

Gajendra Purohit



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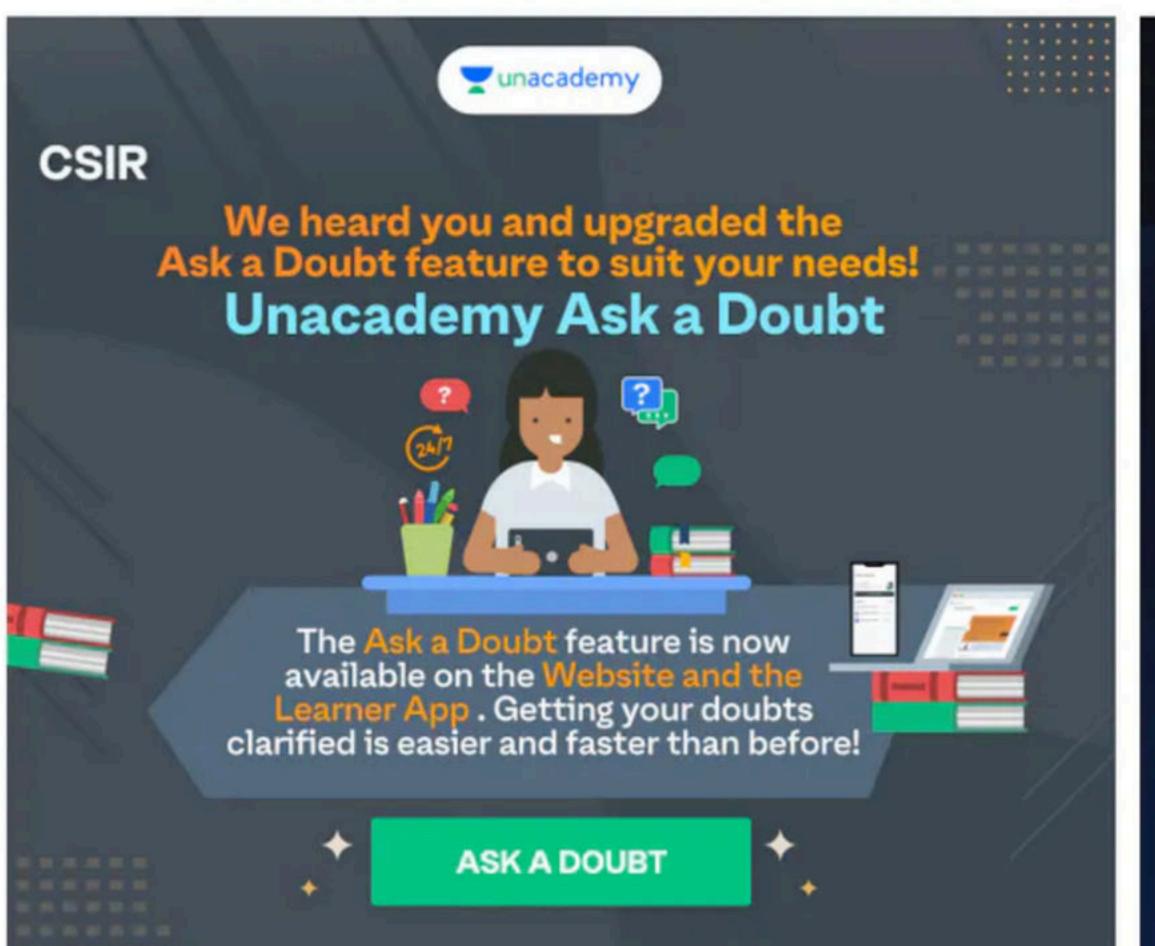
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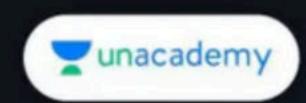
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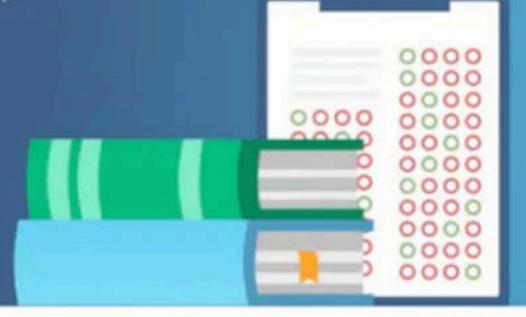
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Linear differential equation with constant coefficients

A linear differential equation with constant coefficients is that in which dependent variables and its differentials occur only in first degree, and not multiplied together, and coefficients are all constants

$$\frac{d^{n}y}{dx^{n}} + a_{1}\frac{d^{n-1}y}{dx^{n-1}} + a_{2}\frac{d^{n-2}y}{dx^{n-2}} + \dots + a_{n-1}\frac{dy}{dx} + a_{n}y = X ...(1)$$

Where X is a function of x only and a₁, a₂,, a_n are constants is called linear differential equation constant coefficients of nth order.

We can write (1) as

$$D^{n}y + a_1 D^{n-1}y + a_2 D^{n-2}y + \dots + a_n y = X$$

$$\begin{split} D^n y + a_1 \ D^{n-1} y + a_2 D^{n-2} y + \ldots + a_n y &= X \\ [D_n + a_n D^{n-1} + a_2 D^{n-2} + \ldots + a_n] \ y &= X \end{split}$$

$$f(D)y = X \dots (2)$$

$$f(D)y = X \qquad (2)$$
 Where $f(D) = D^n + a_1 D^{n-1} + a_2 D^{n-2} + + a_n$.

Now consider the differential equation f(D)y = 0....(3)

The general solution of nth order differential equation involved arbitrary constants. So, the general solution of (3) is of the form

$$y = c_1y_1 + c_2y_2 + \dots + c_ny_n$$
 ... (4)

Which is also called complementary function (CF) of (2).

Let V be the particular solution of (2) (due to X called PI)

Hence, f(D)y = X, has the complete solution as

$$y = CF + PI$$
.

CF involves n arbitrary constants and PI does not involve any constant.



Complementary Function

For the sake of convenience, we consider a second order linear equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + a_1 \frac{dy}{dx} + a_2 y = 0 \qquad(1)$$

Then auxiliary equation is $m^2 + a_1m + a_2 = 0$(2)

Case I: The roots of (2) are real and distinct:

Let m_1 , m_2 be the two real and distinct roots of (2).

Then e^{m_1x} , e^{m_2x} are the solutions of (1)

Hence, the complementary function of (1) is $y = c_1 e^{m_1 x} + c_2 e^{m_2 x} \qquad \dots (3)$

$$y = c_1 e^{m_1 x} + c_2 e^{m_2 x} \dots (3)$$

Case II: The roots of (2) are real and equal:

$$\mathbf{m}_1 = \mathbf{m}_2 = \mathbf{m}$$

then

$$y \neq (c_1 + c_2 x)e^{mx}$$

is a complementary function.

Case - III : The roots of (ii) are complex

Let a + ib and a - ib are the roots of (2)

Then the general solution of (1)

$$y = e^{ax}[A\cos bx + B\sin bx]$$

Q.1. Let y(x) be a solution of the differential equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 5\frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = 0.\text{s.t. } \lim_{x \to \infty} e^{-x}y(x) \text{ is finitely exist. Then}$ y(log 2) is

(a) Constant

(b) in term of x

- (c) in term of e^x (d) None of these

Q.2. If y(x) is the solution of the initial value problem

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0, y(0) = 1, \frac{dy}{dx}(0) = -2, \text{ then y(ln 2) is}$$

(a) ln2

- (b) $(1-\ln 2)\frac{1}{2}$
- (c) integer number (d) 0

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Q.3. If $y(x) = \lambda e^{2x} + e^{\beta x}$, $\beta \neq 2$, is a solution of the differential

equation
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} - 6y = 0$$
 satisfying $\frac{dy}{dx}(0) = 5$, then

y(0) is equal to

(a) 3

(b) 4

(c)5

(d) 6

Q.4. The differential equation whose linearly independent solutions are cos 2x, sin 2x and e^x, is

(a)
$$(D^3 + D^2 + 4D)y = 0$$
 (b) $(D^3 - D^2 + 4D - 4)y = 0$

(c)
$$(D^3 + D^2 - 4D - 4)y = 0$$
 (d) $(D^3 - D^2 - 4D + 4)y = 0$

Q.5. The number of arbitrary constants in the complete primitive of differential equation $\frac{d^5y}{dx^5} + 2\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} = 0$ is/are

not

(a) 5

(b) 4

(c) 1

(d) 6

Q.6 Let $P: R \to R$ be a continuous function such that P(x) > 0 for all $x \in R$. Let y be a twice differentiable function on R satisfying y``(x) + P(x)y`(x) - y(x) = 0 for all $x \in R$. Suppose that there exist two real numbers a, b (a < b) such that y(a) = y(b) = 0. Then

- (a) y(x) > 0 for all $x \in (a, b)$
- (b) y(x) < 0 for all $x \in (a, b)$
- (c) y(x) changes sign on (a, b)
- (d) y(x) = 0 for all $x \in [a, b]$

Q.7. The homogeneous part of the differential equation

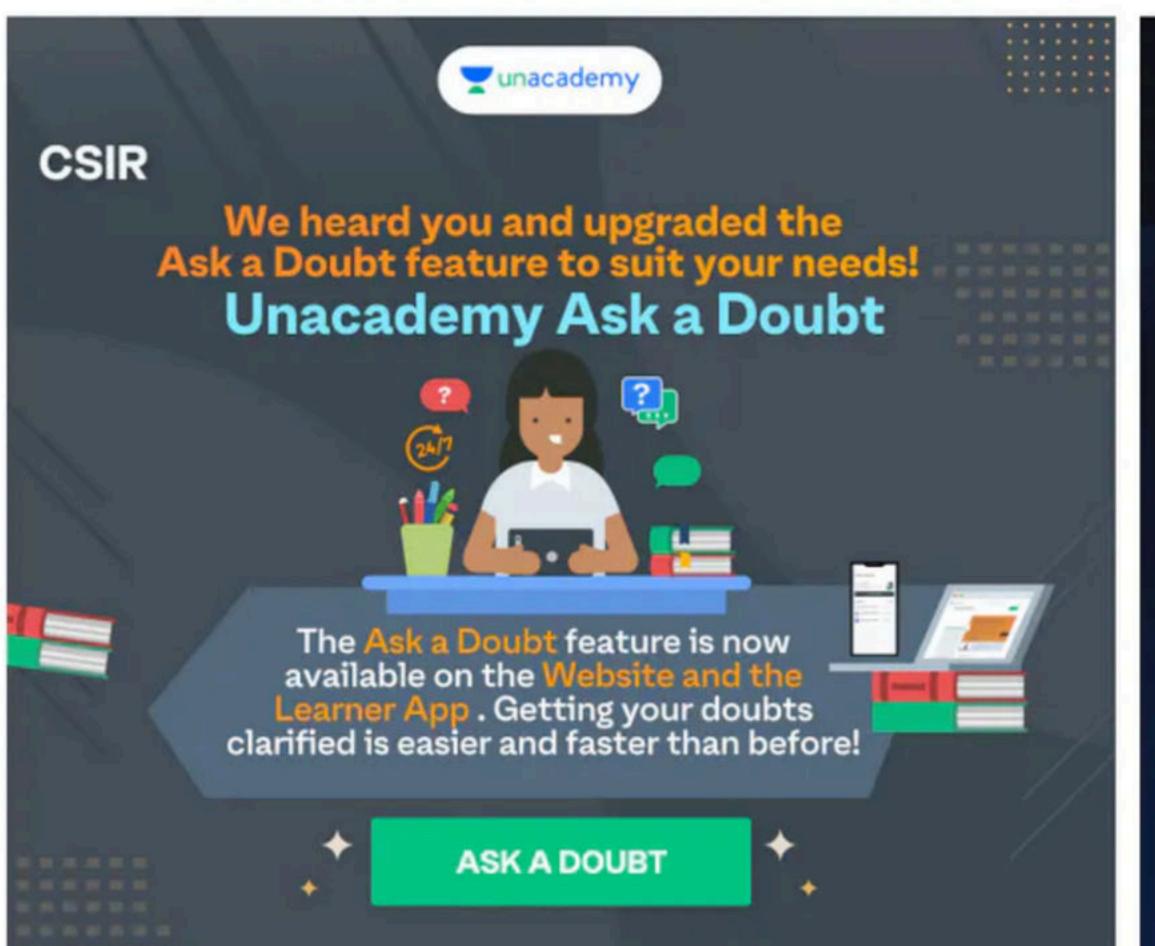
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + p\frac{dy}{dx} + qy = r$$
 has real distinct real roots if

(a)
$$p^2 - 4q > 0$$

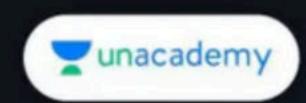
(b)
$$p^2 - 4q < 0$$

(c)
$$p^2 - 4q = 0$$

(d)
$$p^2 - 4q = r$$







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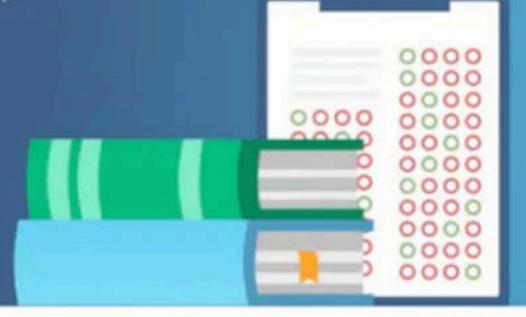
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Works at Pacific Science College

- Studied at M.Sc., NET,
 PhD(Algebra), MBA(Finance),
 BEd
- PhD, NET | Plus Educator For CSIR NET | Youtuber
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