

$$V) \frac{dy}{dx} = x+y \quad y(0)=0 \quad h=0.2 \text{ & find } y(0.2), y(0.4), y(0.6)$$

### Q: Taylor's Series

we consider the differential equation

$$y' = f(x, y) \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

with initial condition  $y(x_0) = y_0$ .

- If  $f(x)$  is exact sol<sup>n</sup> of  $y'$  or eq<sup>n</sup> (1) then Taylor's series for  $y(x)$  around  $x=x_0$  is given by

$$\begin{aligned} y(x) = y_0 + (x-x_0)y'_0 + \frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2!} y''_0 + \frac{(x-x_0)^3}{3!} y'''_0 \\ + \frac{(x-x_0)^4}{4!} y^{(4)}_0 \end{aligned}$$

if the values of  $y'_0, y''_0, \dots$  are known. Then we get the exact sol<sup>n</sup> of given ordinary equation.

- ### Q:
- From Taylor series for  $y(x)$ , find  $y(0.1)$  correct upto four decimal places if  $y(x)$  satisfies

$$y' = x - y^2 \quad \text{and} \quad y(0) = 1$$

sol<sup>n</sup> given

$$y' = x - y^2$$

$$y(x_0) = y_0 \text{ i.e. } x_0 = 0 \quad y_0 = 1$$

$$\therefore y'_0 = x_0 - y_0^2 = 0 - (1)^2 = -1$$

$$y''_0 = 1 - 2y'_0 = 1 - 2(1)(-1) = 1 + 2 = 3$$

$$y'''_0 = 0 - 2y'y''_0 - 2y'^2_0 = -2(1)(3) - 2(-1)^2 \\ = -6 - 2 = -8$$

$$y^{IV}_0 = -2y_0 y'''_0 - 2y'_0 y''_0 - 2y'^2_0 (2y'_0 y''_0)$$

$$= -2y_0 y'''_0 - 2y'_0 y''_0 - 4y'^2_0 y''_0$$

$$= -2y_0 y'''_0 - 6y'_0 y''_0$$

$$= -2(1)(-8) - 6(-1)(3)$$

$$= 16 - 18$$

$$= 34$$

$$y^V_0 = -2y_0 y^{IV}_0 - 2y'_0 y'''_0 - 6y'_0 y''_0 - 6y''^2_0$$

$$= -2y_0 y^{IV}_0 - 8y'_0 y'''_0 - 6y''^2_0$$

$$= -2(1)(34) - 8(-1)(-8) - 6(-3)^2$$

$$= -68 - 64 - 54$$

$$= \cancel{-454} \quad \text{or}$$

$$= -186$$

Using values Taylor series is given by

$$y(x) = y_0 + (x-x_0)y'_0 + \frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2!} y''_0 + \frac{(x-x_0)^3}{3!} y'''_0 + \dots$$

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$$x_0 = 0$$

$$y(x) = y_0 + xy'_0 + \frac{x^2}{2!}y''_0 + \frac{x^3}{3!}y'''_0 + \frac{x^4}{4!}y^{IV}_0 + \frac{x^5}{5!}y^{V}_0.$$

putting all values.

$$y(0.1) = 1 + (0.1)(-1) + \frac{(0.1)^2}{2}(3) + \frac{(0.1)^3}{3 \times 2 \times 1}(-8) + \frac{(0.1)^4}{4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1}(34) + \frac{(0.1)^5}{5 \times 3 \times 2 \times 4 \times 1}(-180)$$

$$y(0.1) = 0.9138$$

Q: Given the differential equation.

$$y'' - xy' - y = 0$$

with the conditions  $y(0) = 1$  and  $y'(0) = 0$  use the Taylor's method to determine the value of  $y(0.1)$