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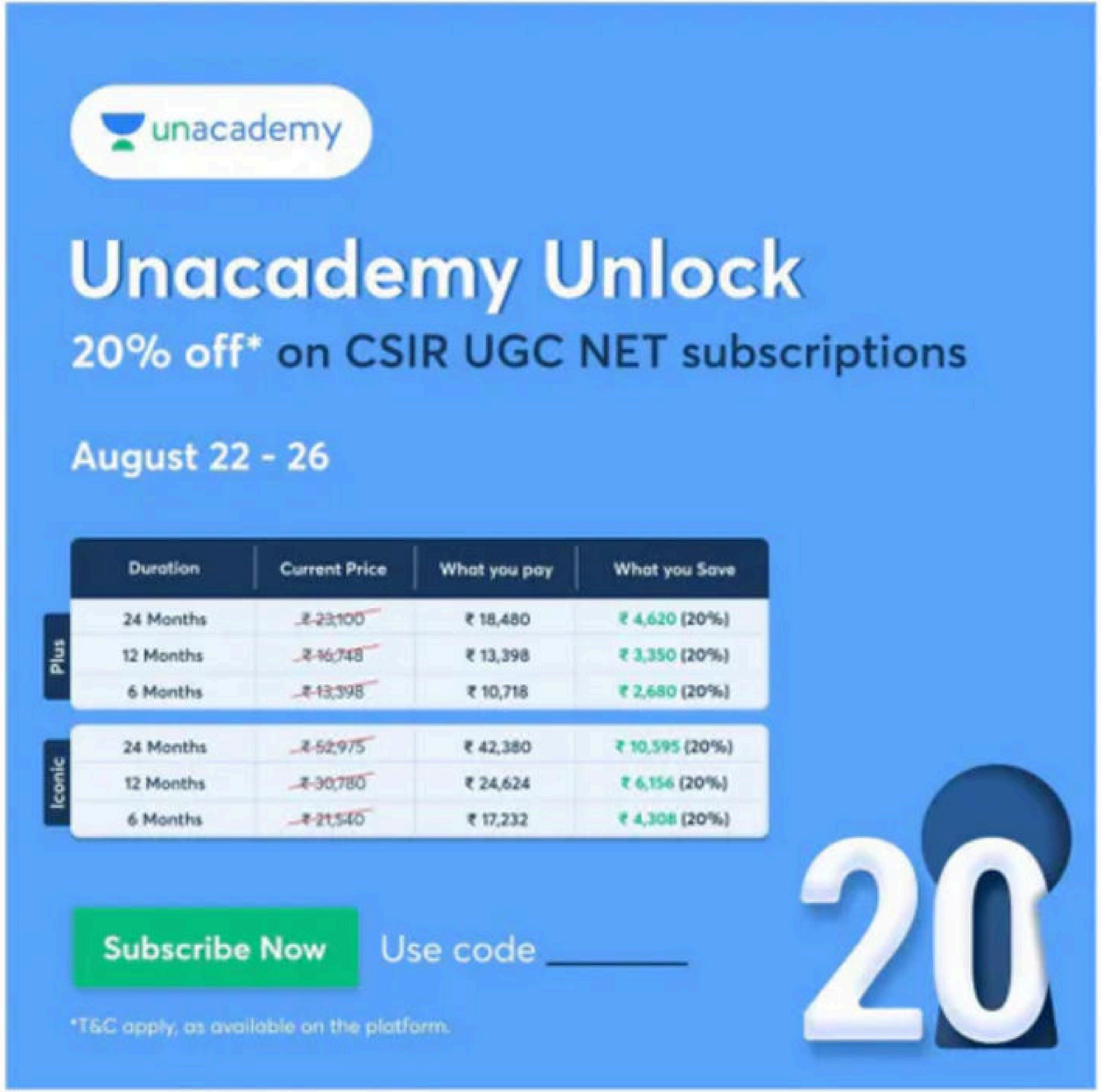
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Particular Integral (P.I.)

If n^{th} order linear differential equation with constant coefficient is $f(D)y = Q$ Then Particular Integral is given by $\frac{Q}{f(D)}$

$\frac{1}{f(D)}$ is an operator so $\frac{Q}{D} = \int Q dx$; $\frac{Q}{D^2} = \int\left(\int Q dx\right)dx$; $DQ = \frac{d}{dx}Q$

Method of Evaluation (P.I.)

Case 1: When $Q = e^{ax}$, where a is any constant

$$\frac{e^{ax}}{f(D)} = \frac{e^{ax}}{f(a)};\text{provided } f(a) \neq 0$$

If $f(a) = 0$ then P.I. $\frac{e^{ax}}{(D-a)^r g(D)} = \frac{x^r}{r!.g(a)}e^{ax}$

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

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

$y = \frac{xe^{-3x}}{2D+4}$

$y = \frac{xe^{2y}}{-6+4} = \frac{xe^{2y}}{-2}$

$$(D^2+D+1)y = (1+e^x)^2$$

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

$$m = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{1-4}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}\,i}{2}$$

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

CF $y = e^{-\frac{1}{2}x}\left(c_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x + c_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}x\right)$

PI $y = \dfrac{1+e^{2x}+2e^x}{D^2+D+1}$

$$y = \frac{e^{0x}}{D^2+D+1} + \frac{e^{2x}}{D^2+D+1} + \frac{2e^x}{D^2+D+1}$$

$$Y = \frac{e^{0x}}{0+0+1} + \frac{e^{2x}}{4+2+1} + \frac{2e^x}{1+1+1}$$

$$Y = 1 + \frac{e^{2x}}{7} + \frac{2e^x}{3}$$

$$Y = CF + PI$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} - 2y = 3e^{2x}$$

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

$$m^2 - m - 2 = 0$$

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

$$m = -1, 2$$

CF $y = c_1e^{-x} + c_2e^{2x}$

$$y = CF + PI$$

$$y = c_1e^{-x} + c_2e^{2x} + xe^{2x}$$

PI $y = \dfrac{3e^{2x}}{D^2 - D - 2}$

$$y = \frac{3e^{2x}x}{2D-1}$$

$$y = \frac{\cancel{3}e^{2x}x}{\cancel{3}}$$

$$y = xe^{2x}$$

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - 3\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3\frac{dy}{dx} - y = e^x$$

Q1- P.I. of D.E is $f(x)$ then find $f(1)$

(a) 0

(b) $e/4$

(c) $e/6$

(d) $e/8$

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

$$y = \frac{x e^x}{3D^2 - 6D + 3}$$

$$y = \frac{x^2 e^x}{6D - 6}$$

$$y = \frac{x^3 e^x}{6}$$

$(D^2 + 2D + 1)y = e^x$

$(D^2 + 2D + 1)y = \sin x$

$(D^2 + 2D + 1)y = x$

Case 2: When $Q = \sin ax$ or $\cos ax$ where a is any constant

$$\frac{\sin ax}{f(D^2)} = \frac{\sin ax}{f(-a^2)}; \text{provided } f(-a^2) \neq 0$$

and $$\frac{\cos ax}{f(D^2)} = \frac{\cos ax}{f(-a^2)}; \text{provided } f(-a^2) \neq 0$$

(i) If $f(-a^2) = 0$ then

P.I.

$$\frac{\sin ax}{f(D^2)} = \frac{x}{f'(D^2)} \sin ax = \frac{x}{f'(-a^2)} \sin ax; \text{provided } f'(-a^2) \neq 0$$

(ii) If $f'(-a^2) = 0$ then

P.I. $\frac{\sin ax}{f(D)} = \frac{x^2}{f''(-a^2)} \sin ax$; provided $f''(a) \neq 0$ and so on

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

$$y = \frac{\sin 2x}{\underline{D^2}+3D+2}$$

$$y = \frac{\sin 2x}{-4+3D+2}$$

$$y = \frac{(3D+2)}{(3D+2)}\,\frac{\sin 2x}{(3D-2)}$$

$$y = \frac{(3D+2)\sin 2x}{(9D^2-4)}$$

$$y = \frac{(3D+2)\sin 2x}{9(-4)-4}$$

$$y = \frac{3D(\sin 2x)+2\sin 2x}{-40}$$

$$y = \frac{6\cos 2x+2\sin 2x}{-40}$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 9\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x$$

$$(D^2 - 9D)y = \cos x$$

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

$$m = 0, 3, -3$$

$$\text{cf} \quad y = c_1 e^{0x} + c_2 e^{3x} + c_3 e^{-3x}$$

$$\text{PI} \quad y = \frac{\cos x}{D^2 \cdot D - 9D}$$

$$y = \frac{\cos x}{-D - 9D}$$

$$y = \frac{\cos x}{-10D}$$

$$y = \frac{D(\cos x)}{-10D^2} \qquad -\frac{1}{10}\int \cos x\, dx$$

$$-\frac{\sin x}{10}$$

$$y = \frac{-\sin x}{10}$$

$$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + a^2\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin ax$$

(a) $\frac{x\sin ax}{2a^2}$

(b) $\cancel{-\frac{x\sin ax}{2a^2}}$

(c) $\frac{x\cos ax}{2a^2}$

(d) $-\frac{x\cos ax}{2a^2}$

(e) None

$$\frac{\sin ax}{D^2 \cdot D + a^2 D}$$

$$\frac{x\sin ax}{3D^2 + a^2}$$

$$\frac{x\sin ax}{-3a^2 + a^2}$$

$$\frac{x\sin ax}{-2a^2}$$

$$(D^2+4)y = \cos 2x$$

$$y = \frac{\cos 2x}{D^2+4}$$

$$y = \frac{x \cdot \cos 2x}{2D}$$

$$\frac{x}{2}\,\frac{D(\cos 2x)}{D^2} = \frac{+x \sin x}{8}$$

$$\frac{x}{2}\int(\cos 2x)\,dx$$

$$\frac{x \sin 2x}{2}$$

$$2$$

Case 3: When $Q = x^m$, where m being a positive integer

$$\frac{x^m}{f(D)} = [f(D)]^{-1} x^m$$

Use formula

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

$$(1+p)^{-1} = 1 - p + p^2 - p^3 + \text{——}$$

$$(1-p)^{-1} = 1 + p + p^2 + p^3 + \ldots$$

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

PI $$y = \frac{1+x^2}{D^2+3D+4}$$

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

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

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

$$y = \frac{1}{4}\left(1-\frac{3D}{4}-\frac{D^2}{4}+\frac{9D^2}{16}\right)(1+x^2)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}\left(1-\frac{3D}{4}+\frac{5D^2}{16}\right)(1+x^2)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}\left((1+x^2)-\frac{3}{4}D(1+x^2)+\frac{5}{16}D^2(1+x^2)\right)$$

$$y = \frac{1}{4}\left(1+x^2-\frac{3}{4}(2x)+\frac{5}{8}\right)$$

$$(D^3 - D^2 - 6D)y = (1+x^2)$$

Let PI of D.E is P(x) then find P(1)

$$y = \frac{1+x^2}{D^3 - D^2 - 6D} \Rightarrow y = -\frac{1}{6D}\left(1+\left(\frac{D-D^2}{6}\right)\right)^{-1}(1+x^2)$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{6D}\left[1-\left(\frac{D-D^2}{6}\right)+\left(\frac{D-D^2}{6}\right)^2 - \cdots\right](1+x^2)$$

$$y = -\frac{1}{6D}\left(1-\frac{D}{6}+\frac{D^2}{6}+\frac{D^2}{36}\right)(1+x^2) = -\frac{1}{6D}\left(1-\frac{D}{6}+\frac{7D^2}{36}\right)(1+x^2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6D}\left(1+x^2-\frac{x}{3}+\frac{7}{18}\right) = -\frac{1}{6}\left(x+\frac{x^3}{3}-\frac{x^2}{6}+\frac{7}{18}x\right)$$

Q.1. The solution of Differential following differential equation $y''+4y'+4y=x^2, y(0)=1, y(1)=1$ is

(a) $y(x)=1$

(b) $y(x)=0$

(c) $y(x)=\left(\frac{5}{8}+\frac{7}{8}e^2x-\frac{5}{8}x\right)e^{-2x}+\frac{1}{4}\left(x^2-2x+\frac{3}{2}\right)$

(d) $y(x)=2\cos 4x+5\sin 4x$

$m^2+4m+4=0$

$m=-2,-2$

$y=(c_1+c_2x)e^{-2x}$

PI $y=\frac{x^2}{D^2+4D+4}$

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

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

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

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

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

Q2. The particular integral of the differential equation

$y'' + y' + 3y = 5\cos(2x+3)$ is

(a) $2\cos(2x+3) - \sin(2x+3)$

(b) $2\sin(2x+3) + \cos(2x+3)$

(c) $\sin(2x+3) - 2\cos(2x+3)$

(d) $2\sin(2x+3) - \cos(2x+3)$

$$y = \frac{5\cos(2x+3)}{D^2+D+3}$$

$$y = \frac{5\cos(2x+3)}{(D-1)}$$

$$y = 5\frac{(D+1)\cos(2x+3)}{D^2-1}$$

$$y = \frac{5}{-5}\left(-2\sin(2x+3) + \cos(2x+3)\right)$$

$$y = 2\sin(2x+3) - \cos(2x+3)$$

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Q.3. The solution of differential equation $y'' - y' - 2y = 3e^{2x}$ where $y(0) = 0$ and $y'(0) = -2$ is

$m^2 - m - 2 = 0$

$m = -1, 2$

$\therefore y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^{2x}$

(a) $y = e^{-x} - e^{2x} + xe^{2x}$

(b) $y = e^{x} - e^{-2x} - xe^{2x}$

(c) $y = e^{-x} + e^{2x} + xe^{2x}$

(d) $y = e^{x} - e^{-2x} + xe^{2x}$

Q4. The solution of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}-\frac{dy}{dx}-2y=3e^{2x} \text{ where } y(0) = 0 \text{ and}$$

$y'(0)$ = -2 is

(a) $y=e^{-x}-e^{2x}+xe^{2x}$

(b) $y=e^{-x}-e^{-2x}-xe^{2x}$

(c) $y=e^{-x}+e^{2x}+xe^{2x}$

(d) $y=e^{-x}-e^{-2x}+xe^{2x}$

Q5. Consider the following second order differential equation

$$y'' - 4y' + 3y = 2t - 3t^2$$

The particular solution of the differential equation is

(a) $-2-2t-t^2$ (b) $-2t-t^2$

(c) $2t-t^2$ (d) $-2-2t-3t^2$

$y = \frac{2t-3t^2}{D^2-4D+3}$

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

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

$y = \frac{1}{3}\left(1+\frac{4D}{3}-\frac{D^2}{3}+\frac{16D^2}{9}\right)(2t-3t^2)$

$y = \frac{1}{3}\left(1+\frac{4D}{3}+\frac{13D^2}{9}\right)(2t-3t^2)$

$y = \frac{1}{3}\left((2t-3t^2)+\frac{4}{3}(2-6t)+\frac{13}{9}(-6)\right)$

$y = \frac{1}{3}\left(2t-3t^2+\frac{8}{3}-8t-\frac{26}{3}\right)$

$= \frac{1}{3}\left(-3t^2-6t-6\right)$

$= -t^2-2t-2$

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Q6. The solution of the differential equation for $y(t): \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - y = 2cosh(t)$, subject to the initial conditions: $y(0) = 0$ and $\left.\frac{dy}{dt}\right|_{t=0} = 0$ is:

(a) $\frac{1}{2}cosh(t) + t\,sinh(t)$

(b) $-sinh(t) + t\,cosh(t)$

(c) $t\,cosh(t)$ (d) $t\,sinh(t)$


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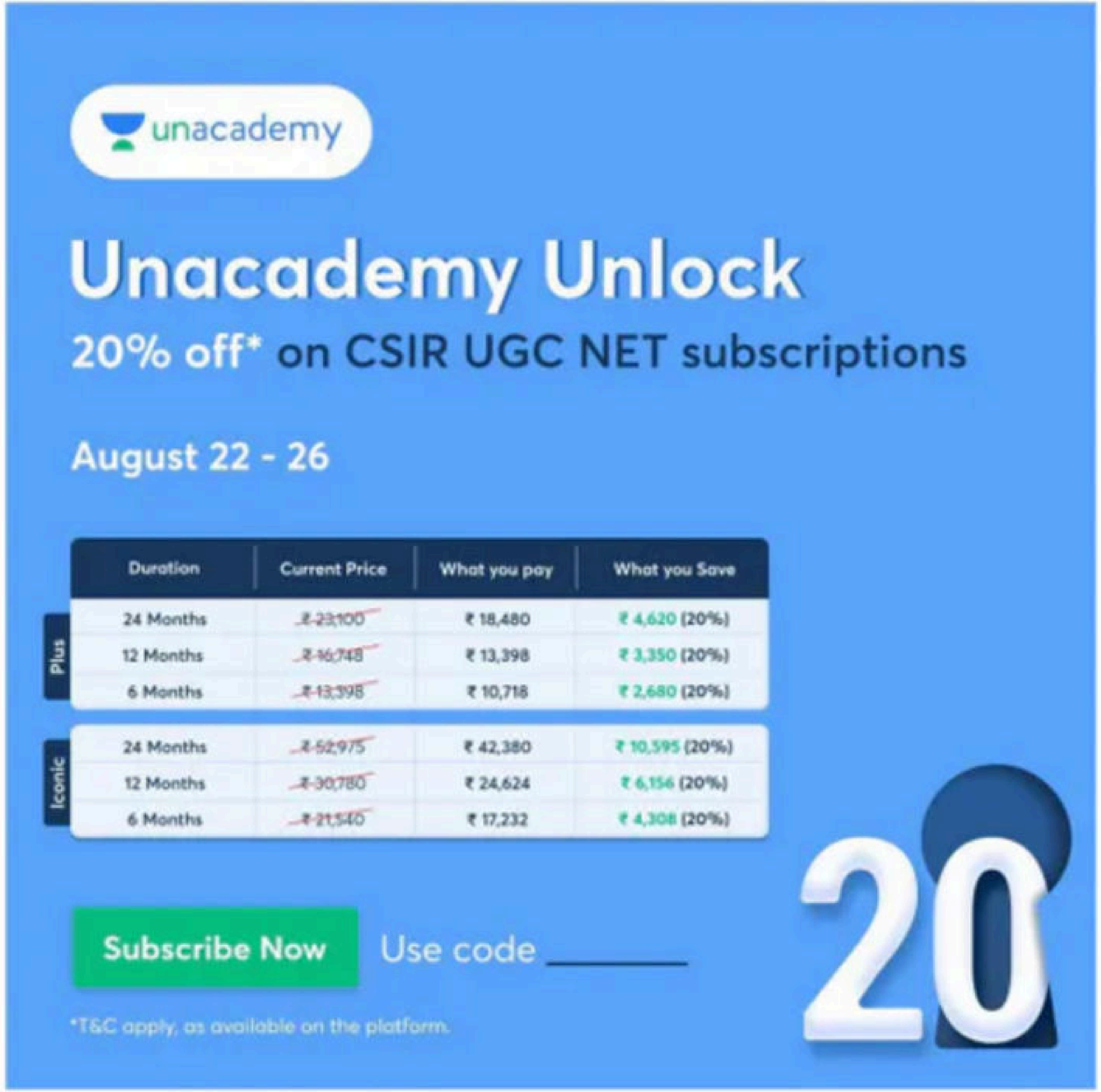

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- Studied at **M.Sc., NET, PhD(Algebra), MBA(Finance), BEd**
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