

Tutorial-II

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Name: Shreerang Mhahre

Roll no: 33

Batch: A2

PRN: 1032211745

$$(3) (D^2 - 9D + 18) y = e^{-3x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} D^2 - 9D + 18 &= 0 \\ D^2 - 6D - 3D + 18 &= 0 \\ D(D-6) - 3(D-6) &= 0 \\ \cancel{D-3} & \\ (D-3)(D-6) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{C.F. is } C_1 e^{6x} + C_2 e^{3x}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{P.I.} &\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(D-6)(D-3)} e^{-3x} \\ &= \frac{1}{D-6} e^{3x} \int e^{-3x} e^{e^{-3x}} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{D-6} \frac{e^{3x}}{-3} \int e^t dt \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} e^{-3x} = t \\ -3e^{-3x} dx = dt \end{array} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{D-6} \frac{e^{3x}}{-3} e^{-3x} \\ &= \frac{e^{6x}}{-3} \int e^{-6x+3x} e^{-3x} dx \\ &= \frac{e^{6x}}{-3} \int e^{-3x} e^{-3x} dx \\ \therefore \text{P.I.} &= \frac{e^{6x}}{-3} e^{-3x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{soln: is } y = -\frac{e^{6x} e^{-3x}}{3} + C_1 e^{6x} + C_2 e^{3x}$$

Q2) $(D^3 + D)y = \cos x$

P.I = $\frac{1}{D^3 + D} \cos x$ $a=1$

put $D^2 = -1^2 = -1$

P.I = $\frac{1}{D^2 \cdot D + D} \cos x$
 $= \frac{1}{-D + D} \cos x$

Now,

diff D & multiply by x

$= \frac{x \cdot 1}{3D^2 + 1} \cos x$

\therefore put $D^2 = -1$

P.I = $\frac{-x \cos x}{2}$

C.F = $C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + C_3$

~~C.F~~ $= D^3 + D = 0$

$D(D^2 + 1) = 0$

$D = 0, i, -i$

G.I = C.F + P.I

$= \frac{-x \cos x}{2} + C_1 + C_2 \cos x + C_3 \sin x$

Q3) $(D^3 - 5D^2 + 8D - 4)y = e^{2x} + 2^{-x} + 3$

A.E = $D^3 - 5D^2 + 8D - 4 = 0$

$D=1$, $(D-1)$ is a factor

$$\begin{array}{r|rrrr} D=1 & 1 & -5 & 8 & -4 \\ & & 1 & -4 & 4 \\ \hline & 1 & -4 & 4 & 0 \end{array}$$

$D^2 - 4D + 4 = 0$

$D^2 - 2D - 2D + 4 = 0$

$(D-2) - 2(D-2) = 0$

$D=2 \quad D=2$

CF = $(C_1 + C_2 x)e^{2x} + C_3 e^x$

P.I = $\frac{1}{D^3 - 5D^2 + 8D - 4} e^{2x} + \frac{1}{D^3 - 5D^2 + 8D - 4} e^{-x \log 2}$

Dr coming out to be zero
d- Dr & multiply by x

$$= \frac{-2x}{3D^2 - 10D + 8} e^{2x} + \frac{1}{(-\log 2)^3 - 5(-\log 2)^2 + 8(-\log 2) - 4} e^{-x \log 2}$$

=> it is coming to be zero
diff again & multiply by x

$$P.T = \frac{x^2}{6D - 10} e^{2x} + \frac{2^{-x}}{(-\log 2)^3 - 5(-\log 2)^2 + 8(-\log 2) - 4}$$

GS = $C_1 e^x + (C_2 + C_3 x)e^{2x} + P.T$

$$(84) (D^3 + 8)y = x^4 + 2x + 1$$

$$cf = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow D^3 + 8 = 0$$

$$D^3 = -8 \Rightarrow D = -1 + i\sqrt{3}, -2$$

$$A = 1, B = \sqrt{3}$$

$$cf = e^{-x} (C_1 \cos \sqrt{3}x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{3}x) + C_3 e^{-2x}$$

$$PI = \frac{1}{D^3 + 8} (x^4 + 2x + 1)$$

$$D^3 + 8$$

$$= 8 \left(1 - \frac{D^3}{8} \right)^{-1} (x^4 + 2x + 1)$$

$$= 8 \left(1 - \frac{D^3}{8} \right) * (x^4 + 2x + 1)$$

$$D(f(x)) = 4x^3 + 2$$

$$= 12x^2$$

$$= 24x$$

$$D(f(x)) = 24$$

\therefore The $f(x)$ can be diff 4 time hence we will discard D^3 onwards.

$$P.I = 1 - 24x (x^4 + 2x + 1)$$

$$= x^4 + 2x + 1 - 24x^5 - 48x^2 + 24x$$

$$= -24x^5 + x^4 - 48x^2 + 26x + 1$$

$$G.S = cf + PI$$

$$= e^{-x} (C_1 \cos \sqrt{3}x + C_2 \sin \sqrt{3}x) + C_3 e^{-2x}$$

$$- 24x^5 + x^4 - 48x^2 + 26x + 1$$

$$= (1 + 24x^5 - x^4 + 48x^2 - 26x - 1) e^{-x}$$

$$[(1 + 24x^5 - x^4 + 48x^2 - 26x - 1) e^{-x}]' = 0$$

$$D^3 + 8$$

\rightarrow

$$9) (D^2 + 2D + 1)y = \frac{e^{-x}}{x+2}$$

$$A.E = -D^2 + 2D - 1$$

$$\text{roots are: } \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4-4}}{2a}$$

$$\therefore -1 \pm 0$$

$$C.F = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-x}$$

$$P.I = \frac{1}{D^2 + 2D + 1} \left(\frac{e^{-x}}{x+2} \right)$$

$$\text{put } D = D - 1$$

$$= e^{-x} \cdot \frac{1}{x+2}$$

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

$$= e^{-x} \cdot \frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{D^2 - 2D + 1 + 2D - 2 + 1}{x+2}$$

$$= e^{-x} \cdot \frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{D^2}{x+2}$$

$$= e^{-x} \cdot \frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$\frac{D^2}{x+2}$$

$$= e^{-x} \cdot \frac{1}{D} \int \frac{1}{x+2}$$

$$= e^{-x} \cdot \frac{1}{D} \log|x+2| + C_3$$

$$= e^{-x} \int \log(x+2) + C_3$$

$$P.I = e^{-x} [x+2) - 2x + \log(x+2)] + C_4$$

6) $(D^2 + 3D + 2)y = x \sin 2x$

$$\rightarrow AE \rightarrow D^2 + 2D + D + 2 = 0$$

$$\rightarrow D(D+2) + 1(D+2) = 0$$

$$(D+1)(D+2) = 0$$

$$D = -1, D = -2$$

$$CF = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x}$$

$$P.I \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{D^2 + 3D + 2} x \sin 2x$$

$$= \left[x - \frac{2D+3}{D^2+3D+2} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{D^2+3D+2} \sin 2x$$

$$D^2 = -4$$

$$= \left[x - \frac{2D+3}{-4+3D+2} \right] \frac{1}{-4+3D+2} \sin 2x$$

$$= \left[x - \frac{2D+3}{3D-2} \right] \frac{1}{3D-2} \sin 2x$$

multiply N^r & D^r by conjugate.

$$= \left[x - \frac{2D+3}{3D-2} \right] \frac{3D+2}{9D^2-4} \sin 2x$$

$$= \left[x - \frac{2D+3}{3D-2} \right] \frac{3D+2}{-4D}$$

$$= + \frac{3D+2}{4D} x + \frac{(2D+3)(3D+2)}{4D(3D-2)}$$

$$= - \frac{3D+2}{4D} x + \frac{6D^2+13D+6}{4D(3D-2)}$$

$$= - \frac{3D+2}{4D} x + \frac{-24+13D+6}{12D^2-8D}$$

$$= - \frac{3D+2}{4D} x + \frac{13D-18}{12D^2-8D}$$