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PRACTICAL -4

### Method of Variation of Parameters

**QUESTION 1 : Solve second order differential equation  $y''[x] + y[x] = \tan[x]$  by method of variation of parameter**

**Solution :**  
**Step – 1 : Find complementary function**

... **DSolve:** Equation or list of equations expected instead of 0 in the first argument 0.

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```
In[6]:= eqn := y''[x] + y[x];  
f[x_] := Tan[x];  
P = DSolve[eqn == 0, y[x], x]  
{ {y[x] -> c1 Cos[x] + c2 Sin[x]} }  
Out[8]= { {y[x] -> C[1] Cos[x] + C[2] Sin[x]} }  
Out[9]= { {y[x] -> c1 Cos[x] + c2 Sin[x]} }
```

**Step -2 Consider fundamental solution function  $u(x)$  and  $v(x)$**

```
In[10]:= u[x_] := Cos[x];
          v[x_] := Sin[x];
```

**Step – 3 Find Wronskian  $W = (\{u[x], v[x]\}, \{u'[x], v'[x]\})$**

```
In[12]:= w = Simplify[Det[{ {u[x], v[x]}, {u'[x], v'[x]} }]]
Out[12]= 1
```

**Step – 4 Find  $g[x] = (-v[x] f[x]) / w$  and  $h[x] = (u[x] f[x]) / w$**

```
In[30]:= g[x_] := (-v[x] * f[x]) / w
          h[x_] := (u[x] * f[x]) / w
```

**Step – 5 Find  $G = \text{Integrate}[g[x], x]$  and  $H = \text{Integrate}[h[x], x]$**

```
In[28]:= G = Integrate[g[x], x]
          H = Simplify[Integrate[h[x], x]]
```

```
In[33]:= ∫ g[x] dx
```

```
Out[33]= Log[Cos[ $\frac{x}{2}$ ] - Sin[ $\frac{x}{2}$ ]] - Log[Cos[ $\frac{x}{2}$ ] + Sin[ $\frac{x}{2}$ ]] + Sin[x]
```

```
In[32]:= ∫ h[x] dx
```

```
Out[32]= -Cos[x]
```

**Step – 6 Find  $PI = u[x] G + v[x] H$**

```
In[34]:= PI = u[x] G + v[x] H
```

```
Out[34]= -Cos[x] Sin[x] + Cos[x] (Log[Cos[ $\frac{x}{2}$ ] - Sin[ $\frac{x}{2}$ ]] - Log[Cos[ $\frac{x}{2}$ ] + Sin[ $\frac{x}{2}$ ]] + Sin[x])
```

## QUESTION 2 : Solve second order differential equation $y''[x]-2y'[x]=e^x \sin[x]$ by method of variation of parameter

### Step – 1 : Find complementary function

```
In[38]:= eqn := y''[x] - 2 y'[x];
          f[x_] := e^x * Sin[x];
          P = DSolve[eqn == 0, y[x], x]
Out[40]= {{y[x] -> 1/2 e^{2x} C[1] + C[2]}}
```

### Step – 2 Consider fundamental solution function $u(x)$ and $v(x)$

```
In[41]:= u[x_] := 1/2 Exp[2 x]
          v[x_] := 1
```

### Step – 3 Find Wronskian $W = (\{u[x], v[x]\}, \{u'[x], v'[x]\})$

```
In[43]:= w = Simplify[Det[{{u[x], v[x]}, {u'[x], v'[x]} }]]
Out[43]= -e^{2 x}
```

### Step – 4 Find $g[x] = (-v[x] f[x])/w$ and $h[x] = (u[x] f[x])/w$

```
g[x_] := (-v[x] * f[x]) / w
h[x_] := (u[x] * f[x]) / w
```

### Step – 5 Find $G = \text{Integrate}[g[x], x]$ and $H = \text{Integrate}[h[x], x]$

```
In[44]:= G = Integrate[g[x], x]
H = Simplify[Integrate[h[x], x]]
Out[44]= 
$$\frac{e^x e^{-2x} (-\cos[x] + (-2 + \log[e]) \sin[x])}{5 - 4 \log[e] + \log[e]^2}$$

Out[45]= 
$$\frac{e^x (\cos[x] - \log[e] \sin[x])}{2 (1 + \log[e]^2)}$$

```

### Step – 6 Find PI = u[x] G + v[x] H

```
In[46]:= PI = u[x] G + v[x] H
Out[46]= 
$$\frac{e^x (-\cos[x] + (-2 + \log[e]) \sin[x])}{2 (5 - 4 \log[e] + \log[e]^2)} + \frac{e^x (\cos[x] - \log[e] \sin[x])}{2 (1 + \log[e]^2)}$$

```