

## Mathematics - 2 Tutorial Sheet-1

Q.1. (i)  $(D^2 - 2D + 2)y = 0$

for CF: Substituting  $y = e^{mx}$

$$(m^2 - 2m + 2) = 0$$

$$m = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 8}}{2}$$

$$m = 1 \pm i$$

$$\therefore y(x) = e^x (A \cos x + B \sin x)$$

(ii)  $(D^4 - 81)y = 0$

Substituting  $y = e^{mx}$

we get,  $m^4 - 81 = 0$

$$m = \pm 3, \pm 3i$$

$$y(x) = Ae^{3x} + Be^{-3x} + C \cos 3x + D \sin 3x$$

(iii)  $(D^3 - 1)^2 y = 0$

On substituting  $y = e^{mx}$

we get,  $m^3 - 1 = 0$

$$m = 1, 1, \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}, \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

$$y(x) = (A + Bx)e^x + e^{-1/2x} \left( (C + Dx) \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2} + (E + Fx) \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}x}{2} \right)$$

Q.2. (i)  $(D^2 - 4D + 4)y = e^{2x} + x^3 + \cos 2x$

CF:  $m^2 - 4m + 4 = 0$

$$(m - 2)^2 = 0$$

$$m = 2, 2$$

$$y(x) = (A + Bx)e^{2x}$$



$$\text{PI: } y = \frac{1}{(D-2)^2} e^{2x} + \frac{1}{(D-2)^2} x^3 + \frac{1}{D^2-4D+4} \cos 2x$$

$$y = \frac{x e^{2x}}{2(D-2)} + \frac{1}{-4D+4} (\cos 2x) + \frac{1}{(D-2)^2} x^3$$

$$y = \frac{x^2 e^{2x}}{20} + \frac{1}{-4D} (\cos 2x) + \frac{1}{(D-2)^2} x^3$$

$$y = \left/ \frac{x^2 e^{2x}}{4} \right/ + \left/ \frac{1}{2} (1/2D)^{-1} (\cos 2x) \right/$$

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

$$y = \frac{x^2 e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} \left[ 1 + 2x \frac{D}{2} + 3 \frac{D^2}{4} + 4 \frac{D^3}{8} + \dots \right] x^3$$

$$= \frac{x^2 e^{2x}}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x + \frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{3x^2}{4} + \frac{9x}{8} + \frac{3}{4}$$

$$\therefore y(x) = \text{CF} + \text{PI}$$

$$= (A+Bx) e^{2x} + \frac{x^2 e^{2x}}{2} + \frac{x^3}{4} + \frac{3x^2}{4} + \frac{9x}{8} + \frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x$$

$$\text{(ii)} (D^2 - 6D + 13) y = 16 e^{3x} \sin 4x + 3^x$$

$$\text{CF: } m^2 - 6m + 13 = 0$$

$$m = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 52}}{2} = 3 \pm 2i$$

$$y = e^{3x} (A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x)$$

$$\text{PI: } y = \frac{16 e^{3x} \sin 4x}{D^2 - 6D + 13} + \frac{3^x}{(D^2 - 6D + 13)}$$

$$= e^{3x} \frac{16 \sin 4x}{(D+3)^2 - 6(D+3) + 13} + \frac{e^{x \log 3}}{(D^2 - 6D + 13)}$$

$$= \frac{16 e^{3x} \sin 4x}{D^2 + 4} + \frac{e^{x \log 3}}{(\log 3)^2 - 6(\log 3) + 13}$$

$$= \frac{-16 e^{3x} \sin 4x}{12} + \frac{3^x}{(\log 3)^2 - 6(\log 3) + 13}$$

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



$$y(x) = CF + PI$$

$$= e^{3x} (A \cos 2x + B \sin 2x) - \frac{4}{3} e^{3x} \sin 4x + \frac{3^x}{(\log 3)^2 - 6(\log 3) + 13}$$

Q.10  $(D^2+1)y = \operatorname{cosec} x$

CF:  $m^2+1=0$

$$m = \pm i$$

$$y = A \cos x + B \sin x$$

PI:  $y = \frac{1}{(D^2+1)} \operatorname{cosec} x$

$$= \frac{1}{(D+i)(D-i)} \operatorname{cosec} x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} \left[ \frac{1}{(D-i)} - \frac{1}{(D+i)} \right] \operatorname{cosec} x$$

$$\frac{1}{(D-i)} \operatorname{cosec} x = e^{ix} \int e^{-ix} \operatorname{cosec} x dx$$

$$= e^{ix} \int (\cos x - i \sin x) \operatorname{cosec} x dx$$

$$= e^{ix} \int (\cot x - i) dx = e^{ix} [\log |\sin x| - ix] + C$$

Similarly,  $\frac{1}{(D+i)} \operatorname{cosec} x = e^{-ix} [\log |\sin x| + ix] + C$

$$y(x) = CF + PI$$

$$= (A \cos x + B \sin x) + \frac{1}{2i} \left[ e^{ix} (\log |\sin x| - ix) - e^{-ix} (\log |\sin x| + ix) \right]$$

Q.3. (i)  $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$

let  $x = e^z$

$$D_1 = \frac{d}{dz}$$



$$(D_1(D_1-1) + D_1 + 1)y = 0$$

$$(D_1^2 + 1)y = 0$$

$$\text{CF: } m^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$m = \pm i$$

$$y(x) = A \cos z + B \sin z$$

$$\text{PI: } y = 0$$

$$\therefore y(x) = \text{CF} + \text{PI}$$

$$= A \cos(\log x) + B \sin(\log x) \quad \checkmark$$

$$(i) \quad x^2 y'' + 4xy' + 2y = 0$$

By Cauchy Euler method :

$$(D_1(D_1-1) + 4D_1 + 2)y = 0$$

$$(D_1^2 + 3D_1 + 2)y = 0$$

$$y(x) = ?$$

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

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

$$m = -2, m = -1$$

$$y(x) = A e^{-2x} + B e^{-x}$$

$$y(x) = \frac{A}{x^2} + \frac{B}{x} \quad \checkmark$$

$$(iii) \quad x^2 y'' - 5xy' + 9y = 0$$

By Cauchy Euler method :  $x = e^z$



$$(D(D-1) - 5D + 9)y = 0$$

$$(D^2 - 6D + 9)y = 0$$

Characteristic Equation :  $m^2 - 6m + 9 = 0$

$$(m-3)^2 = 0$$

$$m = 3, 3$$

$$y(x) = Ae^{3x} + Bxe^{3x}$$

$$y(x) = (A+Bx)x^3$$

iv)  $x^3 y''' + 3x^2 y'' + xy' + y = \sin(\log x) + x$

By Cauchy Euler Eq<sup>n</sup> :  $x = e^z$

$$(D_1(D_1-1)(D_1-2) + 3(D_1)(D_1-1) + D_1 + 1)y = \sin z + e^z$$

$$(D_1(D_1^2 - 3D_1 + 2) + 3(D_1^2 - D_1) + D_1 + 1)y = \sin z + e^z$$

$$(D_1^3 - 3D_1^2 + 2D_1 + 3D_1^2 - 3D_1 + D_1 + 1)y = \sin z + e^z$$

CF : Characteristic eq :  $m^3 + 1 = 0$

$$m = -1, -\omega, -\omega^2$$

$$m = -1, \frac{-1 - \sqrt{3}i}{2}, \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}$$

$$\therefore y(x) = Ae^z + e^{+1/2z} \left( A \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}z}{2} + B \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}z}{2} \right)$$

$$y(x) = Ax + x^{1/2} \left( A \cos \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \log x \right) + B \sin \left( \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \log x \right) \right)$$

PI :  $y = \frac{1}{(D_1^3 + 1)} \sin z + \frac{1}{(D_1^3 + 1)} e^z$



$$y(x) = \frac{1}{(1-D_1)} \sin z + \frac{1}{2} e^z$$

$$= \frac{(1+D_1)}{1-D_1^2} \sin z + \frac{1}{2} e^z$$

$$= (1+D_1+D_1^2+D_1^3+\dots) + \frac{1}{2} e^z$$

$$= (\cancel{\sin z} + \cancel{\cos z} - \cancel{\sin z} - \cancel{\cos z} + \cancel{\sin z} + \cancel{\cos z} + \dots) + \frac{1}{2} e^z$$

$$= \sin z + \cos z + \frac{1}{2} e^z$$

$$= \sin(\log x) + \cos(\log x) + x$$

$$= \frac{(1+D_1)}{2} \sin z + \frac{1}{2} e^z$$

$$= \frac{\sin z + \cos z}{2} + \frac{e^z}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sin(\log x) + \cos(\log x) + x}{2}$$

$$y(x) = CF + PI$$

$$= Ax + x^{1/2} \left( A \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \log x\right) + B \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \log x\right) \right) +$$

$$\frac{\sin(\log x) + \cos(\log x) + x}{2} \quad \text{Ans}$$