

## H.W. 11 Solution

Q1)

$$y'' + y = \tan x$$

$$y'' + y = 0(m^2 + 1 = 0, m = \pm i) \implies y_c = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$$

Let  $y_p = A \cos x + B \sin x$  such that

$$A' \cos x + B' \sin x = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{DE} A'(-\sin x) + B'(\cos x) = \tan x$$

$$\implies A' = -\frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos x} = \cos x - \sec x$$

$$\implies A = \sin x - \ln|\sec x + \tan x|$$

$$\text{Also } B' = \sin x \implies B = -\cos x$$

$$\implies y_p = \{\sin x - \ln|\sec x + \tan x|\} \cos x + (-\cos x) \sin x$$

$$= -\cos x \ln|\sec x + \tan x|$$

$$\implies \text{G. S. } y = y_c + y_p = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x - \cos x \ln|\sec x + \tan x|$$

Q2)

$$(x^2 + 1)y'' - 2xy' + 2y = 6(x^2 + 1)^2$$

$$y_1 = x$$

$$y_2 = x^2 - 1$$

Let  $y_p = Ax + B(x^2 - 1)$  such that

$$A'x + B'(x^2 - 1) = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{DE} A' \cdot 1 + B'(2x) = 6(x^2 + 1)$$

$$\text{Also } B'(x^2 + 1) = 6x(x^2 + 1)$$

$$\implies B' = 6x \implies B = 3x^2$$

$$\implies A' = -6(x^2 - 1) \implies A = 6x - 2x^3$$

$$\implies y_p = (6x - 2x^3)x + 3x^2(x^2 - 1) = 3x^2 + x^4$$

$$\implies \text{G. S. } y = y_c + y_p = C_1x + C_2(x^2 - 1) + (3x^2 + x^4)$$

Q3)

$$y'' + y = \tan x \sec x$$

$$y'' + y = 0 (m^2 + 1 = 0, m = \pm i) \implies y_c = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$$

Let  $y_p = A \cos x + B \sin x$  such that

$$A' \cos x + B' \sin x = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{DE} A'(-\sin x) + B'(\cos x) = \tan x \sec x$$

$$\implies B' = \tan x$$

$$\implies B = -\ln|\cos x|$$

$$\implies A' = -\tan^2 x = 1 - \sec^2 x$$

$$\implies A = x - \tan x$$

$$\implies y_p = (x - \tan x) \cos x - (\ln|\cos x|) \sin x$$

$$= x \cos x - \sin x - \sin x \ln|\cos x|$$

$$\implies \text{G. S. } y = y_c + y_p = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + x \cos x - \sin x \ln|\cos x| - \sin x$$

Q4)

$$y'' + 6y' + 9y = \frac{e^{-3x}}{x^3}$$

$$y'' + 6y' + 9y = 0$$

$$m^2 + 6m + 9 = 0$$

$$(m + 3)^2 = 0$$

$$m = -3, -3$$

$$y_c = C_1 e^{-3x} + C_2 x e^{-3x}$$

Let  $y_p = A e^{-3x} + B(x e^{-3x})$  such that

$$A'e^{-3x} + B'(xe^{-3x}) = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{DE} A'(-3e^{-3x}) + B'(e^{-3x} - 3xe^{-3x}) = \frac{e^{-3x}}{x^3}$$

$$\text{Also } B'e^{-3x} = \frac{e^{-3x}}{x^3}$$

$$\implies B' = x^{-3} \implies B = \frac{x^{-2}}{-2}$$

$$\implies A' = -x^{-2} \implies A = x^{-1}$$

$$\implies y_p = x^{-1}e^{-3x} + \frac{x^{-2}}{-2}xe^{-3x} = \frac{1}{2}x^{-1}e^{-3x}$$

$$\implies \text{G. S. } y = y_c + y_p = C_1e^{-3x} + C_2xe^{-3x} + \frac{1}{2}x^{-1}e^{-3x}$$

Q5)

$$y'' - 2y' + y = xe^x \ln x; \quad x > 0$$

$$y'' - 2y' + y = 0$$

$$m^2 - 2m + 1 = 0$$

$$(m - 1)^2 = 0$$

$$m = 1, 1$$

$$y_c = C_1e^x + C_2xe^x$$

Let  $y_p = Ae^x + B(xe^x)$  such that

$$A'e^x + B'(xe^x) = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{DE} A'(e^x) + B'(xe^x + e^x) = xe^x \ln x$$

$$\implies B'e^x = xe^x \ln x$$

$$\implies B' = x \ln x$$

$$\implies B = \int x \ln x dx$$

$$= \int \ln x \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)' dx$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} \\
\implies A' &= -x^2 \ln x \\
\implies A &= - \int (\ln x) \left(\frac{x^3}{3}\right)' dx \\
&= -\left(\frac{x^3}{3}\right) \ln x + \int \frac{x^3}{3} \frac{1}{x} dx \\
&= -\frac{x^3}{3} \ln x + \frac{x^3}{9} \\
\implies y_p &= \left\{-\frac{x^3}{3} \ln x + \frac{x^3}{9}\right\} e^x + \left\{\frac{x^2}{2} \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4}\right\} x e^x \\
&= \left\{\frac{1}{6} x^3 \ln x - \frac{5}{36} x^3\right\} e^x \\
\implies \text{G. S. } y &= y_c + y_p = C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x + \left\{\frac{1}{6} x^3 \ln x - \frac{5}{36} x^3\right\} e^x
\end{aligned}$$

Q6)

$$x^2 y'' - 6xy' + 10y = 3x^4 + 6x^3$$

$$y_1 = x^2$$

$$y_2 = x^5$$

Let  $y_p = Ax^2 + Bx^5$  such that

$$A'x^2 + B'x^5 = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{DE} A'(2x) + B'(5x^4) = 3x^2 + 6x$$

$$\implies (-B'x^3)(2x) + B'(5x^4) = 3x^2 + 6x$$

$$\implies 3x^4 B' = 3x^2 + 6x$$

$$\implies B' = \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$\implies B = \frac{x^{-1}}{-1} + 2 \frac{x^{-2}}{-2}$$

$$A' = -(x+2) \implies A = -\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x$$

$$\implies y_p = \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} - 2x\right)x^2 + \left(\frac{x^{-1}}{-1} - 2x^{-2}\right)x^5$$

$$= -\frac{x^4}{2} - 2x^3 - x^4 - x^3$$

$$= -\frac{3}{2}x^4 - 3x^3$$

$$\implies \text{G. S. } y = y_c + y_p = C_1x^2 + C_2x^5 - \frac{3}{2}x^4 - 3x^3$$

Q7)

$$y'' + y = \tan^3 x$$

$$y'' + y = 0 (m^2 + 1 = 0, m = \pm i) \implies y_c = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$$

Let  $y_p = A \cos x + B \sin x$  such that

$$A' \cos x + B' \sin x = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{DE} A'(-\sin x) + B'(\cos x) = \tan^3 x$$

$$\implies B' = \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^2 x}$$

$$\implies B = \int \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \sin x dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} (\sin x dx)$$

$$\xrightarrow{v = \cos x} = \int \frac{1 - v^2}{v^2} (-dv)$$

$$= \int (1 - v^{-2}) dv$$

$$= v + \frac{1}{v} = \cos x + \frac{1}{\cos x}$$

$$\implies A' = -\frac{\sin^4 x}{\cos^3 x}$$

$$\implies A = \int -\frac{\sin^4 x}{\cos^3 x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \sin^3 x \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}\right)' dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} 3 \sin^2 x \cos x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{3}{2} \int [\sec x - \cos x] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos^2 x} - \frac{3}{2} \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + \frac{3}{2} \sin x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies y_p &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos x} - \frac{3}{2} \cos x \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + \frac{3}{2} \cos x \sin x + \cos x \sin x + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \\ \implies \text{G. S. } y = y_c + y_p &= C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\cos x} - \frac{3}{2} \cos x \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + \frac{5}{2} \cos x \sin x + \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} \end{aligned}$$

Q8)

$$y'' + y = \sec x$$

$$y'' + y = 0 (m^2 + 1 = 0, m = \pm i) \implies y_c = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$$

Let  $y_p = A \cos x + B \sin x$  such that

$$A' \cos x + B' \sin x = 0$$

$$\xrightarrow{DE} A'(-\sin x) + B'(\cos x) = \sec x$$

$$\implies B' = 1 \implies B = x$$

$$\implies A' = -\frac{\sin x}{\cos x}$$

$$\implies A = \ln |\cos x|$$

$$\implies y_p = \cos x \ln |\cos x| + x \sin x$$

$$\implies \text{G. S. } y = y_c + y_p = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \cos x \ln |\cos x| + x \sin x$$