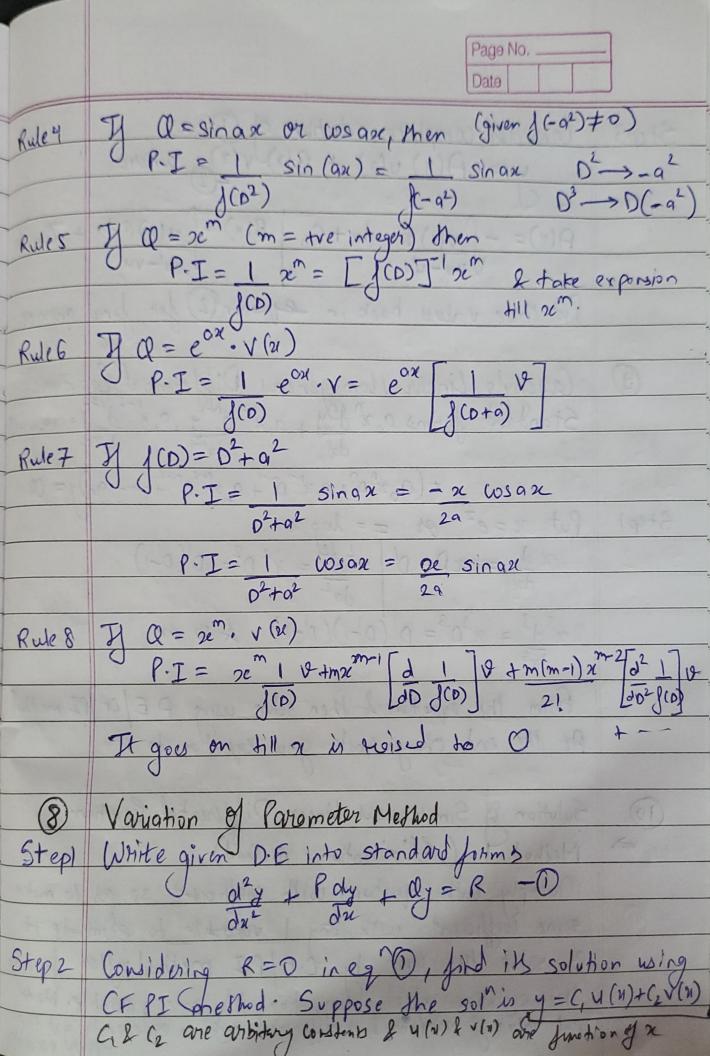
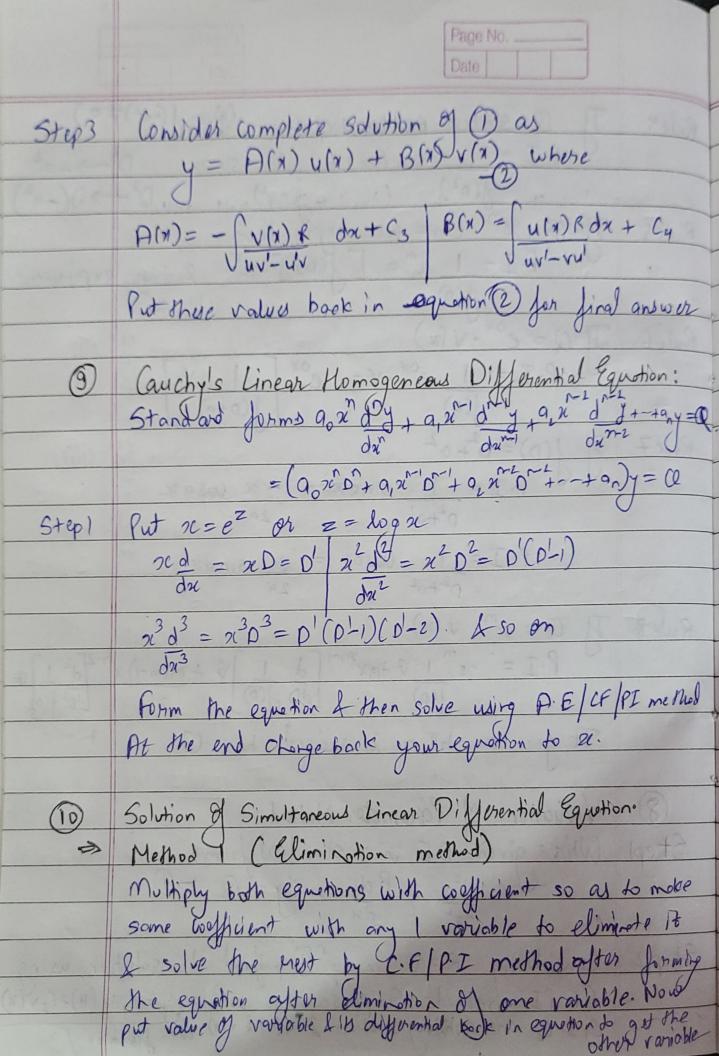
	Page No Date
	Ordinary Differential Equations
0,	When only I independent variable but on have one or more dependent variable, then it is called ODE-
2	Order = Highest onder desirative Degree = Degree of highest order derivative Don't joyget to resolve frection on square most before-
3	Now to form ODE? Differentiate twice and then try by arrangements.
9	Linear Differential equation with constant coefficient: $J(D)y = Q$ where $J(D) = (q_0 D^{-1} + q_1 D^{-2} + \cdots + q_{n-1} D + q_n)$ $D = d \qquad 1 = \int dx$
34	JQ=0; Homogeneous L.D.E JQ =0; Non-Ylomogeneous L.D.E
3	General or Complete solution of LDE > y = C.F + P. I Particular integral > Complementary function







	Page No
4	Method 2 (Substitution Method)
	Differentiate any Lequation & put its value in other equation & then the most premain some.
0	equation & then the most nemder some.
00(11)	Whonskian Method in Variotion of Parameter method. Let $g'' + Py' + Qy = R$ be the second order P.E
	Let y'+ Py + Qy = R be the second order D.E
Step()	Taking R=0, calculate the CF & this equation. Let y = C, u + C, v Find whomskip of us v \ \(\omega(u,v) = u \ v \)
	Let y = C, u + C, v
Step(2)	Find whomskip of use w(u,v) = u v
Sty13	$P \cdot I = u \cdot (n) + v \cdot g(n)$
	$P.I = u/(n) + vg(n)$ $J(n) = -\int vR dx \qquad g(n) = \int u.R dx$ $J\omega(u,v)$ $J\omega(u,v)$
10.04) W(u,v))) W(u,v)
Step(9)	get general solution by y = C.F+P.I.
938	Stops for the to the to the small stops
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