

Higher Order Derivatives Ex 12.1 Q48  $x = a \sin t - b \cos t$ ;  $y = a \cos t + b \sin t$ Differentiating both w.r.t.t

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \frac{dx}{dt} = a\cos t + b\sin t; \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = -a\sin t + b\cos t$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dt} = y \dots (1) \qquad ; \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = -x \dots (2)$$

Dividing (2) by (1)

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \times \frac{dt}{dx} == -\frac{x}{y}$$

Differentiating w.r.t.t

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{dt} = -\left\{\frac{y\frac{dx}{dt} - x\frac{dy}{dt}}{y^2}\right\}$$

Putting values from (1) and (2)

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{dt} = -\left\{\frac{y^2 + x^2}{y^2}\right\} \dots (3)$$

Dividing (3) by (1)

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\left\{\frac{y^2 + x^2}{y^2 \times y}\right\} = -\left\{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{y^3}\right\}$$

Hence proved!

Higher Order Derivatives Ex 12.1 Q49

 $y = A \sin 3x + B \cos 3x$ differentiating w.r.t. x

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 3A\cos 3x + 3B\left(-\sin 3x\right)$$

again differentiating w.r.t.x

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 3A(-\sin 3x) \times 3 - 3B(\cos 3x) \times 3$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -9 \left( A \sin 3x + B \cos 3x \right) = -9y$$

Now adding 
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{4dy}{dx} + 3y$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{4dy}{dx} + 3y = -9y + 4(3A\cos 3x - 3B\sin 3x) + 3y$$

$$= 12 (A \cos 3x - B \sin 3x) - 6 (A \sin 3x + B \cos 3x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{4dy}{dx} + 3y = (12A - 6B)\cos 3x - (12B + 6A)\sin 3x$$

But given,

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{4dy}{dx} + 3y = 10\cos 3x$$

Thus, 
$$12A - 6B = 10$$
 .......(1)  
and  $-(12B + 6A) = 0$  ......(2)

$$12B + 6A = 0 \Rightarrow 6A = -12B \Rightarrow A = -2B$$

Putting value of A in (1)

$$\Rightarrow$$
 12(-28) - 63 = 10

$$\Rightarrow$$
  $B = \frac{-1}{3}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \qquad \therefore \qquad A = -2 \times \frac{-1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

and 
$$A = \frac{2}{3}$$
;  $B = \frac{-1}{3}$ 

\*\*\*\*\*\* END \*\*\*\*\*