

এখন  $(2) \times \frac{1}{1+x} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{z}{1+x} \right] = e^x$ ; ইহাকে  $x$  এর সাপেক্ষে ইনটিগ্রেট করি,

$$\frac{z}{1+x} = e^x + c, \text{ বা } \frac{\sin y}{1+x} = e^x + c.$$

$$(iii). \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = \frac{y^2 \ln x}{x}, \text{ বা } \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{\ln x}{x} \dots (1)$$

$$\text{ধরি } \frac{1}{y} = z \text{ তবে } \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{dz}{dx},$$

$$\therefore (1) \Rightarrow -\frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{z}{x} = \frac{\ln x}{x}, \text{ বা } \frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{z}{x} = -\frac{\ln x}{x} \dots (2)$$

$$\therefore \text{I. F.} = e^{-\int \frac{dx}{x}} = e^{-\ln x} = e^{\ln x^{-1}} = x^{-1} = 1/x.$$

এখন  $(2) \times \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{z}{x} \right] = -\frac{\ln x}{x^2}$ ; ইহাকে  $x$  এর সাপেক্ষে ইনটিগ্রেট করি,

$$\frac{z}{x} = -\int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = -\left[ \ln x \int \frac{dx}{x^2} - \int \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{-1}{x} \right) dx \right]$$

$$\text{বা } \frac{z}{x} = -\left[ \ln x \left( \frac{-1}{x} \right) + \int \frac{dx}{x^2} \right] = -\left[ \frac{-\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \right] + c$$

$$\text{বা } \frac{1}{xy} = \frac{\ln x}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + c, \text{ বা } 1 = y \ln x + y + cxy.$$

$$(iv). -\frac{dy}{dx} + xy = y^3 e^{-x^2} \quad \text{বা} \quad -\frac{1}{y^3} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{x}{y^2} = e^{-x^2} \dots (1)$$

$$\text{ধরি } \frac{1}{y^2} = z \text{ তবে } \frac{-2}{y^3} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dx} \quad \text{বা} \quad -\frac{1}{y^3} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$\therefore (1) \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \frac{dz}{dx} + xz = e^{-x^2} \quad \text{বা} \quad \frac{dz}{dx} + 2xz = 2e^{-x^2} \dots (2)$$

$$\therefore \text{I. F.} = e^{\int 2x dx} = e^{x^2}.$$

এখন  $(2) \times e^{x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} [ze^{x^2}] = 2$ ; ইহাকে  $x$  এর সাপেক্ষে ইনটিগ্রেট করি,

$$ze^{x^2} = 2x + c, \text{ বা } \frac{1}{y^2} e^{x^2} = 2x + c.$$

$$(v). 3 \frac{dy}{dx} - y \cot x = -2e^x y^4$$

$$\text{বা } \frac{3}{y^4} \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{y^3} \cot x = -2e^x \dots (1)$$

$$\text{ধরি } -\frac{1}{y^3} = z \text{ তবে } \frac{3}{y^4} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$\therefore (1) \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} + z \cot x = -2e^x \dots (2)$$

$$\therefore \text{I. F.} = e^{\int \cot x dx} = e^{\ln(\sin x)} = \sin x$$

$$\text{এখন } (2) \times \sin x \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} [z \sin x] = -2e^x \sin x$$

ইহাকে  $x$  এর সাপেক্ষে ইনটিগ্রেট করিয়া পাই

$$z \sin x = -2 \int e^x \sin x \, dx = -2 \left[ \frac{e^x(\sin x - \cos x)}{1^2 + 1^2} \right] - c$$

$$\text{বা } -\frac{\sin x}{y^3} = -e^x(\sin x - \cos x) - c.$$

$$(vi). \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = y^2, \quad \text{বা } \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = 1 \dots (1)$$

$$\text{ধরি } \frac{1}{y} = z \text{ তবে } \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{dz}{dx}.$$

$$\therefore (1) \Rightarrow -\frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{z}{x} = 1, \quad \text{বা } \frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{z}{x} = -1 \dots (2)$$

$$\therefore \text{I. F.} = e^{\int \frac{dx}{x}} = e^{-\ln x} = e^{\ln x^{-1}} = x^{-1} = 1/x$$

$$\text{এখন } (2) \times \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{z}{x} \right] = -\frac{1}{x}; \text{ ইহাকে } x \text{ এর সাপেক্ষে ইনটিগ্রেট করি,}$$

$$\frac{z}{x} = -\ln x + c, \quad \text{বা } \frac{1}{yx} = -\ln x + c.$$

$$(vii). \frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{x} = \frac{y^2}{x} \quad \text{বা } \frac{1}{y^3} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \dots (1)$$

$$\text{ধরি } \frac{1}{y^2} = z \text{ তবে } \frac{-2}{y^3} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dz}{dx} \quad \text{বা } \frac{1}{y^3} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$\therefore (1) \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{z}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \quad \text{বা } \frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{2z}{x} = -\frac{2}{x} \dots (2)$$

$$\therefore \text{I. F.} = e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} = e^{2 \ln x} = e^{\ln x^2} = x^2 = 1/x^2$$

$$\text{এখন } (2) \times \frac{1}{x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{z}{x^2} \right] = \frac{-2}{x^3}$$

$$\text{ইহাকে } x \text{ এর সাপেক্ষে ইনটিগ্রেট করি, } \frac{z}{x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} + c, \quad \text{বা } \frac{1}{x^2 y^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} + c.$$

$$(viii). \frac{1}{y(\ln y)^2} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{\ln y} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \dots (1)$$

$$\text{ধরি } \frac{1}{\ln y} = z \text{ তবে } \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{(\ln y)^2} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$\therefore (1) \Rightarrow -\frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{z}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2} \quad \text{বা } \frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{z}{x} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \dots (2)$$

$$\therefore \text{I. F.} = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = e^{-\ln x} = e^{\ln x^{-1}} = x^{-1} = \frac{1}{x}$$



## রৈখিক ডিফারেনসিয়াল সমীকরণ যাহার ডানপক্ষ শূন্য নয়

### প্রশ্নমালা-5(1)

$$1(i). \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 9\frac{dy}{dx} + 20y = 20x \dots (1)$$

মনেকরি,  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 9\frac{dy}{dx} + 20y = 0 \dots (2)$  এর সম্ভাব্য সমাধান  $y = e^{mx}$  তবে [let  $y = e^{mx}$  be a trial solution of  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 9\frac{dy}{dx} + 20y = 0 \dots (2)$  then]

$$(2) \Rightarrow (m^2 - 9m + 20)e^{mx} = 0$$

$\therefore$  সহঃ সমীকরণ [A. E. is]  $m^2 - 9m + 20 = 0$ , যেহেতু [since]  $e^{mx} \neq 0$

$$\text{বা } (m - 4)(m - 5) = 0 \Rightarrow m = 4, 5$$

$$\therefore y_c = c_1 e^{4x} + c_2 e^{5x}$$

এখন (1) নং কে নিম্নরূপে লিখা যায় [Now (1) can be written in the following form]

$$(D^2 - 9D + 20)y = 20x$$

$$\therefore y_p = \frac{1}{D^2 - 9D + 20} 20x$$

$$= \frac{1}{20[1 - 9D/20 + D^2/20]} 20x$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{9D}{20} - \frac{D^2}{20} \right) \right]^{-1} 20x$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} \left[ 1 + \frac{9D}{20} - \frac{D^2}{20} + \dots \right] 20x$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} \left[ 20x + \frac{9}{20} D(20x) - 0 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{20} \left[ 20x + \frac{9}{20} (20) \right] = \frac{1}{20} [20x + 9] = x + 9/20$$

$\therefore$  সাঃ সমাধান [General solution is]  $y = y_c + y_p$

$$\therefore y = c_1 e^{4x} + c_2 e^{5x} + x + 9/20$$

$$(ii). (D^2 + 2D + 1)y = 2x + x^2 \dots (1)$$

মনেকরি,  $(D^2 + 2D + 1)y = 0 \dots (2)$  এর সম্ভাব্য সমাধান  $y = e^{mx}$

$$\text{তবে } (2) \Rightarrow (m^2 + 2m + 1)e^{mx} = 0$$

$\therefore$  সহঃ সমীকরণ  $m^2 + 2m + 1 = 0$ , যেহেতু  $e^{mx} \neq 0$

$$\text{বা } (m + 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow m = -1, -1$$

$$\therefore y_c = (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{-x}$$

$$(iv). (D^2 - 4D + 4)y = x^3 \dots (1)$$

মনেকরি,  $(D^2 - 4D + 4)y = 0 \dots (2)$  এর সম্ভাব্য সমাধান  $y = e^{mx}$

$$\text{তবে } (2) \Rightarrow (m^2 - 4m + 4) e^{mx} = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{সহঃ সমীকরণ } m^2 - 4m + 4 = 0, \text{ যেহেতু } e^{mx} \neq 0$$

$$\text{বা } (m - 2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow m = 2, 2$$

$$\therefore y_c = (c_1 + c_2x) e^{2x}$$

(1) নং হইতে পাই,

$$y_p = \frac{1}{(D - 2)^2} x^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{4(1 - D/2)^2} x^3$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[1 + 2\left(\frac{D}{2}\right) + 3\left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^2 + 4\left(\frac{D}{2}\right)^3 + \dots\right] x^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[1 + D + \frac{3}{4} D^2 + \frac{1}{2} D^3 + \dots\right] x^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[x^3 + D(x^3) + \frac{3}{4} D^2(x^3) + \frac{1}{2} D^3(x^3) + 0\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{3}{4} (6x) + \frac{1}{2} 6\right]$$

$$\text{বা } y_p = \frac{1}{4} \left[x^3 + 3x^2 + \frac{9x}{2} + 3\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} [2x^3 + 6x^2 + 9x + 6]$$

$$\therefore \text{সাঃ সমাধান } y = y_c + y_p$$

$$\therefore y = (c_1 + c_2x) e^{2x} + \frac{1}{8} [2x^3 + 6x^2 + 9x + 6]$$

$$(v). 2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 5 \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 5 + 2x \dots (1)$$

মনেকরি,  $2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 5 \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0 \dots (2)$  এর সম্ভাব্য সমাধান  $y = e^{mx}$

$$\therefore (2) \Rightarrow (2m^2 + 5m + 2)e^{mx} = 0$$

(ii).  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 9y = \cos 3x + \sin 2x \dots (1)$

মনেকরি,  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 9y = 0 \dots (2)$  এর সম্ভাব্য সমাধান  $y = e^{mx}$

তবে  $(2) \Rightarrow (m^2 + 9) e^{mx} = 0$

$\therefore$  সহঃ সমীকরণ  $m^2 + 9 = 0$  যেহেতু  $e^{mx} \neq 0$

বা  $m^2 = -9$ , বা  $m^2 = 9i^2 \Rightarrow m = \pm 3i$

$\therefore y_c = c_1 \cos 3x + c_2 \sin 3x$

(1) নং কে নিম্নরূপে লিখা যায়

$$(D^2 + 9)y = \cos 3x + \sin 2x$$

$$\therefore y_p = \frac{1}{D^2 + 9} [\cos 3x + \sin 2x]$$

$$= \frac{1}{D^2 + 9} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{D^2 + 9} \sin 2x$$

$$= x \frac{1}{2D} \cos 3x + \frac{1}{-2^2 + 9} \sin 2x$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin 3x}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \sin 2x$$

$\therefore$  সাঃ সমাধান  $y = c_1 \cos 3x + c_2 \sin 3x + \frac{x}{6} \sin 3x + \frac{1}{5} \sin 2x$ .

(iii).  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = \sin 2x \sin x \dots (1)$

মনেকরি,  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = 0 \dots (2)$  এর সম্ভাব্য সমাধান  $y = e^{mx}$

তবে  $(2) \Rightarrow (m^2 + 1) e^{mx} = 0$

$\therefore$  সহঃ সমীকরণ  $m^2 + 1 = 0$ , যেহেতু  $e^{mx} \neq 0$

বা  $m^2 = -1$ , বা  $m^2 = i^2 \Rightarrow m = \pm i$

$\therefore y_c = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x$

(1) নং কে নিম্নরূপে লিখা যায়

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

$$\therefore y_p = \frac{1}{D^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} [\cos x - \cos 3x]$$

বা  $y_p = \frac{1}{D^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{D^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos 3x$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= x \frac{1}{2D} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos x - \frac{1}{-3^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cos 3x \\
 &= \frac{x}{4} \sin x + \frac{1}{16} \cos 3x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{সাঃ সমাধান } y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{4} x \sin x + \frac{1}{16} \cos 3x.$$

$$(iv). (D^2 + 1)y = \sin 3x \cos x \dots (1)$$

$$\text{মনেকরি, } (D^2 + 1)y = 0 \dots (2) \text{ এর সম্ভাব্য সমাধান } y = e^{mx}$$

$$\text{তবে } (2) \Rightarrow (m^2 + 1)e^{mx} = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{সহঃ সমীকরণ } m^2 + 1 = 0, \text{ যেহেতু } e^{mx} \neq 0$$

$$\text{বা } m^2 = -1, \text{ বা } m^2 = i^2 \Rightarrow m = \pm i$$

$$\therefore y_c = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x$$

(1) নং হইতে পাই

$$\begin{aligned}
 y_p &= \frac{1}{D^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} [\sin(3x + x) + \sin(3x - x)] \\
 &= \frac{1}{D^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{D^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \\
 &= \frac{1}{-4^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 4x + \frac{1}{-2^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \\
 &= -\frac{1}{30} \sin 4x - \frac{1}{6} \sin 2x
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{সাঃ সমাধান } y = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x - \frac{1}{30} \sin 4x - \frac{1}{6} \sin 2x.$$

$$(v). \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 4y = e^x - \sin x \dots (1)$$

$$\text{মনেকরি, } \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 4y = 0 \dots (2) \text{ এর সম্ভাব্য সমাধান } y = e^{mx}$$

$$\therefore \text{তবে } (2) \Rightarrow (m^2 - 4)e^{mx} = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{সহঃ সমীকরণ } m^2 - 4 = 0, \text{ যেহেতু } e^{mx} \neq 0$$

$$\text{বা } (m + 2)(m - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow m = -2, 2$$

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

(1) নং কে নিম্নরূপে লিখা যায়

$$(D^2 - 4)y = e^x - \sin x.$$

তবে (2)  $\Rightarrow (m^2 - 1)e^{mx} = 0$

$\therefore$  সহঃ সমীকরণ  $m^2 - 1 = 0$  যেহেতু  $e^{mx} \neq 0$

বা  $(m + 1)(m - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow m = -1, 1. \therefore y_c = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^x$

(1) নং হইতে পাই

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

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

বা  $y_p = e^x \frac{(2D + 1)}{4D^2 - 1} \cos x = e^x \frac{[2D + 1]}{4(-1^2) - 1} \cos x$

$$= \frac{e^x}{-5} [2D(\cos x) + \cos x] = \frac{e^x}{-5} [-2\sin x + \cos x]$$

$\therefore$  সাঃ সমাধান  $y = y_c + y_p = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 e^x + \frac{e^x}{5} [2\sin x - \cos x]$ .

(viii).  $D^2 y = e^x \cos x \dots (1)$

মনেকরি,  $D^2 y = 0 \dots (2)$  এর সম্ভাব্য সমাধান  $y = e^{mx}$

তবে (2)  $\Rightarrow m^2 e^{mx} = 0$

$\therefore$  সহঃ সমীকরণ  $m^2 = 0$  যেহেতু  $e^{mx} \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow m = 0, 0. \therefore y_c = c_1 + c_2 x$

(1) নং হইতে পাই

$$y_p = \frac{1}{D^2} e^x \cos x = e^x \frac{1}{(D + 1)^2} \cos x = e^x \frac{1}{D^2 + 2D + 1} \cos x$$

$$= e^x \frac{1}{-1^2 + 2D + 1} \cos x = e^x \frac{1}{2D} \cos x = \frac{e^x}{2} \sin x$$

$\therefore$  সাঃ সমাধান  $y = y_c + y_p = c_1 + c_2 x + \frac{1}{2} e^x \sin x$ .

(ix).  $(D^2 - 2D)y = e^x \sin x \dots (1)$

মনেকরি,  $(D^2 - 2D)y = 0 \dots (2)$  এর সম্ভাব্য সমাধান  $y = e^{mx}$

তবে (2)  $\Rightarrow (m^2 - 2m)e^{mx} = 0$

$\therefore$  সহঃ সমীকরণ  $m^2 - 2m = 0$  যেহেতু  $e^{mx} \neq 0$

বা  $m(m - 2) = 0 \Rightarrow m = 0, 2. \therefore y_c = c_1 + c_2 e^{2x}$

(1) নং হইতে পাই

$$y_p = \frac{1}{D^2 - 2D} e^x \sin x = e^x \frac{1}{(D + 1)^2 - 2(D + 1)} \sin x$$

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

$\therefore$  সাঃ সমাধান  $y = y_c + y_p = c_1 + c_2 e^{2x} - \frac{1}{2} e^x \sin x$ .



(3) নং হইতে পাই

$$\begin{aligned} y_p &= \frac{1}{D^2 + D} z = \frac{1}{D(1 + D)} z = \frac{1}{D} (1 + D)^{-1} z \\ &= \frac{1}{D} [1 - D + D^2 - \dots] z = \frac{1}{D} [z - D(z) + 0] \\ &= \frac{1}{D} [z - 1] = \frac{z^2}{2} - z \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 - \ln x \end{aligned}$$

∴ সাঃ সমাধান  $y = y_c + y_p$

(iii).  $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} = 12 \ln x \dots (1)$

ধরি  $x = e^z$  তবে  $z = \ln x$ ,  $\therefore \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \dots (2)$

এখন  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx}$ , বা  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dz}$ ; (2) নং দ্বারা।

বা  $x \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz}$ , বা  $x \frac{dy}{dx} = Dy$ , যখন  $D = \frac{d}{dz}$

অনুরূপভাবে  $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = D(D - 1)y$

∴ (1)  $\Rightarrow D(D - 1)y + Dy = 12z$

বা  $(D^2 - D + D)y = 12z$ , বা  $D^2 y = 12z \dots (3)$

মনেকরি,  $D^2 y = 0 \dots (4)$  এর সম্ভাব্য সমাধান  $y = e^{mz}$

তবে (4)  $\Rightarrow m^2 e^{mz} = 0$

∴ সহঃ সমীকরণ  $m^2 = 0$  যেহেতু  $e^{mz} \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow m = 0, 0$ . ∴  $y_c = c_1 + c_2 z$ , বা  $y_c = c_1 + c_2 (\ln x)$

(3) নং হইতে পাই,  $y_p = \frac{1}{D^2} 12z = \frac{1}{D} \cdot \frac{1}{D} 12z = \frac{1}{D} \cdot 12 \frac{z^2}{2} = 12 \frac{z^3}{6}$

বা  $y_p = 2z^3 = 2(\ln x)^3$

∴ সাঃ সমাধান  $y = y_c + y_p$

(iv).  $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 6x \frac{dy}{dx} + 6y = (\ln x)^2 \dots (1)$

ধরি  $x = e^z$  তবে  $z = \ln x$ ,  $\therefore \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \dots (2)$

এখন  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx}$ , বা  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dz}$ ; (2) নং দ্বারা।

বা  $x \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz}$ , বা  $x \frac{dy}{dx} = Dy$ , যখন  $D = \frac{d}{dz}$



অনুরূপভাবে  $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = D(D-1)y$

$\therefore (1) \Rightarrow D(D-1)y + 6Dy + 6y = z^2$

বা  $(D^2 - D + 6D + 6)y = z^2$ , বা  $(D^2 + 5D + 6)y = z^2 \dots (3)$

মনেকরি,  $(D^2 + 5D + 6)y = 0 \dots (4)$  এর সম্ভাব্য সমাধান  $y = e^{mz}$

তবে  $(4) \Rightarrow (m^2 + 5m + 6)e^{mz} = 0$

$\therefore$  সহঃ সমীকরণ  $m^2 + 5m + 6 = 0$  যেহেতু  $e^{mz} \neq 0$

বা  $(m+2)(m+3) = 0 \Rightarrow m = -2, -3$

$\therefore y_c = c_1 e^{-2z} + c_2 e^{-3z}$ , বা  $y_c = c_1 x^{-2} + c_2 x^{-3}$

(3) নং হইতে পাই

$$\begin{aligned} y_p &= \frac{1}{D^2 + 5D + 6} z^2 = \frac{1}{6(1 + 5D/6 + D^2/6)} z^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{5D}{6} + \frac{D^2}{6} \right) \right]^{-1} z^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{5D}{6} + \frac{D^2}{6} \right) + \left( \frac{5D}{6} + \frac{D^2}{6} \right)^2 - \dots \right] z^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left[ z^2 - \frac{5}{6} D(z^2) + \left( \frac{25}{36} - \frac{1}{6} \right) D^2(z^2) + 0 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left[ z^2 - \frac{5}{6} \cdot 2z + \frac{19}{36} (2) \right] = \frac{1}{6} \left[ z^2 - \frac{5z}{3} + \frac{19}{18} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{108} [18z^2 - 30z + 19] = \frac{1}{108} [18(\ln x)^2 - 30 \ln x + 19] \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  সাঃ সমাধান  $y = y_c + y_p$ .

(v).  $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = x \ln x \dots (1)$

ধরি  $x = e^z$  তবে  $z = \ln x$ ,  $\therefore \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \dots (2)$

এখন  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx}$ , বা  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dz}$ ; (2) নং দ্বারা।

বা  $x \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz}$ , বা  $x \frac{dy}{dx} = Dy$ ; যখন  $D = \frac{d}{dz}$

অনুরূপভাবে  $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = D(D-1)y$

$\therefore (1) \Rightarrow D(D-1)y - Dy + 2y = ze^z$

বা  $(D^2 - D - D + 2)y = ze^z$ , বা  $(D^2 - 2D + 2)y = ze^z \dots (3)$

মনেকরি,  $(D^2 - 2D + 2)y = 0 \dots (4)$  এর সম্ভাব্য সমাধান  $y = e^{mx}$

তবে  $(4) \Rightarrow (m^2 - 2m + 2)e^{mx} = 0$

$\therefore$  সহঃ সমীকরণ  $m^2 - 2m + 2 = 0$  যেহেতু  $e^{mx} \neq 0$

$$\therefore m = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 8}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{-4}}{2} = \frac{2 \pm 2i}{2} = 1 \pm i$$

$$\therefore y_c = e^z [c_1 \cos z + c_2 \sin z]$$

$$= x [c_1 \cos(\ln x) + c_2 \sin(\ln x)]$$

(3) নং হইতে পাই

$$y_p = \frac{1}{D^2 - 2D + 2} z e^z = e^z \frac{1}{(D + 1)^2 - 2(D + 1) + 2} z$$

$$= e^z \frac{1}{D^2 + 1} z = e^z [1 + D^2]^{-1} z = e^z [1 - D^2 + \dots] z$$

$$= e^z [z - 0] = e^z \cdot z = x \ln x$$

$\therefore$  সাঃ সমাধান  $y = y_c + y_p$

$$(vi). x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = 2x \ln x \dots (1)$$

ধরি  $x = e^z$  তবে  $z = \ln x$  কাজেই  $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \dots (2)$

[We put  $x = e^z$  then  $z = \ln x$  so  $\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \dots (2)$ ]

$$\text{এখন [Now] } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$\text{বা } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \cdot \frac{1}{x}; (2) \text{ নং দ্বারা [by (2)]}$$

$$\text{বা } x \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz}$$

$$\text{বা } x \frac{dy}{dx} = Dy \text{ যখন [when] } D = \frac{d}{dz}$$

অনুরূপভাবে প্রমাণ করা যায় [Similarly it can be prove that]

$$x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = D(D - 1)y$$

$$\therefore (1) \Rightarrow D(D - 1)y + Dy + 4y = 2ze^z$$

$$\text{বা } (D^2 - D + D + 4)y = 2ze^z$$

$$\text{বা } (D^2 + 4)y = 2ze^z \dots (3)$$

মনেকরি  $(D^2 + 4)y = 0 \dots (4)$  এর সম্ভাব্য সমাধান  $y = e^{mx}$  তবে [Let  $y = e^{mx}$  be a trial solution of  $(D^2 + 4)y = 0 \dots (4)$  then]

$$Dy = me^{mx} \text{ এবং } D^2 y = m^2 e^{mx}$$



$$(4) \Rightarrow (m^2 + 4)e^{mz} = 0$$

$\therefore$  সহায়ক সমীকরণ [A. E. is]  $m^2 + 4 = 0$  যেহেতু [since]  $e^{mz} \neq 0$

$$\text{বা } m^2 = -4, \text{ বা } m^2 = 4i^2, \text{ বা } m = \pm 2i$$

$$\therefore y_c = c_1 \cos 2z + c_2 \sin 2z$$

$$= c_1 \cos(2\ln x) + c_2 \sin(2\ln x)$$

(3) নং হইতে পাই [From (3) we get]

$$\begin{aligned} y_c &= \frac{1}{D^2 + 4} 2ze^z = e^z \frac{1}{(D + 1)^2 + 4} 2z \\ &= e^z \frac{1}{D^2 + 2D + 5} 2z = 2e^z \frac{1}{5(1 + 2D/5 + D^2/5)} z \\ &= \frac{2e^z}{5} \left[ 1 + \left( \frac{2D}{5} + \frac{D^2}{5} \right) \right]^{-1} z = \frac{2e^z}{5} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{2D}{5} + \frac{D^2}{5} \right) + \dots \right] z \\ &= \frac{2e^z}{5} \left[ z - \frac{2}{5} Dz - 0 \right] = \frac{2e^z}{5} \left[ z - \frac{2}{5} \right] = \frac{2x}{5} \left[ \ln x - \frac{2}{5} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  সাধারন সমাধান [General solution is]

$$y = y_c + y_p$$

$$\text{বা } y = c_1 \cos(2\ln x) + c_2 \sin(2\ln x) + \frac{2x}{5} \left[ \ln x - \frac{2}{5} \right].$$

$$(vii). x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} - 3y = x^2 \ln x \dots (1)$$

$$\text{ধরি } x = e^z \text{ তবে } z = \ln x, \therefore \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \dots (2)$$

$$\text{এখন } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx}, \text{ বা } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dz}; (21) \text{ নং দ্বারা।}$$

$$\text{বা } x \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz}, \text{ বা } x \frac{dy}{dx} = Dy, \text{ যখন } D = \frac{d}{dz}$$

$$\text{অনুরূপভাবে } x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = D(D-1)y$$

$$\therefore (1) \Rightarrow D(D-1)y - Dy - 3y = z(e^z)^2$$

$$\text{বা } (D^2 - 2D - 3)y = ze^{2z} \dots (3)$$

$$\text{মনেকরি, } (D^2 - 2D - 3)y = 0 \dots (4) \text{ এর সম্ভাব্য সমাধান } y = e^{mz}$$

$$\text{তবে } (4) \Rightarrow (m^2 - 2m - 3)e^{mz} = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{সহঃ সমীকরণ } m^2 - 2m - 3 = 0 \text{ যেহেতু } e^{mz} \neq 0$$

$$\text{বা } (m-3)(m+1) = 0 \Rightarrow m = -1, 3.$$

$$\therefore y_c = c_1 e^{-z} + c_2 e^{3z}, \text{ বা } y_c = c_1 x^{-1} + c_2 x^3$$



$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{1}{D^2 - 6D + 6} z \sin z &= \frac{2}{3721} (191 \cos z + 27 \sin z) \\ &\quad + \frac{z}{61} (5 \sin z + 6 \cos z) \\ \therefore (5) \Rightarrow y_p &= \frac{2e^{-z}}{3721} (191 \cos z + 27 \sin z) + \frac{ze^{-z}}{61} (5 \sin z + 6 \cos z) + \frac{e^{-z}}{6} \\ &= \frac{2x^{-1}}{3721} [191 \cos(\ln x) + 27 \sin(\ln x)] \\ &\quad + \frac{x^{-1} \ln x}{61} [5 \sin(\ln x) + 6 \cos(\ln x)] + \frac{x^{-1}}{6} \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  সাঃ সমাধান  $y = y_c + y_p$ .

$$(iv). x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 3x \frac{dy}{dx} + 5y = x^2 \sin(\ln x) \dots (1)$$

$$\text{ধরি } x = e^z \text{ তবে } z = \ln x \text{ কাজেই } \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \dots (2)$$

$$\left[ \text{we put } x = e^z \text{ then } z = \ln x \text{ so } \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{x} \dots (2) \right]$$

$$\text{এখন [Now] } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx}$$

$$\text{বা } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \frac{1}{x}, (1) \text{ নং দ্বারা [by (2)]}$$

$$\text{বা } x \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz}$$

$$\text{বা } x \frac{dy}{dx} = Dy, \text{ যখন [when] } D = \frac{d}{dz}$$

অনুরূপভাবে প্রমাণ করা যায় [similarly it can be prove that]

$$x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = D(D-1)y$$

$$\therefore (1) \Rightarrow D(D-1)y - 3Dy + 5y = (e^z)^2 \sin z$$

$$\text{বা } (D^2 - D - 3D + 5)y = e^{2z} \sin z$$

$$\text{বা } (D^2 - 4D + 5)y = e^{2z} \sin z \dots (3)$$

মনেকরি  $(D^2 - 4D + 5)y = 0 \dots (4)$  এর সম্ভাব্য সমাধান  $y = e^{mz}$  তবে [Let  $y = e^{mz}$  be a trial solution of  $(D^2 - 4D + 5)y = 0 \dots (4)$  then]

$$Dy = me^{mz} \text{ এবং } D^2 y = m^2 e^{mz}$$

$$\therefore (4) \Rightarrow (m^2 - 4m + 5)e^{mz} = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{সহায়ক সমীকরণ [A. E. is] } m^2 - 4m + 5 = 0 \text{ যেহেতু [since] } e^{mz} \neq 0$$

$$\therefore m = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 20}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{4i^2}}{2} = \frac{4 \pm 2i}{2} = 2 \pm i$$

$$\therefore y_c = e^{2z} [c_1 \cos z + c_2 \sin z]$$

$$\text{বা } y_c = x^2 [c_1 \cos(\ln x) + c_2 \sin(\ln x)]$$

(3) নং হইতে পাই [From (3) we get]

$$\begin{aligned} y_p &= \frac{1}{D^2 - 4D + 5} e^{2z} \sin z \\ &= e^{2z} \frac{1}{(D + 2)^2 - 4(D + 2) + 5} \sin z \\ &= e^{2z} \frac{1}{D^2 + 4D + 4 - 4D - 8 + 5} \sin z \\ &= e^{2z} \frac{1}{D^2 + 1} \sin z = e^{2z} \cdot z \frac{1}{2D} \sin z = \frac{ze^{2z}}{2} \int \sin z \, dz \\ &= -\frac{ze^{2z} \cos z}{2} = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x \cdot \cos(\ln x) \end{aligned}$$

∴ সাধারণ সমাধান [General solution is]

$$y = y_c + y_p$$

$$\text{বা } y = x^2 [c_1 \cos(\ln x) + c_2 \sin(\ln x)] - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x \cdot \cos(\ln x).$$

$$(v). (1+x)^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + (1+x) \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 4 \cos \ln(1+x) \dots (1)$$

$$\text{ধরি } 1+x = e^z \text{ তবে } z = \ln(1+x), \therefore \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+x} \dots (2)$$

$$\text{এখন } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz} \frac{dz}{dx}, \text{ বা } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1}{1+x} \cdot \frac{dy}{dz}; (2) \text{ নং দ্বারা।}$$

$$\text{বা } (1+x) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dz}, \text{ বা } (1+x) \frac{dy}{dx} = Dy, \text{ যখন } D = \frac{d}{dz}.$$

$$\text{অনুরূপভাবে } (1+x)^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = D(D-1)y$$

$$\therefore (1) \Rightarrow D(D-1)y + Dy + y = 4 \cos z$$

$$\text{বা } (D^2 - D + D + 1)y = 4 \cos z$$

$$\text{বা } (D^2 + 1)y = 4 \cos z \dots (3)$$

$$\text{মনেকরি, } (D^2 + 1)y = 0 \dots (4) \text{ এর সম্ভাব্য সমাধান } y = e^{mz}$$

$$\text{তবে } (4) \Rightarrow (m^2 + 1) e^{mz} = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{সহঃ সমীকরণ } m^2 + 1 = 0 \text{ যেহেতু } e^{mz} \neq 0$$

$$\text{বা } m^2 = -1, \text{ বা } m^2 = i^2 \Rightarrow m = \pm i$$

$$\therefore y_c = c_1 \cos z + c_2 \sin z,$$

$$= c_1 \cos\{\ln(1+x)\} + c_2 \sin\{\ln(1+x)\}$$

$$(3) \text{ নং হইতে পাই, } y_p = \frac{1}{D^2 + 1} 4 \cos z$$

$$= z \frac{1}{2D} 4 \cos z = 2z \frac{1}{D} \cos z = 2z \int \cos z \, dz = 2z \sin z$$

$$= 2 \ln(1+x) \sin\{\ln(1+x)\}$$

$$\therefore \text{সাঃ সমাধান } y = y_c + y_p.$$