

{ اعداد :- عمر بنوابة
• رياضيات منه اولى
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لسنوات - ديف 1

” فير لست “



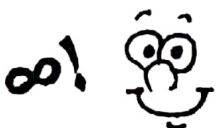
Note :- هذا العمل هو مجهود ما قبلي من اصدقاء المجهود المبارك ..

ما قمت به هو تصحيح اخطاء تلاته في ملف واحد فقط

ليسهل على الطالب البحث عن سنوات المادته .. ♥

دعوة - لوالدي - ووالدي

بالشفاد... وشكراً... ♥



١٢ (مسائل ، دكتوراة ، كتاب ، خطاب)

اصله - عنق

(اللهم لا سهل الا ما جعلته سهلا وانت تجعل الحزن اذا شئت سهلا)

∞!

Q₁: if $\frac{dy}{dt} = \sin(t) \cdot y^2 \cdot e^{\cos(t)}$, $y(0) = 4e^{-1}$ find $y(\frac{\pi}{2})$?

Sol. $\int \frac{dy}{y^2} = \int \sin t \cdot e^{\cos(t)} \cdot dt \dots (*)$

$\frac{-1}{y} = -e^{\cos t} + K$

but $y(0) = \frac{1}{4e} \Rightarrow -4e = -e + K \Rightarrow \boxed{K = -3e}$

so $y(\frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow \frac{-1}{y} = -e^0 - 3e$

$\frac{1}{y} = 1 + 3e \Rightarrow \boxed{y = \frac{1}{1+3e}}$ #

$u = \cos t \rightarrow \frac{du}{- \sin t} = dt$
 $\int -e^u \cdot du$
 $= -e^u$
 $= -e^{\cos t}$

Omar-Alkharaji...

Q₂: the equation $y' + P(x)y = \sin^2(x)$, $M(x) = \sin x$ find $P(x)$??

Sol. $\sin x = e^{\int P(x) \cdot dx}$ (تأنيده عن الطرفين) $\Rightarrow \ln(\sin x) = \int P(x) dx$

نشتق الآن $\Rightarrow \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} = P(x) \Rightarrow \boxed{P(x) = \cot(x)}$

Q₃: $X M(x,y) - Y N(x,y) = 0$ on the following is a sol. of $M(x,y) \cdot dx + N(x,y) \cdot dy = 0$?

Sol. $\frac{X}{Y} M(x,y) = N(x,y) \Rightarrow$ $\frac{X}{Y} M(x,y) \cdot dx + \frac{X}{Y} M(x,y) \cdot dy = 0$

$\boxed{\div M(x,y)}$ $1 \cdot dx + \frac{X}{Y} \cdot dy = 0 \Rightarrow -1 \cdot dx = \frac{X}{Y} \cdot dy$

$\int \frac{-1}{x} \cdot dx = \int \frac{1}{y} \cdot dy \Rightarrow \ln|x| = \ln|y|$ $\boxed{\text{انزع}}$
 $y = x^{-1} \cdot C \Rightarrow y = \frac{C}{x}$; $\boxed{C = e^c}$ #

□

Q4:- If $\frac{N(x,y) - M(x,y)}{M(x,y)} = y^2 \dots (*)$

then $\frac{M(x,y)}{x} \cdot dx - \frac{N(x,y)}{y} \cdot dy = 0 \dots (**)$

find the D.E ?

Sol. $(*) \Rightarrow y^2(M(x,y)) = N(x,y) - M(x,y) \Rightarrow \boxed{M(x,y)(y^2+1) = N(x,y)} \quad (1)$

$(**) \Rightarrow \frac{M(x,y)}{x} \cdot dx - \frac{N(x,y)}{y} \cdot dy = 0$

from (1) $\Rightarrow \frac{M(x,y)}{x} \cdot dx - \frac{M(x,y)(y^2+1)}{y} \cdot dy = 0$ ÷ M(x,y)
كل مصداق

$\frac{1}{x} \cdot dx - \frac{y^2+1}{y} \cdot dy = 0 \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx = \int \frac{y^2+1}{y} \cdot dy$

$\ln|x| + C = \frac{y^2}{2} + \ln|y| \dots \#$

Q5:- find the equation :- (solve) :- $2(1+x+xy^2)y' - y = 3y^3$

سؤال Q36 حلول م 16

Q6:- solve $(3y^2 + 2xy) \cdot dy - (2x - y^2) \cdot dx = 0$; $y(0) = 1$ find $y(0)$?

Sol. $(y^2 - 2x) \cdot dx + (3y^2 + 2xy) \cdot dy = 0$

$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 2y$

$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 2y$

is exact

#omar-Alkhwaj

$\int M(x,y) = \int y^2 - 2x \cdot dx$

$f(x,y) = yx - x^2 + g(y)$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = N(x,y) = yx - x^2 + g(y)$

↓ ننتج به
y دى

$3y^2 + 2xy = 2yx + g'(y)$

$3y^2 = g'(y)$
 $\int g'(y) = y^3$

$C = y^2x - x^2 + y^3$

but $y(0) = 1 \rightarrow C = 1$

$\boxed{y(0) = 1} \#$



Q7: Solve the I.V.P $y^2 y' + \cos x \cdot y^3 = \cos x \Rightarrow y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 2$

Sol: ($\div y^2$) $\Rightarrow y' + \cos x \cdot y = \frac{\cos x}{y^2}$

$y' + \cos x \cdot y = \cos x \cdot y^{-2}$ \rightarrow Bernoulli

$v = y^{-2} = y^3 \Rightarrow v' = 3y^2 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$

$3y^2 (y' + \cos x \cdot y = \cos x \cdot y^{-2}) \Rightarrow v' + 3\cos x \cdot v = 3\cos x$

$M(x) = e^{\int 3\cos x \cdot dx} = e^{3\sin x}$ Linear ivv

$V = \frac{1}{e^{3\sin x}} \cdot \left[c + \int e^{3\sin x} \cdot 3\cos x \cdot dx \right]$

$V = \frac{1}{e^{3\sin x}} \cdot \left[c + e^{3\sin x} \right]$

but $y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 2 \Rightarrow y^3 = e^{-3\sin x} \cdot [c + e^{3\sin x}]$

$8 = \frac{1}{e^3} \cdot [c + e^3]$

$u = 3\sin x$
 $\frac{du}{dx} \cdot dx = 3\cos x$
 $\int e^u \cdot du = e^u = e^{3\sin x}$

$\frac{1}{e^3} c = 8 - 1 \Rightarrow c = 7e^3$ #

Omar AlKhawaja

Q8: Solve $y dx + x dy + y^2(x dy - y dx) = 0$?

Sol: $y dx + x dy + y^2 x dy - y^3 dx = 0$

$(x + y^2 x) dy + (y - y^3) dx = 0$

$y' = \frac{y^3 - y}{x + xy^2} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{y^3 - y}{x(1+y^2)}$

$\int \frac{1+y^2}{y^3-y} dy = \int \frac{dx}{x}$



السكره بجز الينوال حد لكانال

$\int \frac{1+y^2}{y^3-y} \cdot dy \Rightarrow u = 1+y^2$
 $\frac{du}{2y} = dy$

$\int \frac{u}{2y^2(u-2)} \cdot du = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{u}{(u-1)(u-2)} \cdot du$

$u = A(u-2) + B(u-1)$ partial fraction

$u=2 \Rightarrow B=2$
 $u=1 \Rightarrow A=-1$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{-1}{u-1} + \frac{2}{u-2} \cdot du$

$= \frac{1}{2} \ln|y^2| + \ln|y^2-1|$

Equation: $\frac{1}{2} \ln|y^2| + \ln|y^2-1| = \ln|x| + c$

Q₉: $y' = x^3(y^2 + x^2 - 2xy) + \frac{2}{x}$; substitution is

$u = y - x$, solve it?

Sol. $y' = x^3(y-x)^2 + \frac{y}{x}$

$u = y - x \Rightarrow y' = u' + 1$

$u' + 1 = x^3(u)^2 + \frac{y}{x} \rightarrow \begin{cases} y = u + x \\ \frac{y}{x} = \frac{u}{x} + 1 \end{cases}$

$u' + 1 = x^3(u)^2 + \frac{u}{x} + 1$

$u' - \frac{1}{x}u = x^3 u^2$
Bernoulli's in u

$v = y^{-2} = u^{-2} \Rightarrow v' = -2u^{-3} \cdot u'$

$-u^{-2}(u' - \frac{1}{x}u) = -u^{-2}x^3 u^2$

$v' + \frac{1}{x}v = -x^3$ Linear in v

نحل ونرفع قوة المقوم

Just ... ☺

$\frac{1}{y-x} = \frac{1}{x} [C - \frac{x^5}{5}] \Rightarrow$ final answer

Q₁₀: the general sol. D.E.: $xy' = y(\ln x + \ln y)$

Sol. $xy' = y \ln(xy)$

$v = xy \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y' = \frac{v' - y}{x} \\ y = \frac{v}{x} \end{cases}$

$v' = y(\ln v + 1)$

$v' = \frac{v}{x}(\ln v + 1)$

$\int \frac{dv}{v(\ln v + 1)} = \int \frac{dx}{x}$

$\ln(\ln v + 1) = \ln|x| + C$ #

Q₁₁: find the general sol. of the D.E.:

#Omar-Alkhaurya...

$(5y^2 - xy + y^3 \sin y)y' + xy^3 = -y^2$



Sol. $\therefore (5y^2 - xy + y^3 \sin y) dy + (xy^3 + y^2) dx = 0$

$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 3xy^2 + 2y$, $\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = -y$ non exact

$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{-y - 3xy^2 - 2y}{xy^3 + y^2} = \frac{-3(y + x^2y)}{y(xy^2 + y)} = \left[\frac{-3}{y} \right] \Rightarrow e^{\int \frac{-3}{y} dy} = \left[\frac{-3}{y} \right]$

$\left[\frac{-3}{y} \right] \Rightarrow \left(\frac{5}{y} - \frac{x}{y^2} + \sin y \right) dy + \left(x + \frac{1}{y} \right) dx = 0$

$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{-1}{y^2}$, $\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \frac{-1}{y^2}$ is exact ...

بل هي exact

Q₁₂: Solve: $(1+x^2)dy - x(3+3x^2-y)dx = 0$

Sol.: $y \left(\frac{1+x^2}{x} \right) = 3+3x^2-y \Rightarrow y' \left(\frac{1+x^2}{x} \right) = 3(1+x^2)-y$

$(\div 1+x^2) \Rightarrow \frac{y'}{x} = 3 - \frac{y}{1+x^2} \Rightarrow \frac{y'}{x} + \frac{y}{1+x^2} = 3 \xrightarrow{(*x)} y' + \frac{x}{1+x^2} \cdot y = 3x$

$M(x) = e^{\int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2)} = \sqrt{1+x^2}$ Linear in y

$y = (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[c + \int \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot 3x \cdot dx \right]$

$y = (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[c + u^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]$

$y = (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left[c + (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \neq$

$\begin{cases} u = 1+x^2 \\ \frac{du}{2x} = dx \\ \int u^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot du \\ = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ = \sqrt{u^{\frac{3}{2}}} \end{cases}$

Q₁₃: solve: $Xdy = (X^4y^2 - 2X^5y + X^6) \cdot dx + y dx$

use a substitution $u = y-x$?

#omar
-AlKhawaja..

Sol.

$Xy' = (X^4y^2 - 2X^5y + X^6 + y)$

$y' = (X^3y^2 - 2X^4y + X^5 + \frac{y}{X})$

$u = y-x \Rightarrow u' + 1 = y'$

$u' + 1 = X^3(u+x)^2 - 2X^4(u+x) + X^5 + \frac{u+x}{X}$

$u' + 1 = X^3(u^2 + 2Xu + X^2) - 2X^4u - 2X^5 + X^5 + \frac{u}{X} + 1$

$u' = u^2X^3 + 2Xu + X^5 - 2X^4u - 2X^5 + X^5 + \frac{u}{X}$

$u' = u^2X^3 + \frac{u}{X}$

$u' - \frac{u}{X} = X^3u^2$ Bernoulli

$V = u^{-2} = u^{-1}$

$V' = -u^{-2} \cdot u'$

$-u^{-2}(u' - \frac{u}{X}) = -X^3u^2$

$V' + \frac{V}{X} = -X^3$ linear in V

$M(x) = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = X$

$V = \frac{1}{X} \left[c + \int -X^4 \cdot dx \right]$

$V = \frac{1}{X} \left[c - \frac{X^5}{5} \right]$ نزع القوية

$\frac{1}{y-x} = \frac{1}{X} \left[c - \frac{X^5}{5} \right] \neq$

$$Q_{14}: \text{solve: } (\sin(xy) + xy \cos(xy)) dx + (1 + x^2 \cos(xy)) dy = 0$$

$$\text{Sol. :- } \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \underline{X \cos(xy)} + \underline{-x^2 \sin(xy)} + \underline{X \cos(xy)}$$

$$= 2X \cos(xy) - x^2 \sin(xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 2X \cos(xy) + \underline{x^2 \sin(xy) \cdot y} \quad \leftarrow \text{exact}$$

$$\int M(x,y) = \int (1 + x^2 \cos(xy)) dy$$

$$F(x,y) = y + \frac{x^2 \sin(xy)}{x} + g(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = M(x,y) = y + x \sin(xy) + g(x)$$

$$\sin(xy) + xy \cos(xy) = \cancel{yx \cos(xy)} + \cancel{\sin(xy)} + g'(x)$$

$$g'(x) = 0$$

$$g(x) = 0$$

$$\text{So } \underline{C = y + X \sin(xy)}$$

(^ ^)

Q₁₅: If $M(x,y) = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}$ is an I.F of the D.E :-

$y \cdot dx - (y^2 + x^2 + x) dy = 0$ → find the general solution?

sol.

$$\left(\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} \right) \rightarrow \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} dx + \left(-1 + \frac{x}{y^2+x^2} \right) dy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2+y^2 - y(2y)}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = - \left(\frac{y^2+x^2 - x(2x)}{(y^2+x^2)^2} \right) = \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

is exact

$$\int M(x,y) = \int \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} dx$$

$$-1 - \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{-x}{\frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}} + g'(y)$$

$$-1 - \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{-x}{x^2+y^2} + g'(y)$$

$$g'(y) = -1 \Rightarrow g(y) = -y$$

$$\underline{C = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + y} \quad \#$$

$$F(x,y) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + g(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = M(x,y) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + g(y)$$

$$-1 - \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{-x}{\frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}} + g'(y)$$

$$u = \frac{x}{y}$$

$$y du = dx$$

$$\int \frac{du}{u^2+1}$$

$$= \tan^{-1}(u)$$

Q16: solve: $(xy) dy - (x^2 + x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) \cdot dx = 0$

Sol: homogenous (انس قبل الحدود متساوية)

$(\div x^2) \Rightarrow \frac{y}{x} dy = (1 + \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{y^2} + \frac{y^2}{y^2}}) \cdot dx \Rightarrow \frac{y}{x} dy = 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot dx$

let $u = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y' = u' \cdot x + u \Rightarrow u(u' \cdot x + u) = 1 + \sqrt{1 + u^2}$

$u' \cdot x + u = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + u^2}}{u} \Rightarrow u' = \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + u^2}}{u} - u$

$= \int \frac{u}{1 - u^2 + \sqrt{1 + u^2}} \cdot du = \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx \rightarrow$ separable

... \Rightarrow $\boxed{1 + u^2 = v}$ بفرض

Omar-Alkhowaja

Q17: An integrating factor: $(3x^2 + y) dx + (x^2 y - x) dy = 0$ is ?

Sol: non-exact ... $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = 1$, $\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = 2xy - 1$

$\textcircled{*} \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N} = \frac{1 - 2xy + 1}{x(xy - 1)} = \frac{2(1 - xy)}{x(xy - 1)} = \frac{-2}{x}$

$M(x) = \text{integrating factor} = e^{\int \frac{-2}{x} \cdot dx} = e^{-2 \ln x} = \frac{-2}{x} \#$

Q18: The most general function $N(x, y)$ that makes the following D.E exact is given by ? $N(x, y) dy + (\sin x \cos y - xy - e^{xy}) dx = 0$

Sol: exact so $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = -\sin x \sin y - x - x e^{xy}$

$= \int -\sin x \sin y - x - x e^{xy} \cdot dx = N(x, y)$

$= \cos x \sin y - \frac{x^2}{2} - \left(\frac{x e^{xy}}{y} - \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{e^{xy}}{y} \right) + g(y)$

$= \cos x \sin y - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{xy}{y^2} + g(y)$
#

Q19: The general solution for the following exact D.E :-

$$(\sinh(x+y) + y^2 e^x) \cdot dx + (\cosh(x+y) + 2ye^x + 1) \cdot dy = 0, \text{ is?}$$

Sol exact so :: $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \cosh(x+y) + 2ye^x$
 $\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \sinh(x+y) + 2ye^x$ } $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$

$$\Rightarrow \int M(x,y) = \int (\sinh(x+y) + y^2 e^x) \cdot dx$$

$$f(x,y) = \cosh(x+y) + y^2 e^x + g(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = N(x,y) = \sinh(x+y) + 2ye^x + g'(y)$$

$$\cancel{\sinh(x+y)} + \cancel{2ye^x} + 1 = \cancel{\sinh(x+y)} + \cancel{2e^x y} + g'(y)$$

$$g'(y) = 1 \rightarrow \underline{g(y) = y}$$

$$C = \underline{\cosh(x+y) + y^2 e^x + y} \quad \#$$

#Omar-AlkhaWaja..

Q20: The relation $x^2 - \cos(x+y) = 3$ defines an implicit sol.

of one of the following D.E, this D.E. is :-

a) $y' = 2 \sec(x+y) - 1$

b) $y' = 2x \sin(x+y) - 1$

c) $y' = 2x \sec(x+y) - 1$

d) $y' = -2x \csc(x+y) - 1$

Sol: $x^2 - \cos(x+y) = 3 \rightarrow$ نشتب فقط (هو انه بطلول المعادله معينه)

$$2x + \sin(x+y) \cdot (1+y') = 0 \Rightarrow (1+y') \sin(x+y) = -2x$$

$$1+y' = \frac{-2x}{\sin(x+y)} \Rightarrow \underline{y' = -2x \csc(x+y) - 1}$$

#

Q₂₁: Find the general solution to the D.E

$$(x+2y+1)dx + (3x+6y+2)dy = 0$$

Sol. $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-(x+2y+1)}{3(x+2y)+2} = G(x+2y)$

$$u = x+2y \Rightarrow u' = 1+2y' \Rightarrow \left[y' = \frac{u'-1}{2} \right]$$

$$\frac{u'-1}{2} = \frac{-(u+1)}{3u+2} \Rightarrow \frac{u'-1}{2} = \frac{-2u-2}{3u+2}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{-2u-2}{3u+2} + 1 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{-2u-2+3u+2}{3u+2}$$

$$\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{u}{3u+2} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{3u}{u} + \frac{u}{2} \cdot du = \right) 1 \cdot dx$$

$$3u + \frac{u^2}{4} = x + C \Rightarrow \boxed{3x+6y + \frac{(x+2y)^2}{4} = x+C}$$

لدينا بعض مسائل في حال كان السؤال من دارة نكتب بالأسفل
لا يزال الـ شكل انه يحول ...

Q₂₂: Solve the I.V.P $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{x^2 y} + \frac{1}{x} y$, $y(0) = 1$, $x > 0$?

Sol. $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x} y = x y^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow$ Bernoulli

$$u = y^{1-\frac{1}{2}} = y^{\frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow \frac{2u}{u} \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx}$$

$$u' = \frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dy}{dx} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} y^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\frac{du}{dx} - \frac{1}{x} y = x y^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)$$

$$u' - \frac{1}{2x} u = \frac{x}{2} \Rightarrow \text{linear} \Rightarrow \mu(x) = e^{\int \frac{-1}{2x} dx} = e^{-\frac{1}{2} \ln(2x)}$$

$$= 2x^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}} \Rightarrow u = \sqrt{2x} \cdot \left[C + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}} \cdot \frac{x}{2} dx \right] \dots$$

Q₂₃:- find the largest interval on which you are sure that the following initial value problem has a unique solution, justify :- $\sqrt{x-1} y' + (\cos x) y = \csc x$

; $y(2) = 3$?



Sol. :- $y' + \frac{\cos(x)}{\sqrt{x-1}} y = \frac{\csc x}{\sqrt{x-1}}$

* $\sqrt{x-1} = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{x=1}$ * $\cos x \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

* $\csc x = \frac{1}{\sin x} \Rightarrow \sin x = 0$
 $x = \pi, x = 0 \Rightarrow (0,1) (1,\pi) (\pi,2\pi)$
 $x = 2\pi$

Largest interval = $(1, \pi)$

Largest Interval

Q₂₄ :- Given that $y_1(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ and $y_2(x) = \frac{1}{2x}$ are two solutions of the diff. eq: - $2x^2 y'' + 3xy' - y = 0, x > 0$, find solution?

Sol. :-

second solution



هو الحل الثاني بالفرق
 في صيغة التفاضل من اوك

Q25: Consider the I.V.P : $y dx + (y^2 - x) dy = 0$, $y(2) = 1$

non-exact

- find the Integrating factor of the differential equation
- Solve the initial value problem
- is there another method to solve this D.E
(other than method you have used), Justify?

Sol.

$$(a) \textcircled{*} \frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N} = \frac{1 - -1}{(y^2 - x)} \propto$$

$$\textcircled{*} \frac{\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}}{M} = \frac{-1 - 1}{y} = \left[\frac{-2}{y} \right] \Rightarrow \int \frac{-2}{y} dy \Rightarrow M(y) = e^{\int \frac{-2}{y} dy}$$

$$\boxed{M(y) = \frac{1}{y^2}}$$

Omar AlKhawaj'a ...



$$(b) \frac{1}{y^2} [y \cdot dx + (y^2 - x) dy = 0] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{y} dx + \left(1 - \frac{x}{y^2}\right) dy = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{-1}{y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = \frac{-1}{y^2} \quad \underline{\text{exact}}$$

exact كامل كامل

(c)

Q25: using a suitable substitution transform the D.E
 $(\cos y) y' + x(\sin y) = 3$ into a linear equation?

Sol. في الجواب ابي ايد Linear equation
 ركن ما تبعل ...
 بس نبوعلو ال Linear ...

$$y' + x \tan y = \frac{3}{\cos y}$$

let $u = \sin y$
 $\frac{du}{dx} = \cos y y'$

$$\frac{u'}{\cos y} + \frac{x u}{\cos y} = \frac{3}{\cos y}$$

$(\times \cos y) \Rightarrow u' + x u = 3 \dots$ it is Linear #

Q27: consider the non-exact D.E $P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) \cdot dy = 0 \dots$
 if $\frac{P_y - Q_x}{P} = 3$, find an Integrating factor to \int ?

Sol. $\frac{P_y - Q_x}{P} = 3 \Rightarrow$ بصالح
مستند
لتحقق
 $\frac{Q_x - P_y}{P} = -3$
 $\int -3 \cdot dy$
 $M(y) = e^{-3y}$

$M(y) = e^{-3y}$ Just

Q28: If you know $(u = \frac{dy}{dx})$, find the value (A) in $(u = A \sqrt[3]{y})$,
 use I.V.P, $y(0) = 0$, $y(3) = 8 \dots$?

Sol. $u = \frac{dy}{dx} = A \sqrt[3]{y} \Rightarrow y' = A y^{\frac{1}{3}} \Rightarrow \int dy y^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \int A dx$

$\frac{3}{2} y^{\frac{2}{3}} = Ax + C$
 $y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0$
 $\frac{3}{2} y^{\frac{2}{3}} = Ax$
 $y(3) = 8 \Rightarrow A = 2$ #

#Amur-AlKhawaji

Q29: solve $e^{2x} \frac{dy}{dx} + 2e^{2x} y = x^2$

Sol. ~~$d(e^{2x} y) = x^2 dx$~~
 $e^{2x} dy + 2e^{2x} y dx = x^2 dx$
 $d(e^{2x} y) = x^2 dx \xrightarrow{\int}$ $e^{2x} y = \frac{x^3}{3} + C$ #

ممكن
 فسه
 حلوه



Q30 :- solve : $(1 + 2xy - x^2y^2) \cdot dx + x^2 \cdot dy = 0$

Q31 :- If $\frac{M(x,y) - N(x,y)}{N(x,y)} = x$, then the sol. to the I.D.E

$\frac{M(x,y)}{x} \cdot dx - \frac{N(x,y)}{y} \cdot dy = 0, x, y > 0$?

sol. $M(x,y) - N(x,y) - N(x,y) \cdot x = 0$

$M(x,y) - N(x,y)(1+x) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{M(x,y)}{N(x,y)} = 1+x$

$\boxed{\div N(x,y)} \Rightarrow \frac{M(x,y)}{N(x,y)} \cdot dx - \frac{1}{y} \cdot dy = 0$

but $\frac{M}{y} = 1+x \Rightarrow \int \frac{(1+x) \cdot dx}{x} = \int \frac{1}{y} \cdot dy$

$\ln|x| + x + C = \ln|y| \quad \#$

Omar - AlKhawaja ...

Q32 :- The values of m, n that make the D.E $2\sqrt{x} (x-2y)^m \cdot dx - (x^3 - 2n - 5) \cdot dy = 0$ homogeneous are ?

sol. :- homo \rightarrow يعني نؤسس لارتم كجوت متادية \checkmark

$2x^{\frac{1}{2}} (x-2y)^m \cdot dx = (x^3 - 2n - 5) \cdot dy$

$3 = \text{بصا 3}$
 $\frac{1}{2} + m = 3$

$\boxed{m = \frac{5}{2}}$

(13)

بجانبه جوت = صفر
 (عدد بروت متغيران)

$-2n - 5 = 0$
 $-2n = 5 \Rightarrow \boxed{n = -\frac{5}{2}}$

Q33: The solution of the D.E. $y' = \underbrace{x^2 + 2xy + y^2}_{(a+b)^2 \text{ كمال تامر}} - 1$

Sol. $y' = (x+y)^2 - 1$

$$\begin{array}{l} v = x+y \\ v' = 1+y' \\ \boxed{y' = v'-1} \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} v'-1 = v^2 - 1 \\ \int \frac{dv}{v^2} = \int dx \end{array} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} -\frac{1}{v} = x + C \\ \boxed{\frac{-1}{x+y} = x + C} \quad \# \end{array}$$

Q34: for what the value of (k) is $(x^2+y^2)^k$ an integrating factor for $-y dx + x dy = 0$?

Sol. يعني سوال بدو قسمة k وتبلك انو $(x^2+y^2)^k$ هو I.F

$\boxed{(x^2+y^2)^k} \Rightarrow - (x^2+y^2)^k y \cdot dx + x(x^2+y^2)^k \cdot dy = 0 \dots$ Exact

$$M_y = -k(x^2+y^2)^{k-1} \cdot 2y \cdot y - (x^2+y^2)^k \Rightarrow -2ky^2(x^2+y^2)^{k-1} - (x^2+y^2)^k$$

$$N_x = k(x^2+y^2)^{k-1} \cdot 2x \cdot x + (x^2+y^2)^k \Rightarrow 2kx^2(x^2+y^2)^{k-1} + (x^2+y^2)^k$$

$M_y = N_x$

$$-2ky^2(x^2+y^2)^{k-1} - (x^2+y^2)^k = 2kx^2(x^2+y^2)^{k-1} + (x^2+y^2)^k$$

$$\cancel{2(x^2+y^2)^k} + 2kx^2(x^2+y^2)^{k-1} + \cancel{2ky^2(x^2+y^2)^{k-1}} = 0 \quad \boxed{\div 2}$$

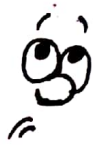
$$(x^2+y^2)^k \left(1 + \frac{kx^2+ky^2}{x^2+y^2} \right) = 0 \quad (\div (x^2+y^2)^k)$$

$$1 + k \frac{(x^2+y^2)}{(x^2+y^2)} = 0 \Rightarrow 1+k=0$$

$$\boxed{k = -1} \quad \#$$

سؤال مرتب
والله

Q₃₃: show that if y_1, y_2 are solution of the linear equation of order (n) , $L[y]=0$, then $c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2$ where $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$, is also of $L[y]=0$



سؤال دكتور امير ← من سنوات ← من سوال ملو على تعريف



Sol. ما سوالنا لاحظ انه y_1, y_2 طوك ثوبيه كج
لانهم حلول $\Rightarrow L[y_1] = L[y_2] = 0$ ثوبيه

$$L[y_1] = a_n(x)y_1^{(n)} + \dots + a_1(x)y_1' = 0$$

$$L[y_2] = a_n(x)y_2^{(n)} + \dots + a_1(x)y_2' = 0$$

من تعريف Linear Homo

$$L[y] = a_n(x)y^{(n)} + \dots + a_1(x)y'$$

so $L[c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2]$

$$= a_n(x)(c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2)^{(n)} + a_{n-1}(x)(c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2)^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_1(x)(c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2)'$$

(المتة توزع على الجمع واطرح ويضرب بنسبة الالخرج)

$$= a_n(x)(c_1 y_1^{(n)} + c_2 y_2^{(n)}) + a_{n-1}(x)(c_1 y_1^{(n-1)} + c_2 y_2^{(n-1)}) + \dots + a_1(x)(c_1 y_1' + c_2 y_2')$$

نجمع الحدود واطرح المعامل اى الخاز

$$= c_1 [a_n(x)y_1^{(n)} + a_{n-1}(x)y_1^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_1(x)y_1'] \oplus$$

$$c_2 [a_n(x)y_2^{(n)} + a_{n-1}(x)y_2^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_1(x)y_2']$$

نصب c_1 على y_1 c_2 أيضا

$$= c_1 [a_n(x)y_1^{(n)} + a_{n-1}(x)y_1^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_1(x)y_1'] \oplus c_2 [a_n(x)y_2^{(n)} + a_{n-1}(x)y_2^{(n-1)} + \dots + a_1(x)y_2']$$

$L[y_1]$ $L[y_2]$

$$= c_1 L[y_1] + c_2 L[y_2]$$

$$= c_1 \cdot 0 + c_2 \cdot 0$$

$$= 0 \neq$$

but $L[y_1], L[y_2] = 0$
لانهم حلول

Q₃₆ :- Find the general solution to the D.E :-

$$-2(1+x+xy^2)y' - y = y^3$$

Sol. :- $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^3 + y}{-2(1+x+xy^2)}$ \rightarrow لحي نغير على افطار نقلب

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{-2 - 2x(1+y^2)}{y(1+y^2)}$$
 \rightarrow نوزع

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{-2}{y(1+y^2)} - \frac{2x(1+y^2)}{y(1+y^2)} \Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{-2}{y(1+y^2)} - \frac{2x}{y}$$

$$x' + \frac{2}{y}x = \frac{-2}{y(1+y^2)}$$
 Linear in X

$$M(y) = e^{\int \frac{2}{y} dy} = e^{2 \ln y} = \underline{y^2}$$

$$X = y^2 \left[c + \int y^2 \cdot \frac{-2}{(1+y^2)y} dy \right] \dots \dots$$

نعمل بـ
 ص
 الكامل

Q₃₇ :- Find the largest interval for which

the I.V.P : $y' + \frac{y}{x \ln(e^x - 3)} = x$,

$y(\ln \frac{3}{2}) = 4$ has a unique ?

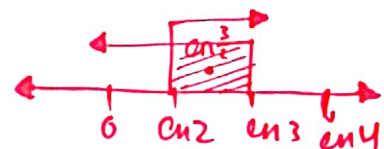
Sol. $x(\ln(e^x - 3)) = 0$

$$\begin{cases} x=0 \\ \ln(e^x - 3) = 0 \\ e^x - 3 = 1 \Rightarrow e^x = 4 \\ x = \ln 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \ln \neq 1 \rightarrow \begin{cases} e^x - 3 = 1 \Rightarrow x = \ln 4 \\ e^x - 3 = -1 \Rightarrow x = \ln 2 \end{cases} \\ \ln > 0 \rightarrow e^x - 3 > 0 \Rightarrow x > \ln 3 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$



$$y(\ln \frac{3}{2}) = 4$$



largest interval $(\ln 2, \ln \frac{3}{2})$

#Omar-AlKhawaja...

Q₃₈ ∴ Consider the D.E: $M(x,y) \cdot dx + N(x,y) \cdot dy = 0$

if $(My)^2 - (Nx)^2 = \cos(x) (My + Nx) N(x,y)$

and $\cos x > 0 \Rightarrow (My + Nx) \neq 0 \Rightarrow$ find the integrating factor of the D.E ?

Sol. ∴ $(My - Nx)(My + Nx) = \cos(x) (My + Nx) N(x,y)$

$$\frac{(My - Nx)(My + Nx)}{N(x,y)(My + Nx)} = \cos(x) \frac{(My + Nx) N(x,y)}{(My + Nx) N(x,y)}$$

$$\frac{My - Nx}{N(x,y)} = \cos(x)$$

$$M(x) = e^{\int \frac{My - Nx}{N} \cdot dx} = e^{\int \cos x \cdot dx} = \boxed{e^{\sin x}} \quad \text{this is I.F}$$

Q₃₉ ∴ The suitable substitution that transforms the D.E :-

$y e^{xy} \frac{dx}{dy} + x e^{xy} = 12y^2, \quad x, y > 0$, into a separable equation is :- ?

Sol. ∴ let $v = e^{xy} \Rightarrow \ln v = xy \Rightarrow x = \frac{\ln v}{y} \Rightarrow$ ~~$x = \frac{\ln v}{y}$~~

$$x' = \frac{y v' - \ln v}{y^2}$$

#0 man - Alkhanwayci

~~$y v \cdot x' + \frac{\ln v}{y} \cdot v = 12 \frac{(\ln v)^2}{x^2}$~~

$$y v \cdot x' + \frac{\ln v}{y} \cdot v = 12y^2 \Rightarrow y \cdot v \left(\frac{y v' - \ln v}{y^2} \right) + \frac{\ln v}{y} \cdot v = 12y^2$$

$$\frac{y v'}{y} - \frac{v \ln v}{y} + \frac{\ln v}{y} \cdot v = 12y^2$$

$$v' = 12y^2 \Rightarrow 1 \cdot dv = 12y^2 \cdot dy$$

seperable ... ∴

Q40:- $\frac{M(x,y) - N(x,y)}{N(x,y)} = X$, then the solution to

the D.E $\therefore \frac{M(x,y)}{x} \cdot dx - \frac{N(x,y)}{y} \cdot dy = 0$, $x, y > 0$ is?

sol. $\frac{M(x,y)}{x} \cdot dx = \frac{N(x,y)}{y} \cdot dy$

$\left(\frac{M(x,y)}{N(x,y)} = \frac{x \cdot dy}{y \cdot dx} \right) \dots \textcircled{*}$

من الصيغة
 $\frac{M(x,y)}{N(x,y)} - \frac{N(x,y)}{M(x,y)} = X$

$\frac{M(x,y)}{N(x,y)} = X + 1$

from $\textcircled{*}$ $X + 1 = \frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$

$\int 1 + \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx = \int \frac{1}{y} \cdot dy$

$X + \ln|x| + C = \ln|y| + \#$

Q41:- Classify each of the following equations as to :-
seperable, homo, exact, linear and Bernoulli?

1] $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{xy^2 + x - y^2 - 1}{yx^2 + 2y - 3x^2 - 6}$

sol.:- $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x(y^2+1) - (y^2+1)}{y(x^2+2) - 3(x^2+2)}$

$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(y^2+1)(x-1)}{(x^2+2)(y-3)}$

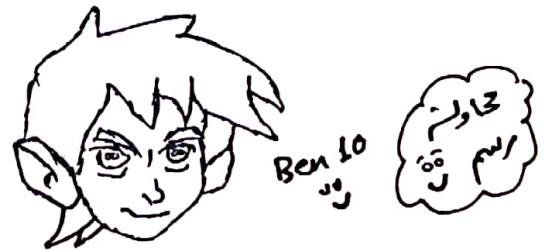
$\frac{(y-3)dy}{y^2+1} = \frac{(x-1)}{x^2+2} \cdot dx$

seperable

2] $y' = \frac{1}{x(x-y)}$

sol.:- ~~...~~

$x' = x(x-y) \Rightarrow x' = x^2 - xy \Rightarrow x' + yx = x^2$
Bernoulli



3] $y' - 5y = 4 + y^2$

sol. $y' = y^2 + 5y + 4$

$y' = (y+1)(y+4)$

$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dy}{(y+1)(y+4)} = \int 1 \cdot dx$

seperable

$$[4] \quad X' = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{y} + X \ln y\right)}{e^{-xy} - y \ln y}$$

Sol: ∴ مَسْئَلَةٌ مِنْ فَعْلِ طَلُوبٍ كَمَا نَحْنُ نَعْمُ ... إِذَا مَا مَبْرُورًا
عَلَامَتُهُ لِكُلِّ ...

$$[5] \quad (1+x^2) \cdot dy + (xy + x^3 + x) \cdot dx = 0$$

$$\text{Sol: } y' = -\frac{(xy + x(x^2+1))}{(1+x^2)} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{-xy}{x^2+1} - \frac{x(x^2+1)}{x^2+1}$$

$$y' + \frac{x}{x^2+1} y = -x \quad \text{Linear} \quad \#$$

Q42:- solve : $y' = \frac{2x + \cos y}{x \sin y + 2y + 1}$

Sol: ∴

$$(x \sin y + 2y + 1) dy + (-2x - \cos y) dx = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} M_y = \sin y \\ N_x = -\cos y \end{array} \right\} \text{exact}$$

$$\int M(x,y) = \int -2x - \cos y \cdot dx$$

$$f(x,y) = -x^2 - \cos y \cdot (x) + g(y)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = N(x,y) = -x^2 - \cos y \cdot x + g'(y)$$

$$x \sin y + 2y + 1 = -x^2 - \cos y \cdot x + g'(y)$$

$$2y + 1 = g'(y) \Rightarrow g(y) = y^2 + y$$

$$f(x,y) = C = -x^2 - \cos y \cdot x + y^2 + y \quad \#$$

Q43:- Find the Integrating factor of the differential equation

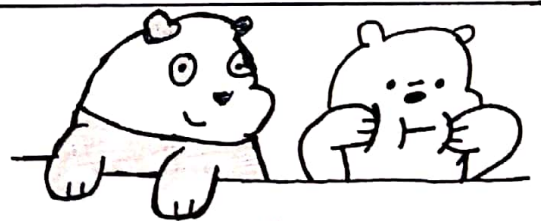
$$(y^3 + 2x^4 - 4y) dx + (x^4 + 2x) dy = 0$$

$$\text{Sol: } \left. \begin{array}{l} M_y = y^3 - 4 \\ N_x = 4x^3 + 2 \end{array} \right\} \text{non-exact}$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \frac{M_y - N_x}{N} = \frac{y^3 - 4 - 4x^3 - 2}{x^4 + 2x} = \frac{-3x^3 - 6}{x(x^3 + 2)} = \frac{-3(x^3 + 2)}{x(x^3 + 2)} = \frac{-3}{x}$$

$$M(x) = I.F = e^{\int \frac{-3}{x} \cdot dx} = x^{-3} = \frac{1}{x^3} \quad \#$$

[19]



#Omar AlKhawaja... 2020

Q44:- using a suitable substitution to transform the

D.E: $(2x-2)dy - (2x+y)dx = -y \cdot dy$ into a separable equ., the resulting equation is given by:

Sol. $(2x-2)dy + ydy - (2x+y)dx = 0$ $\left| \begin{array}{l} (u-2) \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} - u = 0 \\ (u-2)(u'-2) = u \\ u = 2x+y \\ u' = 2+y' \end{array} \right. \left. \begin{array}{l} y' = u' - 2 \\ (u-2)u' - 2u + 4 - u = 0 \\ \underline{(u-2)u' - 3u = -4} \end{array} \right.$

هذا التفاضل القوي!
المتعارف!

Q45:- let $y(x)$ the solution for the D.E $(y - x e^x) \cdot dx + (x+2) \cdot dy = 0$; $x > -2$, with $y(1) = 3$, find $y(0) = ??$

#Omar
-AIK hamza

Sol. $M_y = 1$
 $N_x = 1$] exact \rightarrow $f(x,y) = xy + 2y + g(x)$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = M(x,y) = xy + 2y + g(x)$
 \downarrow انتقبا بهذا x
 $y \cdot x e^x = y + g'(x)$
 $-x e^x = g'(x) \Rightarrow g(x) = -x e^x + e^x$
عن طريق التفاضل

$C = xy + 2y + x e^x + e^x$ but $y(1) = 3$
 $C = 3 + 6 - e + e$
 $C = 9$
 $y(0) = 9 = 0 + 2y - 0 + 1$
 $9 = 2y + 1 \Rightarrow \underline{y = 4}$

(بعض الامثلة التي تعرف بالخطية)

Q46:- The best substitution to transform the D.E :- $(x^3 - yx^2)y' + x = 0$ into a linear equ. is given by?

Sol. $y' + \frac{x}{x^3 - yx^2} = 0 \Rightarrow X' + \frac{x^3 - yx^2}{x} = 0$

$X' + yX = -X^2$
Bernoulli in X $\Rightarrow u = X^{-1} \Rightarrow \underline{u = \frac{1}{X}}$
ضع دائرة هذا الجواب

Q47: Let $y(x)$ be the solution for the D.E.:

$y \cdot dx + (xy - 2y^2) dy = 0$, if $y(\frac{1}{e}) = 1$, then at $x = -2$, the value of y will satisfy = ?

Sol: $\frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{xy - 2y^2}{y} = 0$

$x' + X = 2y$

$M(y) = e^{\int 1 \cdot dy} = \sqrt{e^y}$

$X = e^{-y} [c + \int e^y \cdot 2y \cdot dy]$

$X = \frac{c}{e^y} + 2(y-1)$

but $y(\frac{1}{e}) = 1$

$\frac{1}{e} = \frac{c}{e} + 0 \Rightarrow c = 1$

$x = -2$ (y)??

$-2 = \frac{1}{e^y} + 2(2y-1)$

~~$x = \frac{1}{e^y} + 2y = 2$~~

$-2y = \frac{1}{e^y} \Rightarrow -2ye^y = 1 \Rightarrow ye^y = -\frac{1}{2}$

ضع تازة، هذا الجواب

Q48: when using the substitution $u = yx$ in the D.E

$(x^3y^2 + x^2y + x) \cdot dy + y(1 + xy) dx = 0$, the resulting differ. equation will be: ?

Sol: $\frac{x^2y(xy+1)+x}{y(1+xy)} + \frac{dx}{dy} = 0$

$\frac{x^2y(xy+1)}{y(1+xy)} + \frac{x}{y(1+xy)} + X' = 0$

$X^2 + \frac{x}{y(1+xy)} + X' = 0$

$u = yx \Rightarrow x = \frac{u}{y} \Rightarrow X' = \frac{yu' - u}{y^2}$

$\frac{u^2}{y^2} + \frac{x}{y^2(1+u)} + \frac{yu' - u}{y^2} - \frac{u}{y^2} = 0$

$\frac{u^2}{y^2} + \frac{u}{y^2(1+u)} + \frac{u'}{y} - \frac{u}{y^2} = 0$

$\frac{(u^2-u)}{y^2} + \frac{u}{y^2(1+u)} + \frac{u'}{y} = 0$

$(*) y \Rightarrow \frac{(u^2-u)y}{y^2} + \frac{u y}{y^2(1+u)} + u' = 0$

$\frac{u^2-u}{y} + \frac{u}{y(1+u)} + u' = 0$

تفليح

$\frac{y}{u^2-u} + \frac{y(1+u)}{u} + u' = 0$

$-y \left(\frac{1}{u^2-u} + \frac{1+u}{u} \right) = y u'$

seperable

نوال مع دلالة لا حظ ببيت عن النبي

Q₄₉ := Using a suitable substitution to transform the D.E :- $y dx + (x + \sqrt{xy}) dy = 0$ into separable equation the resulting D.E will be :-

Sol. $\left[\div x \right] \frac{y}{x} + \left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{y}{x}} \right) y' = 0$

$$u = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y' = x \cdot u' + u$$

$$u + (1 + \sqrt{u})(x \cdot u' + u) = 0$$

$$\cancel{u} + x \cdot u' + \sqrt{u} x \cdot u' + \cancel{u} + \sqrt{u} u = 0$$

(2u)

$$2u + x \cdot u' + \sqrt{u} x \cdot u' + \sqrt{u} u = 0$$

$$2u + x \cdot u' (1 + \sqrt{u}) + \sqrt{u} u = 0$$

$$x \cdot u' = - \frac{(2u - \sqrt{u} u)}{(\sqrt{u} + 1)}$$

separable

#omar-alkhawaja

Q₅₀ := Find the value of k such that the substitution $u = \frac{y}{x^k}$ transform the D.E : $(y^2 + 3x^4) \cdot dx + 5xy \cdot dy = 0$ into a sep. equ.?

Sol. $y = u \cdot x^k \Rightarrow y' = k u x^{k-1} + u' x^k$

$$y' + \frac{y^2 + 3x^4}{5xy} = 0$$

$$k u x^{k-1} + u' x^k + \frac{u^2 x^{2k} + 3x^4}{5x^{k+1}u} = 0$$

$$u' x^k + \frac{u^2 x^{2k} + 3x^4}{5x^{k+1}u} + \frac{k u x^{k-1} \cdot 5u x^k}{5x^{k+1}u} = 0$$

$$u' x^k + \frac{u^2 x^{2k} + 3x^4 + 5k x^{2k} u^2}{5x^{k+1}u} = 0$$

$$u' x^k + \frac{x^{2k}(u^2 + 5k u^2) + 3x^4}{5x^{k+1}u} = 0$$

الذوال ذكر انها separable اي يعني ما يربط
 يجب ان يكون X عامل مشترك لكي يتم
 الفصل بين u, X اي يجب
 ان يكون نفس الاس لكي يجب
 عامل مشترك --- ؟

$$x^{2k} = x^4$$

$$2k = 4 \Rightarrow \boxed{k = 2}$$

سؤال جيد صعب ؟



good



Bad



Bad in the good



good in the Bad



this is life ... ♡

ان اذني برزهي تبيها بهمة

يلفاه ولو حاربته الاس ولهمين ...

فانصه الي قسمه اذ تباد تدرتها

تجربتي ابرياء كما رادت لها لهن ... ♡

#omar-alkhawaja

Q51: Find the general solution to the D.E

(سعود) $(\sin(2x) + 2 \ln y) \cdot dx + \left(\frac{2x}{y} + ye^y\right) \cdot dy = 0$

Sol: $M_y = \frac{2}{y}$
 $N_x = \frac{2}{y}$ } is exact

$f(x,y) = \int \sin 2x + \ln y \cdot dx$

$f(x,y) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + 2x \ln y + g(y)$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = N(x,y) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + 2x \ln y + g'(y)$

$\frac{2x}{y} + ye^y = \cancel{\frac{2x}{y}} + g'(y)$

$g'(y) = ye^y$

$g(y) = ye^y - e^y$

$C = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + 2x \ln y + ye^y - e^y$

#

Omar Alkhamisi...

Q52: solve $(xy^2 - y^2 - x + 1)y' + y + x + xy = -1, y \neq -1$

(سعود)

Sol. $y' = \frac{-y - x - xy - 1}{xy^2 - y^2 - x + 1}$

$y' = \frac{-(y+1)(x+1)}{(y-1)(y+1)(x-1)}$

$y' = \frac{-y(1+x) - (x+1)}{y^2(x-1) - (x-1)}$

seperable

بدون فصل

$y' = \frac{-(y+1)(x+1)}{(y^2-1)(x-1)}$



Q53: Find a suitable substitution to transform the D.E. $\frac{y'}{1+4y^2} + \frac{x^2 \tan^{-1}(2y)}{x+1} = \frac{1}{x}$ into a linear equ. > then find the resulting linear eq. (don't solve the equ.) ?

(سعود)

Sol. $\frac{y'}{1+4y^2} + \frac{x^2 \tan^{-1}(2y)}{x+1} = \frac{1}{x}$

$\frac{v'(1+4y^2)}{(1+4y^2)^2} + \frac{x^2 v}{x+1} = \frac{1}{x}$

$v = \tan^{-1}(2y) \Rightarrow y' = \frac{v'(1+4y^2)}{2y}$

$v' + \frac{2x^2}{x+1} v = \frac{2}{x}$

$v' = \frac{2y'}{1+4y^2}$

linear in v

فقط لا تفرط في الازوال ...

Q54: If $\mu(x) = e^{h(x)}$ is integrating factor of the linear D.E.:

$x \frac{dy}{dx} - h(x)y = \sin(x) - x^2y$, then the function $h(x)$ is given by?

Sol.

$$y' + \frac{(x^2 - h(x))y}{x} = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$

$$\mu(x) = e^{h(x)} = e^{\int \frac{x^2 - h(x)}{x} dx}$$

$$h(x) = \int x - \frac{h(x)}{x} dx$$

لا يوجد أي معلومة عن $h(x)$ لذلك نشق الطرفين
(نؤكامل $h(x)$ ما يعرف) عن طرف
اشتقت الطرفين

$$h'(x) = x - \frac{h(x)}{x}$$

$$h'(x) + \frac{1}{x} h(x) = x$$

Linear in $h(x)$

$$\mu(x) = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = [x]$$

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{x} \left[c + \int x \cdot x dx \right]$$

$$h(x) = \frac{1}{x} \left[c + \frac{x^3}{3} \right] \quad \#$$

سؤال فمغ صبراً ولا ...

Q55: $ye^{\frac{x}{y}} dx - (xe^{\frac{x}{y}} - 3y^2) dy = 0, y \neq 0$

is it possible to solve the equ. using the substitution $u = \frac{x}{y}$
if yes find the general solution, if No find another method?

Solve:- $ye^{\frac{x}{y}} = (xe^{\frac{x}{y}} - 3y^2) y' \Rightarrow y' = \frac{ye^{\frac{x}{y}}}{xe^{\frac{x}{y}} - 3y^2}$

$$x' = \frac{xe^{\frac{xy}{y^2}}}{ye^{\frac{xy}{y^2}}} - \frac{+3y^2}{ye^{\frac{xy}{y^2}}} \Rightarrow x' = \frac{x}{y} - \frac{3y}{e^{\frac{x}{y}}} \Rightarrow u = \frac{x}{y} \Rightarrow (x' = u'y \cdot u)$$

$$u'y + u' = u - \frac{3y}{e^u}$$

$$u'y = -\frac{3y}{e^u} \Rightarrow \int e^u du = \int \frac{-3y dy}{y}$$

$$e^u = -3y + c$$

$$\left[e^{\frac{x}{y}} = -3y + c \right] \# \text{ homogeneous}$$



ops!
Diff #
#\$..#

Q56: find the values of α and β that make the
 D.E: $(\frac{1}{x+2} + \frac{\alpha}{y}) \cdot dx + (xy^{3\beta} + 1) \cdot dy = 0$
 an exact ?

Sol. exact so $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{-\alpha}{y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} = y^{3\beta}$$

$$-\frac{\alpha}{y^2} = y^{3\beta}$$

$$-\alpha = 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha = -1}$$

$$-2 = 3\beta$$

$$\boxed{\beta = \frac{-2}{3}}$$

#

Q57: solve $(\frac{\sin y}{y} - 2e^{-x} \sin x) \cdot dx + (\frac{\cos y + 2e^{-x} \cos x}{y}) \cdot dy = 0$

Hint: Try an I.F of the form $\mu(x,y) = ye^x$

Sol. ~~Try~~ $ye^x (\frac{\sin y}{y} - 2e^{-x} \sin x) \cdot dx$

$\oplus ye^x (\frac{\cos y + 2e^{-x} \cos x}{y}) \cdot dy = 0$

$(e^x \sin y - 2y \sin x) dx \oplus (e^x \cos y + 2 \cos x) dy = 0$

$M_y = e^x \cos y - 2 \sin x$

$N_x = e^x \cos y - 2 \sin x$

exact

$$\int \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dy = \int e^x \cos y + 2 \cos x \cdot dy$$

$$f(x,y) = e^x \sin y + 2 \cos x \cdot y + g(x)$$

$$M(x,y) = e^x \sin y + 2 \cos x \cdot y + g(x)$$

$$e^x \sin y - 2y \sin x = e^x \sin y - 2y \sin x + g'(x)$$

$$\boxed{0 = g'(x)} \dots \text{Integrate}$$

Q58: solve the following I.V.P

(A) $y^2 y' + \cos(t) y^3 = \cos t$

$y(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 2$

تجزیه و تحلیل

Omar Alkhamisi ..

(B) $xy y' = x^2 e^{\frac{y}{x}} + y^2, y(1) = 2$

Sol. $\Rightarrow \div xy$

$$y' = \frac{x}{y} e^{\frac{y}{x}} + \frac{y}{x}$$

let $u = \frac{y}{x} \dots$ تجدیداً
کثیر

Sol: $y^2 y' + \cos t y^3 = \cos t$

$y' + \cos(t) y = \cos t y^{-2}$

Bernoulli

$V = y^{1-2} = y^{-1} \Rightarrow V' = 3y^2 y'$

$3y^2 (y' + \cos(t) y) = \cos(t) y^{-2}$

$V' + 3\cos(t) V = 3\cos(t)$

$M(t) = e^{\int 3\cos t} = e^{3\sin t}$ linear in V

$V = e^{-3\sin t} \left[c + \int e^{3\sin t} \cdot 3\cos t \cdot dt \right]$

$u = 3\sin t \Rightarrow \frac{du}{3\cos t} = dt \Rightarrow \int e^u \cdot 3\cos t \frac{du}{3\cos t} = e^u = e^{3\sin t}$

$V = e^{-3\sin t} \left[c + e^{3\sin t} \right]$

$y^3 = e^{-3\sin t} \left[c + e^{3\sin t} \right]$

$y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2 \Rightarrow c = 7e^3$

--- زکریا بغدادی --- #

Q59: find general solution for $e^y y' - \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2 + xy} + e^y = 0$

میکن

Sol: $y' - \frac{1}{x(x+y)} e^{x+y} + 1 = 0$

$u = x+y$
 $u' = 1+y'$
 $y' = u' - 1$

$u' - 1 - \frac{1}{x \cdot u} e^u + 1 = 0$
 $u' = \frac{1}{x u e^u}$

$\int u e^u du = \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx$

اجزاء separable

نقل بے حد

#omar-Alkharaji

Q60: show that the differ. eq. $y' = f(x,y)$ is homogenous if and only if $f(tx, ty) = f(x,y)$

میکن

Sol: if and only if \Leftrightarrow
 له هذا معنى محتمل

بارباضیات نقل صادر \Leftrightarrow معنی بنا عاں
 نتیقین او یحییین = پیار (پارہ امین
 (فی اتجاہین)
 $\Leftrightarrow \Rightarrow$

General equation homogenous:-

$f(x,y) = G\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

$\Rightarrow f(tx, ty) = G\left(\frac{ty}{tx}\right) = G\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = f(x,y)$

so homo

\Leftarrow let $t = \frac{1}{x}$
 become: $f\left(\frac{x}{x}, \frac{y}{x}\right) = f\left(1, \frac{y}{x}\right) = f(x,y)$

so homogenous

Q61: show that if $\frac{N_x - My}{xM - yN} = Q$, where Q depends only on the quantity xy , then the differ. eq.:

$M + Ny' = 0$, has an I.F of the form $\mu(xy)$.

Give the general formula for this integrating factor?

السؤال هو فقط
القيمة العامة لـ $\mu(xy)$

Sol: $Q = f(xy) \rightarrow$ من الخواص
تعتبر xy

Let $u = xy \Rightarrow \frac{N_x - My}{xM - yN} = f(xy)$

I.F = $\mu(xy) = \mu(u)$ نظرنا

$M + Ny' = 0 \Rightarrow M(x,y)dx + N(x,y)dy = 0$

$\mu(u)M(x,y)dx + \mu(u)N(x,y)dy = 0$
is exact

$\frac{\partial(\mu(u)M(x,y))}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial(\mu(u)N(x,y))}{\partial x}$

$\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = y \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial u}$
 $\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = x \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial u}$
by chain Rule...

$\frac{\partial(\mu(u)M(x,y))}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial u} \cdot M + \mu(u)M_y$ ②

$\frac{\partial(\mu(u)N(x,y))}{\partial x} = y \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial u} \cdot N + \mu(u)N_x$ ③

حسبنا ② و ③ في مصدرنا ①

$x \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial u} \cdot M + \mu(u)M_y = y \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial u} \cdot N + \mu(u)N_x$

*

$x \cdot M \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial u} - y \cdot N \frac{\partial \mu}{\partial u} = \mu(u) \cdot N_x - \mu(u) M_y$

$\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial u} (xM - yN) = \mu(u) (N_x - M_y)$

$\div (xM - yN) \rightarrow$ على كل طرف
المتغير μ ، سؤال ..

$\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial u} = \mu \cdot f(xy)$

① $\frac{\partial \mu}{\partial u} = \mu(u) f(u) \rightarrow$ separable

$\int \frac{d\mu}{\mu} = \int f(u) \cdot du$

$\ln|\mu| = \int f(u) \cdot du$ (تربيع)

$\mu(u) = \pm e^{\int f(u) \cdot du}$

تربيع لفرضنا

$\mu(xy) = \pm e^{\int f(xy) \cdot dxy}$

#

سؤال زنج هو أ...

حسابي 4 دة اقول بتشير

Q62: ~~if~~ if $y(x)$ is solution to the D.E :

$xy' + (2x+1)y - e^{-2x} = 0$, with $y(1) = e^{-2}$ find value of $y(2)$

Sol. $y' + (2 + \frac{1}{x})y = \frac{e^{-2x}}{x}$
 $\mu(x) = e^{\int (2 + \frac{1}{x}) dx}$
 $= e^{2x + \ln x}$
 $= \sqrt{x e^{2x}}$
 $y = \frac{1}{x e^{2x}} \left[C + \int x e^{2x} \cdot \frac{e^{-2x}}{x} dx \right]$

$y = [C + x] \frac{1}{x e^{2x}}$
 $y(1) = e^{-2} \rightarrow e^{-2} = [C + 1] \frac{1}{1 \cdot e^{2 \cdot 1}}$
 $1 - 1 = C \Rightarrow C = 0$
 $y = \frac{1}{e^{2x}} \rightarrow \boxed{y(2) = \frac{1}{e^4}}$

Q63: find the values of β so that the substitution $y = v x^\beta$ transform the D.E $(x + 3x^2 y)y' + x y^2 = y$ into a separable equation?

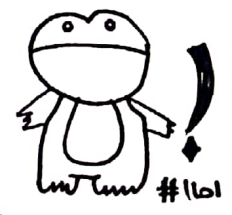
Sol. Assume $\beta = -1$
 $y = \frac{v}{x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{xv' + v}{x^2}$
 $x(1 + 3x \frac{v}{x^2}) \left(\frac{xv' + v}{x^2} \right) + x \frac{v^2}{x^2} = \frac{v}{x}$
 $x(1 + 3v) \left(\frac{xv' + v}{x^2} \right) + \frac{v^2}{x} = \frac{v}{x}$

$(1 + 3v) \left(v' + \frac{v}{x} \right) + \frac{v^2}{x} = \frac{v}{x}$
 $v' + \frac{v}{x} = \frac{(v - v^2)}{x(1 + 3v)}$
 $v' = \frac{v - v^2 - v(1 + 3v)}{x(1 + 3v)}$
 $v' = \frac{-4v^2}{x(1 + 3v)}$ separable ... done

Q64: find the general sol. to the D.E $(y^2 e^{xy^2} + 4x^2) dx + (2xy e^{xy^2} - 3y^2) dy = 0$

Sol. $M_y = y^2 2xy e^{xy^2} + 2e^{xy^2} y \Rightarrow 2xy^2 e^{xy^2} + 2ye^{xy^2}$
 $N_x = 2xy \cdot y e^{xy^2} + 2e^{xy^2} y \Rightarrow 2xy^2 e^{xy^2} + 2ye^{xy^2}$
 $\int M(x,y) = \int y^2 e^{xy^2} + 4x^2 dx$
 $f(x,y) = e^{xy^2} + \frac{4}{3} x^3 + g(y)$
 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = N(x,y) = e^{xy^2} + \frac{4}{3} x^3 + g(y)$

M_y
 $2xy^2 e^{xy^2} - 3y^2 = 2ye^{xy^2} + g'(y)$
 $-3y^2 = g'(y)$
 $\boxed{-y^3 = g(y)}$
 $C = e^{xy^2} + \frac{4}{3} x^3 + (-y^3)$ #



Q65: Find the general sol. to the D.E

حل

$$y' + 2x - 2(x^2 + y - 1)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 0$$

Sol. let $v = x^2 + y - 1$

$$v' = 2x + y'$$

$$y' = v' - 2x$$

$$v' - 2x + 2x - 2v^{\frac{2}{3}} = 0$$

$$v' = 2v^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\int \frac{dv}{2v^{\frac{2}{3}}} = \int 1 dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{1} v^{\frac{1}{3}} = x + C \quad \#$$

Q66: If $M(x,y) = \frac{1}{x^2 - y^2}$ is an I.F of the D.E

حل

$(x^2 - y^2 - y) - (x^2 - y^2 - x)y = 0$, then the general solution is given by:- ?

Sol. $M(x,y)$ is exact

$$\underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{y}{x^2 - y^2}\right)}_{M(x,y)} dx + \underbrace{\left(-1 + \frac{x}{x^2 - y^2}\right)}_{N(x,y)} dy = 0$$

$$M_y = -\left(\frac{(x^2 - y^2) - y \cdot (-2y)}{(x^2 - y^2)^2}\right) = \frac{-(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 - y^2)^2}$$

$$N_x = -\left(\frac{x^2 - y^2 + x(2x)}{(x^2 - y^2)^2}\right) = \frac{-(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 - y^2)^2}$$

$M_y = N_x$ is exact

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

$$f(x,y) = x - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + g(y)$$

$$C = x - \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + g(y) \quad \#$$

Q67: Find the integrating factor of the D.E

حل

$e^x(x+1) + (ye^y - xe^x)y' = 0$, then find general solution?

Sol. $e^x(x+1)dx + (ye^y - xe^x)dy = 0$

$M_y = 0$, $N_x = -xe^x - e^x \Rightarrow$ non exact

$$\frac{N_x - M_y}{M} = \frac{-e^x(x+1)}{e^x(x+1)} = -1$$

$$M(y) = e^{\int -1 dy} = e^{-y}$$

$$\frac{e^x}{e^y}(x+1) dx + (y - \frac{xe^x}{e^y}) dy = 0$$

$$M_y = -e^{-y}(x+1)$$

$$N_x = -\left(x \frac{e^x}{e^y} + \frac{e^x}{e^y}\right) = -e^{-y}(x+1)$$

$$\int \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dx = \int e^{-y}(x+1) dx$$

$$f(x,y) = e^{-y} [xe^x]$$

حل

Omar Alkharaji

Q68:- Using the substitution $u = xy$ for the D.E

$$x(xy-1)^2 y' + (x^2 y^2 + 1)y = 0$$

Sol.

$$y = \frac{u}{x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{u'x - u}{x^2}$$

$$u'x - u = \frac{-(u^2 + 1)u}{(u-1)^2}$$

$$x(u-1)^2 \left(\frac{u'x - u}{x^2} \right) + (u^2 + 1) \frac{u}{x} = 0$$

$$u'x = \frac{-(u^2 + 1)u + u(u-1)^2}{(u-1)^2}$$

~~$$\frac{u'x - u}{x} = \frac{-(u^2 + 1)u}{(u-1)^2}$$~~

~~$$u'x = \frac{u^2 - u + u^3 - 2u^2 + u}{(u-1)^2}$$~~

~~$$(u-1)^2 \frac{(u'x - u)}{x} = -\frac{(u^2 + 1)u}{x}$$~~

$$u'x = \frac{-2u^2}{(u-1)^2} \dots \text{separable}$$

Q69:- find a suitable substitution to transform the D.E $(x^2 - 1)y' + xy - 3xy^2 = 0$ into a linear equation, then find the result linear equation (don't solve eq.)?

Sol.

$$y' + \frac{x}{x^2 - 1}y = \frac{3x}{x^2 - 1}y^2$$

Bernoulli in y
 $n=2$

ما نحتاجه

$$v = y^{1-2} = y^{-1} \Rightarrow v' = -y^{-2}y' \Rightarrow v' = -y^2 y'$$

$$v' - \frac{x}{x^2 - 1}v = -\frac{3x}{x^2 - 1}$$

Linear in v

نحتاجه ما نحتاجه وقت بالاشياء

Q70:- find the general solution of the D.E: $dy = \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y^2 + 1} - \frac{1}{x(y^2 + 1)} + 1 \right) dx$

Sol.

نقوم بقابله

$$dy = \frac{(y^2 + 1 - x - 1 + xy^2 + x)}{x(y^2 + 1)} \Rightarrow dy = \frac{y^2 + xy^2}{x(y^2 + 1)} dx$$

$$\int \frac{(y^2 + 1) dy}{y^2} = \int \frac{x + 1}{x} dx$$

seperable هو



#omar-Alkhwaja...

Q₇₁:- Find the general solution of the D.E:
 (ممكن)

$$x(2x-y^3)y' - y^4 = 2xy$$

Sol. ∴ $x(2x-y^3)dy + (-y^4 - 2xy).dx = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} M_y &= -4y^3 - 2x \\ N_x &= 4x - y^3 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \text{non exact} \Rightarrow \frac{N_x - M_y}{M} = \frac{4x - y^3 + 4y^3 + 2x}{-y^4 - 2xy}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6x + 3y^3}{-y(y^3 + 2x)} = \frac{3(2x + y^3)}{-y(y^3 + 2x)} = \left[\frac{-3}{y} \right]$$

$$M(y) = e^{\int \frac{-3}{y} dy} = \left[\frac{1}{y^3} \right] \Rightarrow (2xy^{-3} - x)dy + (-y - 2xy^{-2}).dx = 0$$

$$M_y = -1 + 4xy^{-3}, \quad N_x = -1 + 4xy^{-3} \dots \Rightarrow \text{Exact} \dots \Rightarrow \text{ويعمل الحل}$$

« اللهم لك الحمد والشكر »

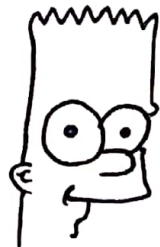
☞ اعتذر عن اي خطأ حاصل..... فروع عمل إنساني فقط ولا يغفلوا....

☞ سوري عالقوكم، بلحبوبه بس معين وقت اعدل الورق... ☺

!



{ اعداد: عمر رضوانه
 ☞ لله اولى رياضات
 0786160562 }






Finished




سزان - ديف - 1 - سكنذ

تلاظت :- هذا العمل هو مجهود ما قبل من اطفال
المجهود المبارك ... ما قدمت به هو تجميع الاسئلة
في ملف واحد فقط ليسهل على الطالب البحث عن سوات المادة ... ♥

السكنذ -  

تفضل :- مهاجبت بالفرنس املك 70 علاقة
يعني لعالم بوظاوك تفضل 
رتر ومصمم وتوكل للم والسكنذ مادة سهلة.. ♥

ان الذي يري شي بعينه - يتقاه لو حاربه يمشي ولين

عمر - لخواجه - رياضيان - منه - اولي 

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Q₁:- if $p(x) = -(2 + \frac{2}{x})$, $y_1 = e^x$, find y_2 ?

Sol. $y_2 = y_1 \int \frac{e^{\int p(x) dx}}{(y_1)^2} dx = e^x \int \frac{e^{\int 2 + \frac{2}{x} dx}}{(e^x)^2} dx$
 $= e^x \int \frac{e^{2x} \cdot x^2}{e^{2x}} dx = e^x \cdot \frac{x^3}{3} \quad \#$

Q₂:- $y_1 = \cos x$ is a sol. to $L[y] = 2 \sin x \rightarrow g(x)$

$y_2 = e^{2x}$ is a sol. to $L[y] = \frac{e^{2x}}{3} \rightarrow q(x)$

what is a sol. of $L[y] = 6 \sin x + 4e^{2x}$

Sol. $y_1 = \cos x$ when $g(x) = 2 \sin x$

$y_1 = 3 \cos x$ when $g(x) = 6 \sin x$

$y_2 = e^{2x}$ when $q(x) = \frac{e^{2x}}{3}$

$y_2 = 12 e^{2x}$ when $q(x) = 4e^{2x}$

#Omar-alkhawaja

a sol: $3 \cos x + 12 e^{2x} \quad \#$

Q₃:- Find general sol. if $y = \frac{x^3}{0} - \frac{3e^{-2x}}{2} + \frac{\sin 4x}{3}$

Sol. ① $x^3 = 1, x, x^2, x^3$

$r=0 \Rightarrow (r-0)^4 = 0$

② $3e^{-2x} \Rightarrow \underline{r+2=0}$

③ $\sin 4x \Rightarrow r = \pm 4i$

$\underline{r^2 + 16 = 0}$

① * ② * ③ = 0 $\Rightarrow r^4 (r+2)(r^2+16) = 0$

$\Rightarrow r^7 + 16r^5 + 2r^6 + 32r^4 = 0 \Rightarrow D.E = y^{(7)} + 16y^{(5)} + 2y^{(6)} + 32y^{(4)} = 0$

①

#

Q₄: if $w[e^{3x}, y'] = e^{3x}$, $y(0) = 0$, $y'(1) = \frac{2}{3}$

Find y ?

$$\text{Sol. } w[e^{3x}, y'] = \begin{vmatrix} e^{3x} & y' \\ 3e^{3x} & y'' \end{vmatrix} = e^{3x} \rightarrow e^{3x} y'' - 3e^{3x} y' = e^{3x}$$

$$y'' - 3y' = 1$$

Aux. eq. $r^2 - 3r = 0 \rightarrow r_1 = 0, r_2 = 3$

$$y_h = C_1 + C_2 e^{3x}$$

$$y_p = Ax, y'_p = A, y''_p = 0 \xrightarrow{\text{نغوض}} 0 - 3A = 1 \rightarrow \boxed{A = -\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$y = C_1 + C_2 e^{3x} + \frac{-1}{3}x \rightarrow \text{نغوض إنطيتين}$$

$$y' = 0 + 3C_2 e^{3x} - \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow y(0) = 0, y'(1) = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$C_1 = \frac{1}{9}, C_2 = \frac{2}{9} \rightarrow y = \frac{1}{9} + \frac{2}{9}e^{3x} - \frac{1}{3}x \quad \#$$

Q₅: Find the general sol. of $y^{(4)} + 4y''' + 5y'' = 3x^2 + 5 \cos x - 2e^{-2x} \cos x$

Sol. Aux. eq. $r^4 + 4r^3 + 5r^2 = 0$

$$r^2(r^2 + 4r + 5) = 0 \quad r_1 = 0 \quad r_2 = 0 \quad r_3, r_4 = -2 \pm 2i$$

$$\rightarrow y_1 = 1, y_2 = x, y_3 = e^{-2x} \cos x, y_4 = e^{-2x} \sin x \quad \boxed{\alpha = -2} \quad \boxed{\beta = 1}$$

$$y_p = (Ax^2 + Bx + C)x^2 + Dx \cos x + Ex \sin x + Fx e^{-2x} \cos x + Gx e^{-2x} \sin x$$

$$y = y_h + y_p \Rightarrow \text{كل ما في اليمين كذا في اليمين}$$

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Note: $y_h = C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 e^{-2x} \cos x + C_4 e^{-2x} \sin x$

Q₆: find the general sol. of $x^3 y'' - 3x^2 y' - 5xy = x \ln x$

sol. ($\div x$) $x^2 y'' - 3xy' - 5y = \ln x$

let $x = e^t \Rightarrow$ D.E: $y'' - 4y' - 5y = t$

Aux. eq. = $r^2 - 4r - 5 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 5, r_2 = -1$

$y_h = c_1 e^{5t} + c_2 e^{-t}$

$y_p = At + B \quad y_p' = A \quad y_p'' = 0$

D.E $\Rightarrow 0 - 4A - 5At - 5B = t$

$\Rightarrow -5A = 1 \Rightarrow \left[A = -\frac{1}{5} \right], -4A - 5B = 0$

$\left[B = \frac{4}{25} \right]$

$y = c_1 e^{5t} + c_2 e^{-t} - \frac{1}{5}t + \frac{4}{25}$

تعويض
في المعادلة

$y = c_1 x^5 + c_2 x^{-1} - \frac{1}{5} \ln x + \frac{4}{25} \quad \#$

Q₇: find the general solution to D.E: $x^2 y'' - 6y = x^3 \ln x$

; $x > 0$

sol. $x^2 y'' - 6y = \underbrace{x^3 \ln x}_{g(x)}$

#omar-alkhawaja

let $t = \ln x \Rightarrow x = e^t \Rightarrow g(t) = e^{3t} \cdot t$

$\rightarrow y'' - y' - 6y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - r - 6 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 3, r_2 = -2$

$y_h = c_1 e^{3t} + c_2 e^{-2t}$

$y_p = (At + B) e^{3t} \cdot t$
 y و n في e^{3t}
 $t = \ln x$

$y = c_1 e^{3t} + c_2 e^{-2t} + (At + B)t e^{3t}$

$y(x) = c_1 x^3 + c_2 x^{-2} + (A(\ln x) + B \ln x) x^3 \quad \#$

Q8: find the homo. D.E. with constant coeff. of at least order which has the sol. $y(x) = 3x^2 + 5xe^{2x} - \cos(3x)$

... *المعادلة التفاضلية D.E. التي لها حلول، نريد إيجادها*

Sol. $y(x) = \underline{3x^2} + \underline{5x^2 e^{2x}} - \underline{\cos(3x)}$

$3x^2 = 0, 0, 0$

$5x^2 e^{2x} = 2, 2$

$-\cos(3x) = 0 \pm 3i$

(1, X, X²) *تفكيك*

X *مكرر*

complex *جذر* $\pm \cos(3x)$

r^3

$(r-2)^2$

$(r^2 + 9)$

$\Rightarrow r^3(r-2)^2(r^2+9) = 0$ *(تفكيك)*

$r^7 - 4r^6 + 13r^5 - 36r^4 + 36r^4 = 0$

$\Rightarrow y^{(7)} - 4y^{(6)} + 13y^{(5)} = 0$ \neq

Q9: let $y(x) = \sin(x^2)$ be a solution of $xy'' - y' + 4x^2y = 0$; $x > 0$, use the reduction of order method to find the general solution?

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Sol. $(\div x) y'' - \frac{1}{x} y' + 4xy = 0$

$y_2 = y_1 \int \frac{e^{-\int P(x) dx}}{(y_1)^2} dx = \sin(x^2) \int \frac{e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx}}{\sin^2(x^2)} dx = \sin(x^2) \int \frac{x}{\sin^2(x^2)} dx$

let $u = x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{du}{2x} = dx \Rightarrow \sin(u) \int \frac{x}{\sin^2(u)} \frac{du}{2x}$
 $= \frac{\sin(u)}{2} \int \csc^2(u) du \Rightarrow \frac{\sin(x^2)}{2} * \cot(x^2)$

$y_2 = -\frac{\cos(x^2)}{2}$ \neq

Q₁₀: use the method undetermined coeff. to find the form of the particular s.o.l. $y(x)$ of the D.E

$$y^{(6)} + 3y^{(5)} + 4y^{(4)} + 2y^{(3)} = x^2 + \sin(2x)$$

Sol $r^6 + 3r^5 + 4r^4 + 2r^3 = 0$

$$r^3(r^3 + 3r^2 + 4r + 2) = 0$$

$r_1, r_2, r_3 = 0$

بالعرب $(r+1) = 0 \rightarrow$

$$(r+1)(r^2 + 2r + 2)$$

$r_4 = -1$

complex $r_5, r_6 = -1 \pm i$

$$\begin{array}{r} r^2 + 2r + 2 \\ r+1 \overline{) r^2 + 3r^2 + 4r + 2} \\ \underline{-r^3 - r^2} \\ 2r^2 + 4r + 2 \\ \underline{-2r^2 - 2r} \\ 2r + 2 \\ \underline{-2r - 2} \\ 00 \end{array}$$

$y_1 = 1$

$y_2 = x$

$y_3 = x^2$

$y_4 = e^{-x}$

$y_5, y_6 =$ ما بهومي

هنا الاشي بهومي عن ان يشابه يعني كحل لظننا

عن ان يشابه وصول y_5, y_6 ما بهومي عن زاوية الاقتران \cos, \sin متقنه عن سوال ..

$$y = (Ax^2 + Bx + C) + D \sin(2x) + E \cos(2x)$$

تساوي اذا نضرب x^3

$$y_p = Ax^5 + Bx^4 + Cx^3 + D \sin(2x) + E \cos(2x)$$

نلاحظ بالتساوي ما نضرب كعادته حلها فقط بالي فيه تساوي ...

تَدْرُ أَنْ اللَّهَ يَعْلَمُ أَنَّكَ تَهْتَبِرُ وَتَنْتَقِرُ وَتَدْعُو ، وَإِنْ نُطِئَ عَلَيْكَ إِلَّا لِحِكْمَةٍ هُوَ يَعْلَمُهَا ، وَإِنْ خَالَكَ مِنْهُ فَتَقِفْ فِي مَدَى عِظَمِ لَهْجِهِ وَاعْقِبْ لَهُ عَمْدًا كَثِيرًا ... ♡
تشبث ... ☺

Omar Alkhawaja ...

Q₁₁: Solve $y'' + y' + 4 = 0$

solution: $y'' + y' = -4$

* $y'' + y' = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 + r = 0 \Rightarrow r = 0, -1$

$y_1 = e^{0x} = 1$

$y_2 = e^{-x}$

$y_h = C_1 + C_2 e^{-x}$

Omar Alkhwaja

** $y_p = A \rightarrow$ $\begin{matrix} \text{نفس الشيء} \\ \text{مع } y, \text{ } \end{matrix} \rightarrow \boxed{y_p = AX}$

$y = y_h + y_p = AX + C_1 + C_2 e^{-x}$ #

ممكن يبي بالواله انو هه قيمه ثابت A نشف y مرتين ونجوب ثابت

Q₁₂: Find the homogeneous D.E with constant coeff.

where general sol. is given by

$y(x) = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 x e^{-2x} + 3 \sin x$

Sol.: $y_h = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 x e^{-2x}$ $r = -2$

$(r+2)(r+2) = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0$

$y'' + 4y' + 4y = 0 \rightarrow$ homo.

$y'' + 4y' + 4y = g(x) \rightarrow$ non-homo.

$y_p = 3 \sin x \rightarrow y_p' = 3 \cos x \rightarrow y_p'' = -3 \sin x$

الحوال $\rightarrow -3 \sin x + 12 \cos x + 12 \sin x = g(x)$

$g(x) = 12 \cos x + 9 \sin x$

\therefore D.E $\Rightarrow y'' + 4y' + 4y = 12 \cos x + 9 \sin x$ #

Q13: Find the general solution of D.E $y'' - 2y' + y = x^{-1}e^x$

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

$r^2 - 2r + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r = 1, 1$

$y_h = C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x$

$g(x) = \frac{e^x}{x}$ → variation of parameters

$W = \begin{vmatrix} e^x & x e^x \\ e^x & x e^x + e^x \end{vmatrix} = W(y_1, y_2)$

$e^{2x}(x+1) - e^{2x}x$

$\frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x}} = \boxed{\frac{2x}{e}}$

$v_1 = - \int \frac{y_2 g(x)}{W} dx = - \int \frac{x e^x \cdot \frac{e^x}{x}}{e^{2x}} dx$

$v_1 = - \int \frac{e^{2x}}{e^{2x}} dx = \boxed{-x}$

$v_2 = \int \frac{y_1 g(x)}{W} dx = \int \frac{e^x \cdot x^{-1} e^x}{e^{2x}} dx$

$v_2 = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \boxed{\ln|x|}$

$y_p = v_1 y_1 + v_2 y_2$

$= -x e^x + e^{2x} \ln x$

$y = -x e^x + e^{2x} \ln x + C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x$

#

Q14: The auxiliary equation of the D.E

$y^{(6)} - 5y^{(5)} + 8y^{(4)} - 10y^{(3)} + 13y'' - 5y' + 6y = 0$ is Given

by $(r^2 + 5r + 6)(r^2 + 1)^2 = 0$, Find the form of the particular sol. to the diff. eq.

$y^{(6)} - 5y^{(5)} + 8y^{(4)} - 10y^{(3)} + 13y'' - 5y' + 6y = X \cos X$

(without finding the undetermined coefficient) ?

Sol: $(r^2 + 5r + 6)(r^2 + 1)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow (r+2)(r+3)(r^2+1)^2 = 0$

$r = 2, 3, r = \pm i, r = \pm i$

$y_1 = e^{2x}, y_2 = e^{3x}, y_3 = \sin x, y_4 = \cos x$

$y_5 = x \sin x, y_6 = x \cos x$

$y_h = C_1 e^{2x} + C_2 e^{3x} + C_3 \sin x + C_4 \cos x + C_5 x \sin x + C_6 x \cos x$

$$g(x) = X \cos X \Rightarrow y_p = (AX+B) \cos X + (CX+D) \sin X$$

دفعه بعضه لسا انا ما يكون في $N.A.$

$$y_p = AX \cos X + B \cos X + CX \sin X + D \sin X$$

$$y_p = A X^3 \cos X + B X^2 \cos X + C X^3 \sin X + D X^2 \sin X$$

انتهى ا سوال لافو طالب y_p #

$$Q_{15}: \text{ Solve : } y'' + \frac{y'}{x} + \frac{4}{x^2} y = 0, \quad x > 0$$

Sol: x^2 نضرب

$$x^2 y'' + x y' + 4y = 0 \quad \text{Cauchy-euler}$$

$$a=1 \quad b=1 \quad c=4$$

$$r^2 + (1-1)r + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 + 4 = 0$$

$$r = \pm 2i$$

$$y_1 = x^0 \cos 2i \ln x = \cos 2 \ln x$$

$$y_2 = x^0 \sin 2i \ln x = \sin 2 \ln x$$

$$y(x) = C_1 \cos(2 \ln x) + C_2 \sin(2 \ln x)$$

Q₁₆: Find general solution to the diff. eq. $x y'' - (x+1) y' + y = 0$
 $x > 0$, given that $f(x) = e^x$ is a sol. to this D.E.

$$\text{Sol: } y'' - \underbrace{\left(\frac{x+1}{x}\right)}_{p(x)} y' + \underbrace{\frac{1}{x}}_{q(x)} y = 0$$

y_1 معلومه د.ع

$$y_2 = y_1 \int \frac{e^{-\int p(x) \cdot dx}}{(y_1)^2} \cdot dx = e^x \int \frac{e^{-\int \frac{x+1}{x} \cdot dx}}{e^{2x}}$$

تبع \rightarrow

$$= e^x \int \frac{e^{\int 1 + \frac{1}{x}} dx}{e^{2x}} = e^x \int \frac{e^{x + \ln x} \cdot dx}{e^{2x}}$$

$$= e^x \int \frac{e^x \cdot x}{e^{2x}} dx = e^x \int \bar{e}^x \cdot x \cdot dx \quad \text{الجزء}$$

$$\Rightarrow (-x\bar{e}^x + \int \bar{e}^x \cdot dx) \cdot e^x \quad \begin{array}{l} u = x \\ du = 1 \\ v = -\bar{e}^x \end{array}$$

$$\cancel{-x} + \bar{e}^x \quad \boxed{-x - 1} = y_2$$

$$y_h = c_1 e^x + c_2 (-x - 1) \quad \#$$

Q17:- Solve $y'''' - y = 0$

sol: $y^{(4)} - y = 0$

$$r^4 - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow (r^2 - 1)(r^2 + 1) = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm 1, r = \pm i$$

$$y_1 = e^x, y_2 = \bar{e}^x, y_3 = \cos x, y_4 = \sin x$$

$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 \bar{e}^x + c_3 \cos x + c_4 \sin x \quad \#$$

Q18: ~~Let~~ let y_1, y_2 be two linearly independent sol.

$$x^2 y'' + x y' + q(x) y = 0, \quad x > 0, \quad \text{if } w[y_1, y_2](1) = 5$$

find $w[y_1, y_2](10)$?

sol: $x^2 y'' + x y' + q(x) y = 0$ (Cauchy-Euler)

$$y'' + \frac{1}{x} y' + \frac{q(x)}{x} y = 0$$

$$w(y_1, y_2)(x) = c \cdot e^{-\int p(x) dx} = c \cdot e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = \boxed{c \cdot x^{-1}}$$

$$\text{but } w(y_1, y_2)(1) = 5 \Rightarrow 5 = c \cdot 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{c = 5}$$

$$w(y_1, y_2)(10) = 5 \cdot \frac{1}{10} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \#$$

Q19: let $L[y]=0$ be a linear diff. eq. with constant coeff.

whose auxiliary eq. is $(r+1)^2 r^3 = 0$: Find

a) The order of $L[y]=0$

b) a general sol. to $L[y]=0$

c) a form for a particular sol. to $L[y]=x^2+2+3\sin 2x$ using the undetermined coeff. method

d) determined whether we can use the undetermined coeff. method to find a particular sol. to $L[y]=\sin^2 x$

Sol. a) $r^5 + 2r^4 + r^3 = 0 \Rightarrow y^{(5)} + 2y^{(4)} + y^{(3)} = 0$

Fifth order... #

b) $r = 0, 0, 0, r = -1, -1$

$y_1 = 1$ $y_2 = x$ $y_3 = x^2$ $y_4 = e^{-x}$ $y_5 = x e^{-x}$

$$y = C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 x^2 + C_4 e^{-x} + C_5 x e^{-x}$$

c) y_p : افرضنا ان الجواب بقا

$$g(x) = x^2 + 2 + 3 \sin 2x$$

$$y_p = (Ax^2 + Bx + C) + D \sin 2x + E \cos 2x$$

يوجد بيت به نضرب به x^3

$$y_p = (Ax^5 + Bx^4 + Cx^3) + D \sin 2x + E \cos 2x$$

d) unde. coeff. صلا لمرة y_p او هو y_p لا يمكن ان نوجد

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

$y_p = A + B \cos 2x + C \sin 2x$ ← نعم يمكن

لا يوجد مشابه
مع y_p لان لا تبقى
كما هي...

Q20:- Find a general sol. to $(\sin x)y'' + (\sin x)y = 1$

$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$, if $y_h = C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x$ is the general sol. to the corresponding homo. equation?

Sol. $y_1 = \sin x$, $y_2 = \cos x \Rightarrow$ نقسم على $\sin x$ بقسمة
 $y'' + y = \frac{1}{\sin x} \Rightarrow$ non-homo \rightarrow variation ✓

$$W(\sin x, \cos x) = \begin{vmatrix} \sin x & \cos x \\ \cos x & -\sin x \end{vmatrix} = -(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) = -1$$

$$y_p = V_1 y_1 + V_2 y_2$$

$$V_1 = - \int \frac{\cos x \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x}}{-1} \Rightarrow V_1 = \ln|\sin x|$$

$$V_2 = \int \frac{\sin x \cdot \frac{1}{\sin x}}{-1} \Rightarrow V_2 = -x$$

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

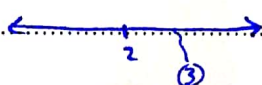
$$y = C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x + (\ln|\sin x|) \sin x - x \cos x \quad \#$$

Q21:- The largest interval on which the I.V.P

$y'' + \frac{y}{x-2} - e^x y = 1$, $y(3) = 1$, $y'(3) = 0$ has unique sol. is ?

Sol. $x-2 = 0$

$$x = 2$$



$$\rightarrow (2, \infty)$$

هذا سؤال الجواب من فاهمو ...
 دائما مشكلة هون بعد فروع الجواب ...
 باقة اعداد تمام ايد $\ln(a)$ $a \neq 1$ and $a > 0$
 بعد بين نقطة الي معين اياها تكون معرفه
 بين القاط ... وعى اتركها بوجه
 Largest interval... #

Q₂₂: The substitution $x = e^t$ transforms the equation

$$L[y] = x^2 y''(x) + 4xy'(x) + y(x) = 0, \quad x > 0$$

into ?

Sol. $x = e^t \Rightarrow$ Cauchy-Euler

$$a=1 \quad b=4 \quad c=1 \Rightarrow r^2 + 3r + 1 = 0$$

$$y'' + 3y' + y = 0 \quad \#$$

هذا يتولد مع دائرة وهذا هو الجواب \therefore

Q₂₃: The sol. to $y''(x) + 4y'(x) + 4y(x) = 0$ is ?

Sol. $r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow (r+2)^2 = 0$ ~~$r = -2, -2$~~

$$r = -2, -2 \Rightarrow y_1 = e^{-2x} \quad y_2 = e^{-2x} \cdot x$$

$$y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 x e^{-2x} \rightarrow \text{سأل مع دائرة}$$

Given that $(m^2 - 1)(m^2 + 1)^3 = 0$ is the auxiliary eq. of some linear D.E $L[y] = 0$ with constant coefficients, answer parts Q₂₄, Q₂₅, Q₂₆:-

Q₂₄: The order of the D.E $L[y] = 0$ is ?

Sol. $(m^2 - 1)(m^6 + 3m^4 + 3m^2 + 1) = 0$
 order of $\boxed{8}$ الدرجة (تسمى)

Q₂₅: The largest number of elements of a fundamental

sol. set of the D.E $L[y] = 0$ is ?

Sol. \Rightarrow largest number of elements

... بقدر الجذر (تسمى) \therefore

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{8}$$

Q28: Find the Wronskian $W[e^x, 3e^{2x}]$

Sol:

$$W[e^x, 3e^{2x}] = \begin{vmatrix} e^x & 3e^{2x} \\ e^x & 3e^{2x} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$3e^{2x} - 3e^{2x} = \underline{0}$$

ذات كل حل 0، وعلى كل حال

indep. or depen. يجب ان يكون الحل هو

indep. u. و zero غير dep. يعني

و بار بار

الانه حاد سواد
كثير بيده يعني انها
تبتو عنك او جيك ليكن
كله بيده وتنس في فكر
كل اسوات

Q29: solve the I.V.P :- $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 3$, $y(1) = y'(1) = 1$?

Sol: $y'' \cdot y' = 3$

let $u = y'$ $\Rightarrow u' \cdot u = 3$ \Rightarrow تكامل الطرفين

$u' = y'' \Rightarrow \int u' \cdot u \cdot dx = \int 3 \cdot dx$

$u^2 - \int u \cdot du = 3x + C$

$\frac{u^2}{2} = 3x + C$ but $y'(1) = 1$

$\frac{1}{2} = 3 + C$ $y'(1) = u(1) \Rightarrow u(1) = 1$

$C = -\frac{5}{2}$

$u = \sqrt{6x - 5}$

$\int y' = \int \sqrt{6x - 5} \Rightarrow y = \frac{(6x - 5)^{3/2}}{\frac{3}{2} \cdot 6} + C = \frac{1}{9}(6x - 5)^{3/2} + C$

but $y(1) = 1 \Rightarrow C = \frac{8}{9}$

$\Rightarrow y(x) = \frac{1}{9}(6x - 5)^{3/2} + \frac{8}{9}$

سؤال ضع دائرة

Q₃₀ :- If $w[3x+1, y(x)] = 5x-3$; $w(1) = -1$
 Find $y(x)$?

Sol. $w[3x+1, y(x)] = \begin{vmatrix} 3x+1 & y(x) \\ 3 & y'(x) \end{vmatrix} = 5x-3$

$(3x+1)y'(x) - 3y(x) = 5x-3$

$y'(x) - \left(\frac{3}{3x+1}\right)y(x) = \frac{5x-3}{3x+1}$

First order
 حل؟
Linear

$M(x) = e^{\int P(x) \cdot dx} = e^{-\int \frac{3}{3x+1} \cdot dx}$
 $= e^{-\ln(3x+1)} = \frac{1}{(3x+1)}$

~~y = (3x+1) \left[C + \int \frac{5x-3}{(3x+1)^2} \cdot dx \right]~~

$y = (3x+1) \left[C + \frac{-1}{3} \left(\frac{5x-3}{3x+1} \right) + \int \frac{5}{3x+1} \cdot dx \right]$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = 5x-3 \quad dv = (3x+1)^2 \\ du = 5 \quad v = \frac{(3x+1)^{-1}}{-1 \cdot 3} \end{array} \right.$

$y = (3x+1) \left[C - \frac{5x-3}{9x+3} + \frac{5}{3} \ln|3x+1| \right]$ #

هذا هو الحل النهائي $C =$ ؟ في السؤال أكمال معلومة

$w(1) = -1$

$w = C e^{-\int P(x) \cdot dx}$ يوجد هنا على ما ترون

$w = C e^{\int \frac{3}{3x+1} \cdot dx}$

$w = C(3x+1) \Rightarrow -1 = C \cdot 4 \Rightarrow C = \frac{-1}{4}$

$y = (3x+1) \left[\frac{-1}{4} + \frac{3-5x}{9x+3} + \frac{5}{3} \ln|3x+1| \right]$ #

سؤال ملو نوكا ما ..

Q₃₁: Find the general solution of the D.E :-

$$x^2 y'' + x(x-1)y' - xy = 3x^3$$

Sol: $x^2 y'' + x y' - xy = 3x^3$ } let $u = y' + y$
 $x^2 (y'' + y') - x(y' + y) = 3x^3$ } $u' = y'' + y'$
 $x^2 u' - x u = 3x^3$
 $u' - \frac{1}{x} u = 3x \Rightarrow M(x) = e^{\int P(x) dx} = \left| \frac{1}{x} \right|$

$$u = x \left[C + \int \frac{1}{x} \cdot 3x \cdot dx \right] \Rightarrow u = x [C + 3x]$$

$$u = 3x^2 + Cx \quad (\text{but } u = y' + y)$$

$$y' + y = 3x^2 + Cx \Rightarrow M(x) = e^{\int 1 \cdot dx} = \left| e^x \right|$$

$$y = e^{-x} \left[C_1 + \int (3x^2 + Cx) e^x \cdot dx \right]$$

هذا من رتبة كبر لاننا
 C

نتخذ اجزاء لك:

$$\int 3x^2 e^x + Cx e^x \cdot dx$$

دع $i = x$

النتيجة
 الناتج
 $\Rightarrow y = e^{-x} [3x^2 e^x - 6x e^x + 6e^x + Cx e^x - C e^x + C_1]$

$$y = 3x^2 - 6x + 6 + Cx - C + C_1 e^{-x} \quad \#$$

Q₃₂: Solve the D.E: $x^2 y''' + \lambda(x+3)y'' + (-3x+2)y' + 2y = 0$

Sol: $x^2 y''' + x^2 y'' + 3xy'' + 3xy' + 2y' + 2y = 0$

$$x^2 (y''' + y'') - 3x(y'' + y') + 2(y' + y) = 0$$

$$\text{let } \Rightarrow u = y' + y \Rightarrow u' = y'' + y'$$

$$u'' = y''' + y''$$

مع \Rightarrow

$$X^2 u'' + 3X u' + 2u = 0 \quad (\text{Cauchy-Euler})$$

$$a=1 \quad b=-3 \quad c=2$$

$$r^2 + 4r + 2 = 0 \Rightarrow r = 2 \pm \sqrt{2}$$

$$y_h = c_1 X^{(2+\sqrt{2})} + c_2 X^{(2-\sqrt{2})}$$

$$y' + y = c_1 X^{(2+\sqrt{2})} + c_2 X^{(2-\sqrt{2})} \Rightarrow \mu(x) = e^{\int 1 \cdot dx} = \boxed{e^x}$$

$$y = e^{-x} \left[c_3 + \int (c_1 X^2 X^{\sqrt{2}} + c_2 X^2 X^{-\sqrt{2}}) \cdot e^x \cdot dx \right]$$

❖ ارقامه غير مدرجه معا، ولكن تم انكره فقط ...
 ارقامه غير مدرجه معا، ولكن تم انكره فقط ...

Q33: The form of a particular sol. to the D.E:

قوله
 $y'' + 4y' + 4y = \cosh 2x$ is: ?

Sol.

$$r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow r = -2, -2$$

$$y_1 = c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 x e^{-2x}$$

$$\text{part } \cosh(2x) = \frac{e^{2x} + e^{-2x}}{2} \Rightarrow y_p = A e^{2x} + B e^{-2x}$$

$$y_p = A e^{2x} + B x^2 e^{-2x} \quad \#$$

Q34: Solve: $y^{(4)} - y''' = x + e^x$

Sol. $y^{(4)} + y''' = 0$

$$r^4 - r^3 = 0$$

$$r^3(r-1) = 0$$

$$r=0, 0, 0, r=1$$

$$y = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 x^2 + c_4 e^x$$

$$y_p = (Ax+B) + C e^x$$

x^2 غير، x غير

$$y_p = (Ax^4 + Bx^3) + Cx e^x \quad \#$$

Q34:- Solve: $X^2 y'' + X(2X+10)y' + (10X+30)y = 0$

$\therefore y(x) = x^m$

Sol.:- $y'' + \left(2 + \frac{10}{X}\right)y' + \left(\frac{10}{X} + \frac{30}{X^2}\right)y = 0$

$w = ce^{-\int p(x) dx} = ce^{-\int 2 + \frac{10}{x} \cdot dx} = ce^{-2x - 10 \ln x}$
 $= \frac{ce^{-2x}}{x^{10}}$

$y_2 = x^m \int \frac{e^{-2x} \cdot x^{-10}}{x^{2m}} dx = x^m \int x^{(-10-2m)} \cdot e^{-2x} \cdot dx$

but $y = x^m \Rightarrow y' = mx^{m-1} \Rightarrow y'' = m(m-1)x^{m-2}$

so: from the equation

$x^2 \left(m(m-1) \frac{x^m}{x^2} + X(2X+10) \frac{m \cdot x^{m-1}}{x} + (10X+30) x^m \right) = 0$

$m(m-1)x^m + (2X+10)m \cdot x^m + (10X+30)x^m = 0$

$m^2 x^m - m x^m + 2X m x^m + 10 m x^m + 10 X x^m + 30 x^m = 0$

~~$(2X+10)m x^m + 10X x^m + 30 x^m = 0$~~

منقول لازم يكون
 على ان يقسم على
 x^m $\Rightarrow 2Xm x^m + 10 m x^m = 0$

$2Xm x^m = -10 m x^m$

$2m = -10 \Rightarrow m = -5$

$\Rightarrow x^{-5} \int x^0 \cdot e^{-2x} \cdot dx$

$y_2 = x^{-5} \frac{e^{-2x}}{-2}$

#

سؤال مرتباً

Q35: A general sol. of $y'' - 7y' - 3 = 0$

فوجدنا

Sol. $r^2 - 7r = 0$

$$r(r-7) = 0$$

$$\underline{r=0} \quad \underline{r=7}$$

$$0 - 7A = 3$$

$$\boxed{A = -\frac{3}{7}}$$

$$\therefore y = c_1 + c_2 e^{7x} - \frac{3}{7}x$$

لقد فكرت في السؤال فهو لا يتركه، وبالأخص $-\frac{3}{7}$ ثابت قيمة A يعني إذا ما كان في رمز A فإنه لا يتركه، فلو كان رقماً ثابتاً، الرمز A تعرف أنه A ، أي أنه ليس بفرع عمليات، إذا ما رزقت A لست A ...

Q36: If $w(f, g)(x) = x \cos x - \sin x$

and if $u = f + 3g$ and $v = f - g$, then

find $w(u, v)$?

Sol. $w(f, g) = \begin{vmatrix} f & g \\ f' & g' \end{vmatrix} = fg' - f'g = x \cos x - \sin x$

also $w(u, v) = \begin{vmatrix} u & v \\ u' & v' \end{vmatrix} = uv' - vu'$ but

$$= (f + 3g)(f' - g') - (f - g)(f' + 3g')$$

$$= \cancel{ff'} + \cancel{fg'} + \underline{3gf'} - \underline{3gg'} - (\cancel{ff'} + \cancel{3fg'} - \underline{gf'} - \underline{3gg'})$$

$$- 4fg' + 4g'f$$

$$- 4(fg' - g'f) \Rightarrow \boxed{-4(x \cos x - \sin x)}$$

$$w(f, g)$$

Q37: Given that $y_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1+\sin x}{\cos x}}$ is a sol. the D.E
 $\cos x y'' - y' + 3y = 0$, if the method of reduction
of order is used to obtain a second linearly
independent sol. find $y_2(x)$?

Sol. $y'' - \sec x y' + 3 \sec x y = 0$

$$y_2 = y_1 \int \frac{e^{-\int P(x) dx}}{(y_1)^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{1+\sin x}{\cos x}} \int \frac{e^{\int \sec x dx}}{\frac{1+\sin x}{\cos x}} dx$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1+\sin x}{\cos x}} \int \frac{(\sec x + \tan x) \cos x}{1+\sin x} dx$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{1+\sin x}{\cos x}} \int \frac{1+\sin x}{1+\sin x} dx$$

$$= x \sqrt{\frac{1+\sin x}{\cos x}} \quad \#$$

Q38: $\{1, e^x, e^{-x}\}$ is a fundamental set of sol. to the D.E
 $y''' - y' = 0$, A particular sol. to the non-homo.
D.E $y'' - y' = g(x)$, where $g(x)$ is a nonzero
continuous function, is assumed to be of the form
 $y_p(x) = u_1(x) + u_2(x)e^x + u_3(x)e^{-x}$, then find $u_1(x)$?

Sol. $y_p(x) = u_1(x) \int \frac{w_1(x)}{w(x)} g(x) dx + u_2(x) \int \frac{w_2(x)}{w(x)} g(x) dx + u_3(x) \int \frac{w_3(x)}{w(x)} g(x) dx$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & e^x & e^{-x} \\ 0 & e^x & -e^{-x} \\ 0 & e^x & e^{-x} \end{vmatrix} \Rightarrow 1(e^0 + e^0) - e^x(0-0) + e^{-x}(0-0)$$

$$= 2$$

$$W = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & e^x & e^{-x} \\ 0 & e^x & -e^x \\ 1 & e^x & e^x \end{vmatrix} = 1(-1-1) - e^x(0-0) + e^{-x}(0-0) \\ = \underline{-2}$$

$$\cancel{y(x)} \cdot u_2(x) = \cancel{y(x)} \int \frac{u_2(x)}{w(x)} \cdot g(x) \cdot dx \\ u_2(x) = \int \frac{-2}{x} g(x) \cdot dx$$

$$\boxed{u_2(x) = \int -g(x) dx} \quad \# \text{ صاهاو لحوال مع طاره}$$

Q39: Solve: $y''' - 2y'' - 5y' + 6y = 0$

Sol: $r^3 - 2r^2 - 5r + 6 = 0$ باجريب $r=1$

$(r-1)(r^2 - r - 6) = 0$ عن طريق لقيمة لظوايه

$(r-1)(r-3)(r+2) = 0$

$r = 1, 3, -2 \Rightarrow y(t) = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{3t} + C_3 e^{-2t} \quad \#$

Q40: If $y = e^{3x} \sin 2x$ is a sol. of $y'' + by' + cy = 0$
find b, c ?

Sol: $y = e^{3x} \sin 2x \Rightarrow \alpha = 3 \quad \beta = 2$

$r_1, r_2 = 3 \pm i2$

$(r-3) = \pm i2 \Rightarrow (r-3)^2 = -4$

$r^2 - 6r + 9 = -4 \Rightarrow r^2 - 6r + 13 = 0$

$y'' - 6y' + 13 = 0$

$\boxed{b = -6} \quad \boxed{c = 13} \quad \#$

$$Q_{41}: X^2 y'' - Xy' + y = X \ln X, \text{ solve?}$$

$$\text{sol: } r^2 - 2r + 1 = 0$$

$$(r-1)^2 = 0 \quad |r=1, 1| \quad y_1 = X \quad y_2 = X^2$$

$$t = \ln X \Rightarrow \frac{e^t = X}{}$$

$$y_1 = e^t \quad y_2 = e^{2t}$$

$$y_p = (At + B) e^t \cdot t \rightarrow \text{نقطة}$$

$$= (A \ln X + B) X \ln X$$

$$y = C_1 X + C_2 X^2 + (A \ln X + B) X \ln X \quad \#$$

$$Q_{42}: X^2 y'' - 2y = X^2 \ln(2X) - 3X, \text{ solve?}$$

$$\text{sol: } t = \ln X \Rightarrow X e^t \Rightarrow X^2 y'' - 2y = 0$$

$$r^2 - r - 2 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = 2 \quad r_2 = -1$$

$$y_1 = X^2 \quad y_2 = X^{-1} \Rightarrow y_1 = e^{2t} \quad y_2 = e^{-t}$$

$$g(x) = X^2 \ln(2X) - 3X = X^2 (\ln 2 + \ln X) - 3X$$

$$g(t) = e^{2t} (\ln 2 + t) - 3e^t$$

$$y_p = (At + B) e^{2t} \cdot t + C e^t$$

$$y_p = (A \ln X + B) X^2 \cdot \ln X + C X$$

$$y = C_1 X^2 + C_2 X^{-1} + (A \ln X + B) X^2 \cdot \ln X + C X \quad \#$$

”قاوم... أو ظاهراً بنك تقاوم لكن لا تنهني...“

٧٧ (2: 28 am: لاعة)

♥ إنا نضع هاترنا... إنا نضع هاترنا... #

Q43: Solve: $y'' + y = 8 \sin^2 x$

sol. $y'' + y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm i$

$y_1 = \sin x, y_2 = \cos x$

$y_p = 8 \sin^2 x = 4(1 - \cos 2x) = 4 - 4 \cos 2x$

$y_p = A + B \cos 2x + C \sin 2x$

ما بين مشابهة بزاوية مضاعفة

$y = C_1 \sin x + C_2 \cos x + A + B \cos 2x + C \sin 2x$

Q44: $y'' + \frac{1}{x^2} y = 0$, solve:-

(cauchy-euler)

sol. $x^2 y'' + y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - r + 1 = 0$

$r = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i$

$y_1 = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \ln x\right)$

$y_2 = x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \ln x\right)$

$y = C_2 x^{\frac{1}{2}} \cos\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \ln x\right) + C_1 x^{\frac{1}{2}} \sin\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \ln x\right) \#$

Q45: $(x+1)^2 y'' + 6(x+1) y' + 6y = 0$

sol. $z = x+1$

$z^2 y'' + 6z y' + 6y = 0 \Rightarrow$ (cauchy-euler)

$r^2 + 5r + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow r = -3, -2$

$y = C_1 z^{-3} + C_2 z^{-2}$

$y = C_1 (x+1)^{-3} + C_2 (x+1)^{-2} \#$

يعرف أهل جد آ
بين حيك متوك
الامتحان

أود لو أني أظفر من أود بكل ود أني أود... ع

Q₄₆: $\alpha x^2 y'' + \beta x y' + y = 0$, $y(x) = C_1 x^{-2} + C_2 x^{-2} \ln x$

Find α, β ?

Sol. هس كسانه ائنت لكمة مسكيب خفته، هس لى مالك
سؤال كتبت بهل... وعادى مسكيب...

$$r_1 = r_2 = -2$$

$$(r+2)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 + 4r + 4 = 0$$

$$a = 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = 1$$

$$b - a = 4$$

$$b = 5 \Rightarrow \beta = 5$$

فلسا... ج

يفى سفل... ♥

Q₄₇: $xy'' + (2+8x)y' + (8+16x)y = 0$ use $u = xy$
to solve the D.E?

Sol. $u = xy \rightarrow u' = xy' + y \rightarrow u'' = x \cdot y'' + 2y'$

$$\rightarrow xy'' + 2y' + 8xy' + 8y + 16xy = 0$$

$$u'' + 8u' + 16u = 0$$

$$r^2 + 8r + 16 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = r_2 = -4$$

$$u = C_1 e^{-4x} + C_2 x e^{-4x} \#$$

Q₄₈: Solve: $x^3 y''' + x^2 y'' = 0$

Sol. هذا بحال واضع انو Cauchy-euler بس راتز على شغلة

ما نغير نستخدم تاكدر $ax^2 + (b-a)x + c = 0$ ، ائنته لئالة

حود مس لئالة \rightarrow يفى بغي بقاوه لئسى $y = x^r$ وبشتف وبعوض

$$y = x^r \Rightarrow y' = r x^{r-1} \Rightarrow y'' = r(r-1) x^{r-2} \Rightarrow y''' = r(r-1)(r-2) x^{r-3}$$

نعوض $\Rightarrow x^r (r(r-1)(r-2)) + x^r r(r-1) = 0$ ($\div x^r \neq 0$)

$$r(r-1)(r-2) + r(r-1) = 0$$

تبع \rightarrow

$$r(r-1)(r-2+1) = 0 \Rightarrow r(r-1)(r-1) = 0$$

$$r = 0, 1, 1$$

$$y = C_1 + C_2 x + C_3 \ln x \cdot x \quad \#$$

$$Q_{49} : (xy')' + \frac{1}{x}y = 0, \text{ solve?}$$

عقبه في
أقارنك ..

$$xy'' + y' + \frac{1}{x}y = 0 \quad | \cdot x |$$

$$x^2y'' + xy' + y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 + (1-1)r + 1 = 0$$

$$r^2 + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm i$$

$$y = C_1 \cos(\ln x) + C_2 \sin(\ln x) \quad \#$$

Q₅₀: If $y_1 = (x+1)$ is a sol. for

$$(x^2 + 3x + 2)y'' - (2x + 4)y' + 2y = 0, \text{ find the second linearly independent sol. ?}$$

$$\text{Sol: } y'' - \frac{2(x+2)}{(x+1)(x+2)}y' + \frac{2}{(x^2+3x+2)}y = 0$$

$$y_2 = (x+1) \int \frac{e^{\int \frac{2}{x+1} dy}}{(x+1)^2} = (x+1) \int \frac{(x+1)^x}{(x+1)^2} dx$$

$$= \sqrt{(x+1)x} \quad \#$$

$$Q_{51} : \text{Solve the D.E.: } y'' - 2y' + y = \frac{e^x}{1+x^2}$$

$$\text{sol: variation } \checkmark \quad y'' - 2y' + y = 0$$

$$r^2 - 2r + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r_1 = r_2 = 1$$

$$y_1 = e^x \quad y_2 = xe^x$$

$\frac{e^x}{1+x^2} \Rightarrow$

$$w(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} e^x & xe^x \\ e^x & e^{x(1+x)} \end{vmatrix} = e^{2x}(1+x) - e^{2x}x = \underline{\underline{|e^{2x}|}}$$

$$v_1 = - \int \frac{y_2 g(x)}{w} dx = - \int \frac{x e^x \cdot e^x}{(1+x^2) e^{2x}} dx = \underline{\underline{\left| \frac{-1}{2} \ln|1+x^2| \right|}}$$

$$v_2 = \int \frac{y_1 g(x)}{w} dx = \int \frac{e^x \cdot e^x}{e^{2x}(1+x^2)} dx = \underline{\underline{|\tan^{-1}|x|}}$$

$$y_p = v_1 y_1 + v_2 y_2 = \underline{\underline{\frac{-e^x}{2} \ln|1+x^2| + x e^x \tan^{-1}|x|}}$$

#

Q₅₂: $y_p = \sin 2x \cdot v_1 + \cos 2x \cdot v_2$ for
 $y'' + 4y = \sec 2x$, find v_1 ??

Sol. From $y_p \Rightarrow y_1 = \sin 2x$
 $y_2 = \cos 2x$

$$w(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} \sin 2x & \cos 2x \\ 2\cos 2x & -2\sin 2x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= -2(\sin^2 2x + \cos^2 2x) = \underline{\underline{|-2|}}$$

$$v_1 = - \int \frac{y_2 \cdot g(x)}{w} dx = + \int \frac{\cos 2x \cdot \sec 2x}{2} dx$$

$$\underline{\underline{v_1 = \frac{1}{2} x}} \quad \#$$

Q₅₃: If $y = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 e^x + 2x^3$ be a general sol. of
 3rd order with constant coeff. $L[y] = g(x)$. find $g(x)$?

Sol. $y = y_h + y_p$
 $y = c_1 + c_2 x + c_3 e^x$
 $y_p = 2x^3$
 roots of Auxil. eq. of

$$L[y] = 0 \rightarrow r = 0, 0, 1$$

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

$$r^3 - r^2 = 0 \rightarrow L[y] = y''' - y''$$

$$y_p = 2x^3 \rightarrow y_p' = 6x^2 \rightarrow y_p'' = 12x$$

$$y_p''' = 12$$

$$\Rightarrow g(x) = y_p''' - y_p'' = 12 - 12x$$

26

$$\underline{\underline{g(x) = 12 - 12x}}$$

Q54: Find a homo. D.E with constant coeff. of least order which the solution is:

a) $y = 5x^2 - 2e^{3x}$

b) $y = Xe^{2x} - \sin 3x$

Sol.

س ... $L[y]$ > $L[y]$, $L[y]$, $L[y]$

a) $y = 5x^2 - 2e^{3x}$

roots: 0, 0, 0 root: 3

$= r^3(r-3) \Rightarrow = r^4 - 3r^3 = 0$

$L[y] = y^{(4)} - 3y^{(3)} = 0 \quad \#$

b) $y = Xe^{2x} - \sin 3x$

roots: 2, 2 root: $\pm 3i$

$(r-2)^2 (r^2 - 9i^2) \rightarrow -9i^2 = 9$

$(r-2)^2 (r^2 + 9) = 0$

$r^4 - 4r^3 + 13r^2 - 36r + 36 = 0$

$L[y] = y^{(4)} - 4r^{(3)} + 13y'' - 36y' + 36y = 0 \quad \#$

Q55: Find a form of $f(x)$ such that $w[x, f'] = \frac{1}{x}$

Sol.

$w[x, f'] = \begin{vmatrix} x & f' \\ 1 & f'' \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x f'' - f' = \frac{1}{x}$
 $x^2 f'' - x f' = 1$

let $y = f(x) \Rightarrow x^2 y'' - x y' = 1$

نفسه $f(x)$ و $f'(x)$ و $f''(x)$

Q₅₆: If y_1, y_2 are fundamental sol. of
 $x y'' + 3x y' + 6x^2 y = 0$, such that
 $w[y_1, y_2](\ln 3) = 3$ find?
 a) $w[y_1, y_2](x)$ b) $w(\ln 3)$

Sol. $y'' + 3y' + 6xy = 0$

a) by Abel's formula.

$$w[y_1, y_2] = C e^{\int -3 dx} = C e^{-3x}$$

$$\ln(2) \Rightarrow C e^{-3 \ln 2} = 3 \Rightarrow \boxed{C = 24}$$

$$w = 24 e^{-3x}$$

$$b) w(\ln 3) = 24 e^{-3 \ln 3} = \boxed{\frac{24}{9}} \quad \#$$

Q₅₇: If $w[y_1, y_2] = 3e^{x^2}$ of a homo. D.E:
 $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$, find $p(x)$?

Sol. $w = \frac{3e^{x^2}}{3} = \frac{C}{3} e^{\int p(x) dx}$

$$= e^{x^2} = e^{\int p(x) dx} = -x^2 = \int p(x) dx$$

$$\boxed{-2x = p(x)} \quad \Leftarrow \text{نشتق الطرفين}$$

another sol. $w' + p(x)w = 0$

$$6xe^{x^2} + p(x) 3e^{x^2} = 0$$

$$p(x) 3e^{x^2} = -6xe^{x^2}$$

$$\boxed{p(x) = -2x} \quad \#$$

من ابات لافاوس
 صوبى

Q₅₈: Evaluate: the wronskian $W[\sin(t^2), \cos(t^2)](t)$?

حل

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol. } W &= \begin{vmatrix} \sin(t^2) & \cos(t^2) \\ 2t \cos(t^2) & -2t \sin(t^2) \end{vmatrix} = -2t \sin^2(t^2) - 2t \cos^2(t^2) \\ &= -2t (\sin^2(t^2) + \cos^2(t^2)) \\ &= -2t \cdot 1 = \boxed{-2t} \quad \square = \text{مطلوب} \\ &\quad \# \end{aligned}$$

تفاهير و مسائل حل على 3 حل
 با id كى كى لى لى

Q₅₉: Consider the D.E. : $ax^2y'' + bxy' + cy = 0, x > 0$
 if the corresponding characteristic equation has double roots ($r_1 = r_2 = r$) and $y_1(x) = x^r$
 Use the Reduction of order Method to show that the second solution is $y_2 = x^r \ln x$

حل

$$\text{Sol. } \div a x^2 \Rightarrow y'' + \frac{b}{ax} y' + \frac{c}{ax^2} y = 0$$

$$y'' + (b-a)y' + cy = 0$$

$$r_1 = r_2 = r = \frac{-(b-a)}{2a} \quad \text{double roots} \quad \square$$

$$y_2 = y_1 \int \frac{e^{-\int p(x) dx}}{(y_1)^2} dx = x^r \int \frac{e^{-\int \frac{b}{ax} dx}}{x^{2r}} dx$$

$$= x^r \int \frac{e^{-\frac{b}{a} \ln x}}{x^{2r}} dx \quad \text{but } r = \frac{-(b-a)}{2a}$$

$$= x^r \int \frac{x^{-\frac{b}{a}}}{x^{\frac{2a-2b}{2a}}} dx = x^r \int \frac{x^{-\frac{b}{a}}}{x^1 \cdot x^{-\frac{b}{a}}} dx = \boxed{x^r \ln x} \quad \#$$

Q60: let y_1 and y_2 be two solution of $A(x)y'' + B(x)y' + C(x)y = 0$ on open interval I where A, B, C are cont. and $A(x) \neq 0$, if $W(x) = W(y_1, y_2)$, then show that $A(x) \frac{dW}{dx} = -B(x)W(x)$

Sol. $y'' + \frac{B(x)}{A(x)}y' + \frac{C(x)}{A(x)}y = 0$

$W = Ce^{-\int P(x) \cdot dx} \Rightarrow \ln W = \ln C - \int P(x) \cdot dx$
 تكتب مع الطرف الأيسر لتختزل
 : طرف اليمين

$\frac{W'}{W} = -P(x) \Rightarrow \frac{W'}{W} = -\frac{B(x)}{A(x)}$

$A(x)W' = -B(x)W$; but $W' = \frac{dW}{dx}$

$A(x) \frac{dW}{dx} = -B(x)W \neq$

Q61: Determine a suitable form for the particular sol. $y_p(x)$, if the method undetermined coeff. to be used in solving the non-homo. eq.

(Don't evaluate the constants)

$y^{(6)} + 3y^{(5)} + 4y^{(4)} + 2y^{(3)} = X^2 + X e^{-X} \sin X + X e^{-X}$

Sol. $y^{(6)} + 3y^{(5)} + 4y^{(4)} + 2y^{(3)} = 0$ | $\frac{r^2 + 2r + 2}{r+1} \sqrt{\frac{r^2 + 2r + 2}{r^2 + 3r^2 + 4r + 2}}$

$r^6 + 3r^5 + 4r^4 + 2r^3 = 0$

$r^3(r^3 + 3r^2 + 4r + 2) = 0$

↓
 بالتجريب $r = -1$

$$r^3 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{r_1 = r_2 = r_3 = 0}$$

$$(r+1)(r^2+2r+2)=0 \Rightarrow \boxed{r_4 = -1} \quad \boxed{r_5, r_6 = -1 \pm i}$$

$$y_1 = 1 \quad y_2 = X \quad y_3 = X^2 \quad y_4 = e^{-X}$$

$$y_5 = e^{-X} \sin X \quad y_6 = e^{-X} \cos X$$

$$y_h = C_1 + C_2 X + C_3 X^2 + C_4 e^{-X} + C_5 e^{-X} \sin X + C_6 e^{-X} \cos X$$

$$g(x) = X^2 + X e^{-X} \sin X + X e^{-X}$$

$$y_{p_1} = (AX^2 + BX + C)$$

y_p β ω L
no. u c

$$y_{p_2} = (DX + E) e^{-X} \sin X + (FX + G) e^{-X} \cos X$$

$$y_{p_3} = (HX + J) e^{-X}$$

هذا حل تقريبي بس لما ضلنا في جوابنا فمضينا في

$$y_p = X^3 y_{p_1} + X y_{p_2} + X y_{p_3} \quad \#$$

Q02: Use method of variation of parameters to find the general sol. for D.E. $X^2 y'' - X y' + y = X(1 + \frac{3}{2 \ln X})$, $X > 0$

Sol. let $t = \ln X \Rightarrow X = e^t$

$$e^{2t} y'' - e^t y' + y = e^t \left(1 + \frac{3}{t}\right) \quad \boxed{\div e^{2t}}$$

$$e^t y'' - y' + y = \left(1 + \frac{3}{t}\right)$$

$$y'' - \frac{1}{e^t} y' + \frac{1}{e^t} y = \left(1 + \frac{3}{t}\right) \frac{1}{e^t} \quad \text{--- } \textcircled{*}$$

$$r^2 + (-1-1)r + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 - 2r + 1 = 0$$

$$r_1 = 1 = r_2 \Rightarrow y_1 = e^t \quad y_2 = te^t$$

$$w(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} e^t & te^t \\ e^t & e^t(t+1) \end{vmatrix} = \frac{|e^{2t}|}{e^{2t}}$$

$$v_1 = - \int \frac{te^t \cdot (1 + \frac{3}{t}) \frac{1}{e^t}}{e^{2t}} dt$$

$$v_1 = - \int (t+3)e^{-2t} dt \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u = t+3 \quad du = e^{-2t} \\ du = 1 \quad v = \frac{e^{-2t}}{-2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$v_1 = \frac{(t+3)e^{-2t}}{2} - \int \frac{e^{-2t}}{2} dt$$

$$v_1 = \frac{(t+3)e^{-2t}}{2} + \frac{e^{-2t}}{4}$$

$$v_2 = \int \frac{e^t \cdot (1 + \frac{3}{t}) \frac{1}{e^t}}{e^{2t}} dt = \int \frac{(t+1)}{te^t} dt$$

$$u = te^t$$

$$u' = te^t + e^t \Rightarrow e^t(t+1)$$

$$\frac{du}{e^t(t+1)} dt \rightarrow \int \frac{(t+1)}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{u(t+1)}$$

$$\int u^{-2} du = -u^{-1} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{te^t} = v_2}$$

$$y(t) = c_1 e^t + c_2 te^t + e^t \left(\frac{(t+3)e^{-2t}}{2} + \frac{e^{-2t}}{4} \right) + te^t \left(\frac{-1}{te^t} \right)$$

t, X في التمرين

Q63: Find a value of " β " such that the solution

$u = \frac{y}{x^\beta}$ trans. form the D.E : $(x + 3x^2y)y' + xy^2 = y$ into a separable equation?

Sol. $y' = \frac{y - xy^2}{x + 3x^2y}$ $u = \frac{y}{x^\beta} \Rightarrow y = x^\beta u \Rightarrow y' = x^\beta u' + \beta x^{\beta-1} u$

$$x^\beta u' + \beta x^{\beta-1} u = \frac{u \cdot x^\beta - x \cdot u^2 x^{2\beta}}{x + 3x^2 \cdot u \cdot x^\beta}$$

$$x^\beta u' = \frac{u \cdot x^\beta - u^2 x^{(2\beta+1)}}{x + 3u \cdot x^{\beta+2}} - \frac{\beta x^{\beta-1} u (x + 3u \cdot x^{\beta+2})}{x + 3u \cdot x^{\beta+2}}$$

$$x^\beta u' = \frac{u \cdot x^\beta - u^2 x^{(2\beta+1)} - \beta x^\beta u - 3\beta u^2 x^{2\beta+1}}{x + 3u \cdot x^{\beta+2}}$$

$$u' = \frac{u - u^2 x^{\beta+1} - \beta u - 3\beta u^2 x^{\beta+1}}{x^{\beta-1} + 3u \cdot x^2}$$

$$u' = \frac{u(1-\beta) - u^2(x^{\beta+1} + 3\beta x^{\beta+1})}{x^{\beta-1} + 3u \cdot x^2}$$

$$(1-\beta) = x^{\beta+1} + 3\beta x^{\beta+1} \rightarrow \text{نريد ان نساوي الطرفين}$$

$$1-\beta = (1+3\beta) x^{\beta+1} \quad \text{نصبح على صيغة$$

$$1-\beta = 4 x^{\beta+1}$$

$$\frac{x^0 \cdot (1-\beta)}{4} = x^{\beta+1}$$

$$\beta+1 = 0$$

$$\boxed{\beta = -1} \quad \#$$

Q.04 :: Solve: $y'' + \frac{y'}{x} + \frac{9}{x^2}y = \frac{\sec(3\ln x)}{x^2}$

Sol: :: $x^2y'' + xy' + 9y = \sec(3\ln x)$

$t = \ln x \rightarrow e^t = x$

$r^2 - 0r + 9 = 0$

$r^2 + 9 = 0 \rightarrow r = \pm 3i$

$y_1 = \sin 3t, y_2 = \cos 3t$

$y_h = c_1 \sin 3t + c_2 \cos 3t$

$w(y_1, y_2) = \begin{vmatrix} \sin 3t & \cos 3t \\ 3\cos 3t & -3\sin 3t \end{vmatrix}$

$= -3(\sin^2 3t + \cos^2 3t) = \underline{-3}$

$u_1 = -\int \frac{\sec(3t) \cdot \cos(3t)}{-3} dt$
 $= \frac{1}{3} t$

$u_2 = \int \frac{\sec(3t) \cdot \sin(3t)}{-3} dt$
 $= \frac{1}{9} \ln |\cos 3t|$

$y_p = y_1 u_1 + y_2 u_2$

$= \sin(3t) \cdot \frac{1}{3} t + \cos(3t) \cdot \frac{1}{9} \ln |\cos 3t|$

$y_t = y_h + y_p$

$y(x) = \dots$ نكتب

اللهم لك الحمد والشكر ...

ساعة 5:18 am ... انجاز عظيم جدا ...

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 سنة اولى رياضيات
 0786160562

3
 الشكر

دعوة - لهدتي - بالشهاد ..

دعوة - لوالدي - ووالدي - بالشهاد ..

بالتوفيق - للجميع ..

هامة - صلاة - جدا - تربيت - نركن - فقط ... !!!!!

ان الذي يريدني سيأتيه بلقاءه ... لو جارتبه الانس وبعين ...

∞!

* كل الشكر *

أنس - أحرف # 34 # حسن - الطريفي

سنوات . فاینال . دین I

هذا العمل هو مجهود ما قبل من أصحاب المجهود المبارك ...
ما قصت به هو تجميع الأسئلة في ملف
واحد فقط ليسهل على الطالب البحث عن سنوات
المادة ... ♥

👉 رکز توی بانائی :-

تجربہ لریا 2 کما تجربہ لسنینتا
نہن لریا 2 و نهن لبحر و لبق
ان لکے یرتبی کسنا بصعتہ
یلقاه لو حارتہ اکن و لحن
تجربہ لریا 2 کما رادق لہا لبق
خاقصہ اکی قسم الاشیاد تدرکها

~~# Wake-up...~~

وعند ما ترید نسا ما ، جان لکون باسره
تضاضر لیوز لک تصقیق رغبتک .. ♥

عمر - لخواجا - ریاضیات - منہ - ادبی

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

• بالبداية نحتاج الى مراجعة جميع انكار وقوانين المادك لنجعل العمل ميسراً أكثر ... ركز شوي شوي على ان تفوت علامادك فها ان كلسي وما توفد معك وقتك كثير ... بصبحم جداً

• largest interval :- y or y' بجهة وپا تي بجهه افري

- نبحث بنقاط عدم الاتصال و صفر مقام او $\ln(x)$ لـ $x < 0$
- يكون معطين نقطة I.O.P $y(a) = b$
- هاي تكون مصورة بنفك \rightarrow largest interval
- اذا كان بالمقام $x = 1$

• seperable equation :- y بجهه مع افتران بباله y
 x بجهه مع افتران بباله x
 • نكامل الطرفين وخلصنا الحل

Note :- اي معادله بتصوي الاشكال هاي
 e^{xy} و $\ln(x+y)$ و $\frac{\sin(x+y)}{\cos(x+y)}$ ← sep. تبكون مس

• Linear equation :-

linear in $y \Rightarrow 1 \cdot y' + p(x)y = q(x)$

linear in $x \Rightarrow 1 \cdot x' + p(y)x = q(y)$

Method sol :-
 $M(x) = e^{\int p(x) dx}$ [1] انجده

$y = \frac{1}{M(x)} [C + \int M(x) \cdot q(x) dx]$ [2] انجده

• طريقة ايجاد C in $in []$
 • نظر اي عدد حدود معاملات y و x و dx و dy و dy
 C in $in []$
OR
 • المعامل اليك يكون فيه خلية
 x و y لا يكون $in []$ C in $in []$

Exact Equation :-

Form : $M(x,y) \cdot dx + N(x,y) dy = 0$

$M \frac{dx}{\text{علاقته في}}$

$N \frac{dy}{\text{علاقته في}}$

تأكد انو المعادلات exact بشرط $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x} \Rightarrow$ لاحظ تشتق بالثبته لعكس معادلات الاصل

قبل ما اذكر عن الطريقة لحل : رتزا اني تشتق او تكامل بالثبته للاصل او بالثبته لعكس الاصل

Method. sol. 1-

[1] اختيار اما M او N For Example $M(x,y) = \dots$

[2] تكامل بطرفين بالثبته للاصل $\Rightarrow \int M(x,y) \cdot dx = \int \dots \cdot dx$

[3] بعطيني ثابت اقتران $f(x,y) = \dots + g(y)$ ببلاطة لعكس $g(y)$

[4] تشتق بالثبته للاقتران $N(x,y) = \dots + g'(y)$ $g(y)$ يعني $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ نفوضنا قيمتها في السؤال

[5] نختار بعد ما يصير معنا اقتران ببلاطة y فقط $\Rightarrow \dots + g'(y)$ $g(y)$

[6] تكامل بالثبته الى y لتصل على $g(y)$ $\Rightarrow \dots = g(y)$

[7] نرجم معادلاته $f(x,y) = C$ $g(y)$ قيمته $\Rightarrow C = \dots + g(y)$ نفوض مكان $g(y)$ قيمته ومكان $f(x,y) = C$ #



• ملاحظتان بسيطة :-

[1] $F(x,y) = C$ [2] نتق F بالثبته الى y اثنان $N(x,y)$ [3] نتق F بالثبته الى x اثنان $M(x,y)$ يعني ما تكامل بعينه $F(x,y)$

Non-Exact Equation [special integrating Factor]

$M(x)$

Form :: $M(x,y) \cdot dx + N(x,y) \cdot dy = 0$

$\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} \neq \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$ \Rightarrow Non-exact انو تعرف

الهدف تحويل المعادله الى exact ونصل عليه

Method sol. :-

اننا نجد $M(x)$ or $M(y)$
 $M(x) = e^{\int \otimes \cdot dx}$ or $M(y) = e^{\int \otimes \cdot dy}$
 العاينون :-

\otimes : $\frac{\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}}{N}$: ناتج اقتران بـ x فقط

$\otimes \otimes$: $\frac{\frac{\partial N}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}}{M}$: ناتج اقتران بـ y فقط

اذا ما زيل
 نذهب
 للعاينون
 التي

اننا نضرب المعادله الاصلية كامله بـ $M(x)$ or $M(y)$

بالي طرح هي وهي يكون حلت المعادله
 الى exact ونصل كما تعلمنا تقاً ..

المعادلات السابقه هي الاساسيه وبقاتي ينحولو للمعادلات بالي رقدناها :

- seperable $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Homogeneous} \\ \text{Almost-sep.} \end{array} \right.$
- Exact \leftarrow Non-exact
- Linear \leftarrow Bernoulli



- Homogenous - Equation :-
 • نميز هذا النوع من المعادلات أن :
 مجموع الأيسر لكل حد متساوي مع الحدود الأخرى .

الترتيب $\Rightarrow f(x,y) = G\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$, let $v = \frac{y}{x}$

• ممكن يكون $\frac{y}{x}$ أو ما بهم يكون v or $\frac{1}{v}$

Method sol. :-

[1] $v = \frac{y}{x} \rightarrow y' = v'x + v$

نوفنا مكان y فيتمنا ومكان $\frac{y}{x}$ فيتمنا [2]

هيك تبصير sep تفصل v مع dv لك x مع dx لك
 ونكامل --- وترجع قيم افترض ...

- Almost - sep. Equation :-

الترتيب $\Rightarrow f(x,y) = G(ax+by)$

الطريقة :- تفرض $v = ax+by$ --- ونحل مثل سابق

وترجع افترض ... نفس Homo بس افترضنا مختلف

- Bernoulli Equation :-

Ber. in $y \rightarrow 1 * y' + P(x)y = g(x)y^n$

Ber. in $x \rightarrow 1 * x' + P(y)x = g(y)x^n$

Method sol. :-

[1] let $v = y^{1-n}$

[2] $v' = \underbrace{(1-n)y^{-n}}_{(*)} \cdot y'$

[3] Multiply (*) in all original equat for trans.

... to linear. [تفرد المعادلة الأولية بـ (*) وتعود linear]

بعض سول [سُرط المعادلات خطية]:

$$(a_1x + b_1y + c_1) \cdot dx + (a_2x + b_2y + c_2) \cdot dy = 0$$

if $c_1 = c_2 = 0$

Homo. بعض السول

let $u = \frac{y}{x}$

if $c_1 \neq 0$ and $c_2 \neq 0$

Almost Sep
اذ نتابع ضرب

$$a_1 b_2 = a_2 b_1$$

exact

اذ لم تكن

$$a_1 b_2 \neq a_2 b_1$$

قبل ما ابدأ بتلخيص اسكنه ان شامية بطرالات : شافه Wronskian :

Wronskian :- $W[y_1, y_2] = \begin{vmatrix} y_1 & y_2 \\ y_1' & y_2' \end{vmatrix} = y_1 y_2' - y_2 y_1'$

$\begin{cases} = 0 & \text{dependent} \\ \neq 0 & \text{indep.} \end{cases}$

Abel's theorem :- $y'' + \underbrace{p(x)}_{\text{هذا الـ}} y' + q(x) y = 0$

$$W = C e^{-\int p(x) \cdot dx} \quad \#$$

حاليا في ايجاد y_n ← تحولها الى Auxi. eq. $ar^2 + br + c = 0$ ونواتج لهذه

$r_1 = r_2 \leftarrow \Delta = 0$ ← في هذه الحالة نضرب بحواب (بني)

اما x او $\ln x$

$r_1 \neq r_2 \leftarrow \Delta > 0$ ← الحلا طبيعي y_1 و y_2

$$\alpha = \frac{-b}{2a}$$

$$\beta = \frac{\sqrt{4ac - b^2}}{2a} \leftarrow \alpha \pm \beta i$$

complex root

$\leftarrow \Delta < 0$

المعادلة اللاية

$$\Delta = b^2 - 4ac$$

Homogenous = 0

Constant Coeff.

$$ay'' + by' + cy = 0$$

↳ Auxil. eq.

$$ar^2 + br + c = 0$$

Rule | $y = e^{rx}$

• تفرد x حالة التماثل

• حالة complex root

$$y_1 = e^{\alpha x} \sin x$$

$$y_2 = e^{\alpha x} \cos x$$

$$y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2$$

Cauchy-Eular

$$a x^2 y'' + b y' + cy = 0$$

↳ Auxil. Eq.

$$ar^2 + (b-a)r + c = 0$$

Rule | $y = x^r$

• تفرد $\ln x$ حالة التماثل

• حالة complex root

$$y_1 = x^{\alpha} \cos(\beta \ln x)$$

$$y_2 = x^{\alpha} \sin(\beta \ln x)$$

$$y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2$$

Reduction

$$1 \cdot y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$$

يكون الشكل معي
الحد الأول

First sol.

y_1 وحال الحد الثاني

... Second sol.

$$y_2 = y_1 \int \frac{e^{-\int p(x) \cdot dx}}{(y_1)^2} \cdot dx$$

إذا كان $p(x)$ غير معلوم

$$y_2 = y_1 \int \frac{w}{(y_1)^2} \cdot dx$$

← ملاحظات مهمة جداً قبل ما نكمل Non-Homo.

[1] Recall :-

$$\bullet \sinh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\bullet \cosh(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$

$$\bullet \tanh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$$

$$[3] \bullet \frac{d}{dx} \sinh(x) = \cosh(x)$$

$$\bullet \frac{d}{dx} \cosh(x) = \sinh(x)$$

$$\bullet \frac{d}{dx} \tanh(x) = \text{sech}^2(x)$$

[2] قنطارتان مهمتان :-

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

$$\bullet \cos^2(x) = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos 2x)$$

$$\bullet \sin(a) * \sin(b) = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a-b) - \cos(a+b)]$$

$$\bullet \cos(a) * \cos(b) = \frac{1}{2} [\cos(a-b) + \cos(a+b)]$$

$$\bullet \sin(a) * \cos(b) = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(a+b) + \sin(a-b)]$$

هنا مهم الترتيب جداً
Cos ثم Sin

$$\bullet \frac{d}{dx} \text{csch}(x) = -\text{csch}(x) \cdot \coth(x)$$

$$\bullet \frac{d}{dx} \text{sech}(x) = -\text{sech}(x) \cdot \tanh(x)$$

$$\bullet \frac{d}{dx} \coth(x) = -\text{csch}^2(x)$$

Non-Homogenous $\neq 0$

[1] undetermined coeff :-

$$ay'' + by' + cy = g(x)$$

Method. sol. :-

[1] $y_h = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2$

y_h ← طريقة إيجاد $\rightarrow ar^2 + br + c = 0$ (هذا نفس قولنا : constant coeff.)

[2] y_p نجد

y_p يرضى تبعاً له الافتراض $g(x)$:- حيث إذا كان $g(x)$:-

الحل النهائي هو :-
 $y = y_h + y_p$

<u>$g(x)$</u>	<u>y_p</u>
C ← ثابت	A
$X+2$ ← خطي	$AX+B$
X^2+3X+9 ← تربيعي	AX^2+BX+C
X^3+8 ← تكعيبي	AX^3+BX^2+CX+D
$\sin 5X$ ← مثلثي	$A \sin 5X + B \cos 5X$
$-3 \cos 2X$ ← \cos	$A \cos 2X + B \sin 2X$
e^{ax} ← أسّي	$A e^{ax}$

ملاحظة :-
 مع y_h
 نفرض X

حالة كان $g(x) =$ الترمين هو :

شأنه كل واحد من y_p لونها :

Example : $g(x) = \underbrace{X \sin X}_{y_{p1}} + \underbrace{X^3}_{y_{p2}} - \underbrace{8e^{3x}}_{y_{p3}}$

$y_p = y_{p1} + y_{p2} + y_{p3}$

[2] Variation of Parameters :-

$$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = g(x)$$

Method. sol. :-
 نجد y_h على الطرق [1] السابقة ...

[2] نجد y_p للتلو y_1, y_2

$g(x)$: افتراض صعب يكون ضرب و افتراضين اوقسة ...

[3] $y_p = v_1 y_1 + v_2 y_2$ نجد y_p

$$v_1 = - \int \frac{y_2 \cdot g(x)}{W} \quad v_2 = \int \frac{y_1 \cdot g(x)}{W}$$

[4] $y = y_h + y_p$

LAPLACE

→ $\int \{f(t)\}(s) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \cdot f(t) \cdot dt = F(s)$ (تعريف، الأساس)

ملاحظة: في تكامل $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-st} \cdot f(t) \cdot dt$ امتداد t يجب بالحوال قيمة Domain

هو، لنكره ان يكون الأس e^{-st} تكون قيمة سالبة ...

مثلاً: e^{s-4} ← Domain = $s < 4$ عتاه تكون سالبة ..

ليكن سالبة؟ بساطة عتاه يكون ناتج تعويين $-\infty$ و ∞

صيف = $e^{-\infty}$

* أهم جدول بكل المتغيرات :-

$f(t)$	$F(s)$
1	$\frac{1}{s}$; $s > 0$
e^{at}	$\frac{1}{s-a}$; $s > a$
$\cos bt$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + b^2}$
$\sin bt$	$\frac{b}{s^2 + b^2}$
$\cosh(bt)$	$\frac{s}{s^2 - b^2}$
$\sinh(bt)$	$\frac{b}{s^2 - b^2}$
t^n	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$, $s > 0$
$e^{at} t^n$	$\frac{n!}{(s-a)^{n+1}}$
$t^n f(t)$	$(-1)^n \cdot \frac{d^n}{ds^n} [\int f(t)]$ أو $F(s)$ نفس الشيء
$e^{at} \cdot f(t)$	$F(s-a)$
$f'(t)$	$s F(s) - f(0)$

$$e^{at} \cos bt$$

$$e^{at} \sin bt$$

$$\leftarrow \text{مشتقة} \quad (n) \quad f(t)$$

$$\leftarrow \text{مشتقة} \quad n \quad \text{هاد أس} \quad f(t)$$

$$\frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2 + b^2}$$

$$\frac{b^2}{(s-a)^2 + b^2}$$

$$s^n F(s) - s^{n-1} f(0) - s^{n-2} f'(0) \dots - f^{(n-1)}(0)$$

$$(-1)^n \cdot \frac{d^n}{ds^n} [f(t)]$$

Note:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{a+c}^{b+c} f(x-c) dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{a-c}^{b-c} f(x+c) dx$$

تشبيه - بقوة ...

Note:

$$\int \sim = \int Mm$$

يعني يحتاج M و m
 بيرون، اللابلاس مع بعض
 شرط ان قترانك تكون
Linear.

ملاحظة: اذا كان اقتران $\frac{P(s)}{Q(s)}$ حيث درجة $P(s) < Q(s)$

اذا: Quadratic Factor $(s-\alpha)^2 + \beta^2 = Q(s)$ صوري

the partial fraction relative to $(s-\alpha)^2 + \beta^2)^m$:-

$$\frac{A_1(s-\alpha) + B_1}{(s-\alpha)^2 + \beta^2} + \frac{A_2(s-\alpha) + B_2}{(s-\alpha)^2 + \beta^2} + \dots + \frac{A_m(s-\alpha) + B_m}{(s-\alpha)^2 + \beta^2}$$

Note: $\int F'(s) = -t f(t)$

(حيث هاد $F(s)$ اقتران غير مألوف)
 اول مرة بنفوفوا.

Examples:

$$\int^{-1} \cos\left(\frac{s+2}{s^2+4}\right)$$

$$\int^{-1} \sin^{-1}\left(\frac{4}{s^2}\right)$$

$$\int^{-1} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{s}\right)$$

١٣] ترتيب ونظروا على ترتيب $(\frac{معامل s}{2})^2$

١] معامل $s^2 = 1$

٢] $(\frac{معامل s}{2})^2$

لمرتبته الاحمال اربعه

Just... 🙄

• solve D. E By Laplace :- $ay'' + by' + cy = f(t)$

الطريقة : ١] نأخذ اللابلاس للجميع

لا تنسى :
 $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = F(s)$

٢] لانني انا $\mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} = Y(s)$

$\mathcal{L}\{y'(t)\} = sY(s) - y(0)$

$\mathcal{L}\{y''(t)\} = s^2Y(s) - sy(0) - y'(0)$

٣] نجمع (دي) موضوع للمعادلات



٤] نأخذ \mathcal{L}^{-1} للطرفين ونجد قيمته $y(t)$

• unit step function :- $u(t-a)$



$$u(t-a) = \begin{cases} 0 & , t < a \\ 1 & , t > a \end{cases}$$

Theorems :- ١] $\mathcal{L}\{u(t-a) f(t-a)\} = e^{-as} \mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$ (مماثل)

٢] $\mathcal{L}\{u(t-a)\} = \frac{e^{-as}}{s}$

٣] $\mathcal{L}\{u(t-a) f(t)\} = e^{-as} \mathcal{L}\{f(t+a)\}$

٤] $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{e^{as} \cdot f(s)\} = u(t-a) \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{f(s)\}_{t \rightarrow (t-a)}$ (يغير متادوي)

♥ نفع مكانه حل $t \leftarrow (t-a)$

Note :- if $f(t) = \begin{cases} f_1, & t < a_1 \\ f_2, & a_1 < t < a_2 \\ \vdots \\ f_{n-1}, & a_{n-2} < t < a_{n-1} \\ f_n, & t > a_{n-1} \end{cases}$

then, $f(t) = f_1 \oplus (f_2 - f_1)u(t - a_1) \oplus (f_{n-1} - f_2)u(t - a_2) \oplus \dots \oplus (f_n - f_{n-1})u(t - a_{n-1})$ #

⚡ طريقة حساب $f(t)$ نأخذ لكل طرف ونحسب .. ♥

ملاحظة قد يبدوا عند ضرب ايه اقران بـ (a^t) نعوض مكان (s) بـ $(s-a)$ له بـ $(-a^t)$ نعوض مكان (s) بـ $(s+a)$

series of solution D.E :-

[1] Taylor $\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} \cdot (x - x_0)^n$
 $x_0 \neq 0$

[2] Maclurin $\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} \cdot (x)^n$
 $x_0 = 0$


طريقة الحل :- [1] يكون السؤال معطى معادته ومعطى نقطة I.V.P $y(x_0) = y_0$ ومعطى جزء
 ومعطى نقطة I.V.P $y(x_0) = y_0$ ومعطى جزء

[2] السؤال يطلب مثلاً The First Five non-zero هو بطل انتق و اعوضا بالنقطة و اوجد اول خمس مشتقات ناتجهم من صفر اذا طلبوهي صفر بنذهب للمشتقة يليه بعدها ، الحد ما يعطيني من صفر ..

[3] يكتبهم على اتراعد يليه فوق اما Taylor أو Maclurin ..

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

اللهم لا سهل إلا ما جعلت سهلاً ، وأنت تجعل بعون إذا شئت سهلاً ... ♥

يا لنظف 

Q₁: Find the inverse Laplace transform $F(s) = \frac{s+4}{s^2+4s+8}$

Sol. $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{s+4}{s^2+4s+8}\right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{s+4}{s^2+4s+4-4+8}\right\}$

المكتمل مربع ما $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{s})^2 = 4$

$= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{s+4}{(s+2)^2+4}\right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{s+2}{(s+2)^2+4}\right\} + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{2}{(s+2)^2+4}\right\}$

$= e^{-2t} \cdot \cos 2t + e^{-2t} \cdot \sin 2t = f(t) \quad \#$

Q₂: The value of the integral. $\int_0^{\infty} 2 \cos^2 t \cdot e^{-at} \cdot dt$
where $a > 0$, Find it ?

Sol. $\int_0^{\infty} 2 \cos^2 t \cdot e^{-at} \cdot dt = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{2 \cos^2 t\}$

صيغة لابلاس مقلوبة ما

$= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} [1 + \cos 2t]\right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{1\} + \mathcal{L}^{-1}\{\cos 2t\}$

$= \frac{1}{a} + \frac{a}{a^2+4} \quad \#$

جميعاً استخدم a بدل \leq كما نوباً لفرق معطيل e^{-at} من t ...
وما صوّال خود ائركه يكون واضح معك ... ♥

Q3: If $F(s) = \frac{s}{s^2+1}$ is the Laplace transform of the function $f(t)$, then find the value of $\mathcal{L}\{t \cdot f'(t)\}(s)$ at $s=1$?

Sol. احتاج الى قاعدة $f(t)$ ايجادها ما صال $F(s)$ ثم نشتقها

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} F(s) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s}{s^2+1} = \boxed{\cos t} \Rightarrow f'(t) = -\sin t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So: } \mathcal{L}\{t \cdot f'(t)\} &= \mathcal{L}\{t \cdot \sin t\} = (-1) \cdot (-1) \cdot \frac{d}{ds} \left[\frac{1}{s^2+1} \right] \\ &= \frac{-2s}{(s^2+1)^2} \quad \text{but at } s=1 \Rightarrow = \frac{-2}{4} = \boxed{\frac{-1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

Q4: If $Y(s)$ is the Laplace transform of the function $f(t)$ of the I.V.P. $y'' - 2y = t$, $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = -1$, find $Y(s)$?

$$\text{Sol. } y'' - 2y = t \rightarrow \mathcal{L} y'' - 2 \mathcal{L} y = \mathcal{L} t$$

$$s^2 Y(s) - \overset{\text{zero}}{\cancel{s y(0)}} - \overset{-1}{\cancel{y'(0)}} - 2 Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

$$s^2 Y(s) + 1 - 2 Y(s) = \frac{1}{s^2} \Rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{s^2} - 1}{s^2 - 2}$$

$$\boxed{Y(s) = \frac{1 - s^2}{s^2(s^2 - 2)}} \quad \#$$

اجابه فرع دائرة

لتضيي د عمتك عند ما تعلم

ان وجودك على ايكوبن هو

لإنارة سعة عمك واستخامه بالمطلوب

لتكن خير خليفة على هذه الأرض...♥

Q5: use the Integrating factor $M(y) = e^y$, to find the general solution of the D.E $(x+xy)y' + y = 0$?

Sol $x(1+y)y' + y = 0$ * $\left[\frac{1}{y}\right]$

$$x(1+y) + \frac{y}{y'} = 0 \Rightarrow x(1+y) + yx' = 0 \quad \div [y]$$

$$x\left(\frac{1}{y} + 1\right) + x' = 0 \quad \underline{\text{lin. in } x}$$

$$M(y) = e^{\int \frac{1}{y} + 1} = \underline{ye^y}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{M(y)} \left[c + \int M(y) \cdot 0 \cdot dy \right]$$

$$x = \frac{1}{ye^y} \left[c + \int 0 \cdot dy \right] \Rightarrow x = \frac{c}{ye^y}$$

$$\underline{c = xy e^y} \Rightarrow \underline{\text{هذه اجابة فروق دائره}} *$$

Q6: If $y_1 = e^{x^2}$ is a sol. of the D.E $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$

where $p(x)$ and $q(x)$ are cont. function on \mathbb{R} , find a second linearly independent sol. y_2 given that

$$W[y_1, y_2] = e^{2x^2}$$

Sol: reduction equation:

$$y_2 = y_1 \int \frac{W[y_1, y_2]}{(y_1)^2} \cdot dx = e^{x^2} \int \frac{e^{2x^2}}{(e^{x^2})^2} \cdot dx$$

$$= e^{x^2} \int 1 \cdot dx = \underline{e^{x^2} \cdot x} \#$$

Note:

$$\frac{e^{2x^2}}{(e^{x^2})^2} = \frac{e^{x^2} \cdot e^{x^2}}{e^{x^2} \cdot e^{x^2}} = 1$$

Q7: Find the general sol. of the separable diff. eq.

$$y' - e^{x-y} = 3x^2 e^{-y}$$

Sol. $y' = e^{x-y} + 3x^2 e^{-y} \Rightarrow y' = e^x \cdot e^{-y} + 3x^2 e^{-y}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{-y} (e^x + 3x^2) \Rightarrow \int e^y \cdot dy = \int e^x + 3x^2 \cdot dx$$

$$e^y = e^x + x^3 + C \Rightarrow \underline{e^y - e^x = x^3 + C} \quad \# \quad \underline{\text{اجابة فردا ترى}}$$

Q8:- Find the fundamental sol. set to the D.E of constant coeff. whose characteristic equation is given by

$$(r^3 - 4r)(r^3 - 8) = 0 \quad ?$$

Sol. المطلوب مجموعة الحل فقط "رتبها بالشبه بالليز"

$$r(r^2 - 4)(r^3 - 8) = 0 \Rightarrow r(r-2)(r+2)(r-2)(r^2 + 2r + 4) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow r=0 \rightarrow y=1$$

$$r=2 \rightarrow y=e^{2x}$$

$$r=2 \rightarrow y=xe^{2x}$$

$$r=-2 \rightarrow y=e^{-2x}$$

$$r = -1 + i\sqrt{3}$$

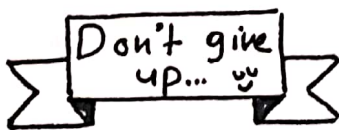
$$y = e^{-x} \sin \sqrt{3} x$$

$$r = -1 - i\sqrt{3}$$

$$y = e^{-x} \cos \sqrt{3} x$$

$$r = -1 \pm i\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{Sol. set} = \left\{ 1, e^{2x}, xe^{2x}, e^{-2x}, e^{-x} \sin \sqrt{3} x, e^{-x} \cos \sqrt{3} x \right\}$$



آجب ذلك بجزء من اليوم الذي تتذكر فيه
 كم كان الأمر صعباً ومعتاداً لكنه
 انتهى، وما أنت بغيره الآن... ♥
 # قلب أزرقت مبدأ

Q9: Find the general sol. of the D.E $xy' - y = x^2 \cos(\frac{y}{x})$

Sol. Homo. equation $\Rightarrow y' - \frac{y}{x} = x \cos(\frac{y}{x})$

let $v = \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow y' = v'x + v$

$\therefore v'x + v - v = x \cos(v)$

$x \cdot v' = x \cos v \Rightarrow \int v' = \int \cos v$

$v = \sin v + C \Rightarrow \left| \frac{y}{x} = \sin\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + C \right|$

Q10: Use the variation of parameters method to find the general sol. of Non-homo. D.E

$x^2 y'' - x(x+2)y' + (x+2)y = x^3, x > 0$

given that $\{x, xe^x\}$ is a fund. sol. set of the corresponding homo. equation. ?

Sol. $y'' - \left(\frac{x+2}{x}\right)y' + \left(\frac{x+2}{x^2}\right)y = x$

$v_1 = \int \frac{-y_2 \cdot g(x)}{w[y_1, y_2]} = \int \frac{-x \cdot xe^x}{x^2 \cdot e^x} = \underline{-x}$

$v_2 = \int \frac{y_1 \cdot g(x)}{w[y_1, y_2]} = \int \frac{x \cdot x}{x^2 \cdot e^x} = \underline{-e^{-x}}$

$w = \begin{vmatrix} x & xe^x \\ 1 & xe^x + e^x \end{vmatrix}$
 $= x^2 e^x + xe^x - xe^x$
 $= \underline{x^2 e^x}$

$y = y_h + y_p = y_h + [y_1 v_1 + y_2 v_2]$

يعني املين في صغ

$= c_1 x + c_2 x e^x + (-x^2 - x)$

حزانت باه جابت
 $c_1 x + c_2 x e^x + x^2 + x$
 له رانكره بلووب بله
 الالب انوضاربه م لا باله واحد
 عنان صك اتعاكك تبصني

Q₁₁: Find the Inverse Laplace transform of $F(s) = \frac{s+1}{s^2-9s}$

Sol. $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\{F(s)\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{s+1}{s(s-3)(s+3)}\right\}$ partial fraction

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{A}{s} + \frac{B}{s-3} + \frac{C}{s+3}\right\}$$

$$A(s-3)(s+3) + B s(s+3) + C s(s-3) = s+1$$

when $\rightarrow s=0 \Rightarrow A = \frac{-1}{9}$

$\rightarrow s=-3 \Rightarrow B = \frac{-1}{9}$

$\rightarrow s=3 \Rightarrow B = \frac{2}{9}$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{-1}{9s} + \frac{2}{9(s-3)} + \frac{-1}{9(s+3)}\right\}$$

$$= \frac{-1 - 2e^{+3t} + e^{-3t}}{9} \quad \#$$

Q₁₂: use the method undetermined coeff. to find the form of the particular sol. y_p of the D.E

$$y'' + 4y = \sin(x)\cos(x) + x \cos(x) \quad [\text{Don't find constants}]$$

Sol. $y'' + 4y = 0 \Rightarrow r^2 + 4 = 0 \Rightarrow r = \pm 2i$

$$y_1 = \sin 2x \quad , \quad y_2 = \cos 2x$$

$$y_p \Rightarrow g(x) = \sin(x)\cos(x) + x \cos(x)$$

مطابق $\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$

$[A \sin 2x + B \cos 2x] X$
 y_h مع X

$[(CX+D)\cos x + (EX+F)\sin x]$

$$y_p = AX \sin 2x + BX \cos 2x + (CX+D)\cos x + (EX+F)\sin x$$

#

Q13: IF $\{u(x), u(x)e^{2x^2}\}$ is the fund. sol. set of D.E

$xy'' - y' - 4x^3y = 0, x > 0$, find form function $u(x)$?

Sol.: $y'' - \frac{1}{x}y' - 4x^2y = 0$

$$w = c \bar{e}^{\int \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_2 = y_1 \int \frac{\bar{e}^{\int p(x) \cdot dx}}{(y_1)^2} \\ e^{2x^2} u(x) = y(x) \\ e^{2x^2} = \int \frac{c \cdot x}{u(x)} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{نصف الطريق}$$

$$4x \cdot e^{2x^2} = \frac{c \cdot x}{u^2(x)} \Rightarrow \sqrt{u^2(x)} = \sqrt{\frac{c}{4e^{2x^2}}}$$

$$u(x) = \sqrt{c} \cdot \frac{1}{2e^{x^2}} = \left| \frac{1}{2} c' e^{-x^2} \right| ; \left| c' = \sqrt{c} \right|$$

#

Q14: Find a suitable substitution to transform the D.E
 $6y^2 dx - X(2x^3 + y) \cdot dy = 0$, into a linear equation,
 then, find the resulting linear eq. [don't solve eq.]

Sol.: $\boxed{u=}$ | $\boxed{\text{P.E:}}$ المطلوب final ans. السؤال عبارة عن

$$6y^2 dx - X(2x^3 + y) \cdot dy = 0 \quad \div |6y^2 \cdot dy|$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} - \left[\frac{2x^4 + xy}{6y^2} \right] = 0 \Rightarrow X' + \left(\frac{1}{6y}\right)X - \frac{X^4}{3y^2} = 0$$

$$X' - \left(\frac{1}{6y}\right)X = \frac{1}{3y^2} \cdot X^4 \Rightarrow V = X^{-4} = \left| X^{-3} \right|$$

$$V' = -3X^{-4} \cdot X' \quad \rightarrow \quad \text{المطلوب كدولة}$$

$$\boxed{V' + \frac{1}{2y} V = \frac{-1}{y^2}}$$

المطلوب الثاني

Q15: Find the Laplace transform of $F(t) = t e^{-2t} \sin(2t)$

Sol. $\mathcal{L}\{F(t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{t e^{-2t} \sin(2t)\} = \mathcal{L}\{t \sin 2t\}$
 $s \rightarrow s+2$

$$= (-1) \frac{d}{ds} \left[\frac{2}{s^2+4} \right] \Bigg|_{s \rightarrow s+2} = (-1) \cdot \frac{-2 \cdot s \cdot 2}{(s^2+4)^2} \Bigg|_{s \rightarrow s+2}$$

$$= \frac{4(s+2)}{((s+2)^2+4)^2} \#$$

Q16: Consider the D.E: $xy'' + (2+8x)y' + (8+16x)y = 0$ (*)

to answer the following two parts:

a) when using the substitution $u=xy$ into this D.E the resulting diff. eq. will be?

b) Use the result in part (a) above to find the general sol. to D.E in (*)

Sol.: هو معني معادله وطالب (a) ليحل الجيبه لـ D.E بتخدام التعويض $u=xy$
 (b) حل المعادله الجبريه بالي تكونت من التعويض بنوع (a)

$$a) u=xy \rightarrow u' = xy' + y \rightarrow u'' = xy'' + 2y'$$

From (*) $\rightarrow xy'' + 2y' + 8xy' + 8y + 16xy = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{u'' + 8u' + 16u = 0} \text{ linear second}$$

$$(b) \quad r^2 + 8r + 16 = 0$$

$$(r+4)^2 = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow e^{-4x} \cdot x e^{-4x}$$

$$y = C_1 e^{-4x} + C_2 x e^{-4x} \#$$

Q17:- One the following pairs of function are linearly dependent on $(0, \infty)$

a) $f = x \ln x$, $g = x$

b) $f = x e^{2x}$, $g = e^{2x}$

c) $f = e^x \cos x$, $g = e^x \sin x$

d) $f = e^x$, $g = e^{x+2}$

sol. المنكره بالسؤال انو بدك تحب لكل حازه W جازا
كان الجواب = zero يكون dep. ويكون هو المتعارفين
لانو السؤال طاب انو يكون dep.

فرصة
اليد $W[f, g] = \begin{vmatrix} e^x & e^{x+2} \\ e^x & e^{x+2} \end{vmatrix} = e^x \cdot e^{x+2} - e^x e^{x+2}$
 $= \underline{0} \text{ depen. } \#$

Q18:- One the following is a fundamental solution set for the 4th order D.E : $y^{(4)} + y^{(3)} = 0$

اليد هو سؤال فوداركي ببساطة نجد الحلول ويكون الجواب بامد الوضع

$$r^4 + r^3 = 0 \Rightarrow r^3(r+1) = 0$$

$$r = 0, 0, 0 \quad r = -1$$

sol. set = $\{1, x, x^2, e^{-x}\}$

Q19:- Find the Integrating factor of the following linear equation $y' - \frac{2}{x}xy = \sin(x^2)$, $x > 0$

sol. $y' - 2y = \sin x^2$

$$M(x) = e^{-\int 2 \cdot dx} = \underline{e^{-2x}} \#$$

تظيلو معي انا ستمت يلى بالصفحة حالي اكتب امتحان واحد يفي ك علامات
بالجيدة ... المادة جدا بسيطة ... ولما يرضو لي طماننة كثير جهلت
اعمل وتوكل وسند الله ... ♥

Q20: find the general sol. of the D.E: $2xy^2e^x dx - e^x dy = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol. } 2xy^2e^x &= e^x y' \Rightarrow \int 2x \cdot dx = \int y^2 \cdot dy \\ x^2 + c &= -\frac{1}{3} y^3 \Rightarrow \left| y = \frac{-1}{x^2 + c} \right| \# \end{aligned}$$

Q21: Find wronskian of any two solutions of the D.E:

$$\frac{1}{2} y'' + 2xy' + y = 0$$

$$\text{Sol. } y'' + \underbrace{4x}_{P(x)} y' + 2y = 0 \Rightarrow W = Ce^{-\int P(x) \cdot dx}$$

$$W = C e^{-\int 4x \cdot dx} = \left| \frac{-2x^2}{Ce} \right|$$

Q22: suppose that $r^3(r-5)^2(r^2+4)^2 = 0$ is the auxiliary equation of some differential with constant coeff.

Find the order of this equation?

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Sol. } r^3(r-5)^2(r^2+4)^2 &= 0 \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \quad \downarrow & \\ \textcircled{3} \quad \textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{4} & \Rightarrow 3+2+4 = \boxed{9} \text{ order} \end{aligned}$$

Q23: If use substitution $y = xV$ in the D.E

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3xy + y^2}{x^2}, \text{ find form D.E after subst. ?}$$

$$\text{Sol. } y = x \cdot V \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = V + \frac{dV}{dx} \cdot x$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3 \frac{y}{x} + \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)^2$$

$$x \cdot \frac{dV}{dx} + V = 3V + V^2 \Rightarrow \left(x \cdot \frac{dV}{dx} = 2V + V^2 \right)$$

جوابه ضع بائري

Q24: Find the Laplace transform $\mathcal{L}\{\cos^2 t\}$?

Sol. $\frac{1}{2} \int 1 + \cos 2t$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{s} + \frac{s}{s^2 + 4} \right] \Rightarrow \left| \frac{1}{2s} + \frac{s}{2s^2 + 8} \right| \#$$

Q25: Find the Laplace transform $\mathcal{L}\left\{\frac{t^2}{3e^{3t}}\right\}$

Sol. $\frac{1}{3} \int t^2 \cdot e^{-3t} = \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \frac{2!}{s^3} \right\}_{s \rightarrow s+3}$

$$\left| \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{(s+3)^2} \right| \#$$

Q26: Find the inverse Laplace trans. $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{5s+2}\right\}$

Sol. $\frac{1}{5} \int \left\{ \frac{1}{s + \frac{2}{5}} \right\} = \frac{1}{5} e^{-\frac{2}{5}t} \#$

حلاصة بسيطة :- انك نسيت من 17-26 هاي الخطوات
 وانه عند افرع خود ازره على كل فرسخ 2.5 علامات
 يعني 25 علامة بوفهم بربع ساعة ... امتحان جهآ
 بيلى وبار جهآ ... يعني نزل اربعه دراهل ونقده.

Q27: Find a form of a particular sol. of the D.E

$$y'' + 5y' + 6y = x e^{-2x} ?$$

Sol. $y'' + 5y' + 6y = 0$

$$r^2 + 5r + 6 = 0$$

$$(r+3)(r+2) = 0$$

$$y_1 = e^{-3x} \quad y_2 = e^{-2x}$$

$$y(x) = x e^{-2x}$$

$$y_p = (Ax + B) e^{-2x}$$

$$= (Ax + B) x e^{-2x} \#$$

Q28: If $y_p = A \sin x + B \cos x$ is a particular sol. of

$$y'' + y' = -3 \sin x, \text{ find the values } A, B?$$

Sol. $y'_p = A \cos x + -B \sin x$

$$y''_p = -A \sin x - B \cos x$$

$$\Rightarrow y''_p + y'_p = -3 \sin x \Rightarrow -A \sin x - B \cos x + A \cos x - B \sin x = -3 \sin x$$

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

$$\begin{cases} -A - B = -3 \\ -B - B = -3 \\ -2B = -3 \end{cases} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} -B + A = 0 \\ \underline{A = B} \end{array} \right.$$

$$B = \frac{3}{2} \rightarrow A = \frac{3}{2} \#$$

Q29: Find the inverse Laplace trans. $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{3}{(s^2+4)(s^2+9)}$

Sol. $s^2+4 = s^2-4 = \sqrt{5}$

$$\frac{3}{5} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{(s^2+4) - (s^2+9)}{(s^2+4)(s^2+9)} = \frac{3}{5} \left[\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s^2+4}{(s^2+4)(s^2+9)} - \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s^2+9}{(s^2+4)(s^2+9)} \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \left[\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{s^2+9} - \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{s^2+4} \right] \Rightarrow \frac{3}{5} \left[\frac{1}{3} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{3}{s^2+9} - \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{2}{s^2+4} \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} \left[\frac{1}{3} \sin 3t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{5} \sin 3t - \frac{3}{10} \sin 2t \right] \#$$

استوليت على اعمال دروس بخصوصية اوصية

ذهب للسببنا فاصحت ابي على شبك ايتنا اتر

ليال عن فرصة عمل بعد الظهيرة ...

ادرس - عثمان - ابوك - وامل ..

Q30: Find the Laplace inverse $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s}{(s-3)^2-4}$?

Sol. $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s-3+3}{(s-3)^2-4} \right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s-3}{(s-3)^2-4} + \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{3}{(s-3)^2-4}$

$$e^{3t} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s}{s^2-4} + 3e^{3t} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{s^2-4} * \frac{2}{2}$$

$$= e^{3t} \cosh 2t + \frac{3}{2} e^{3t} \sinh 2t \quad \#$$

Q31: Given the I.V.P for D.E $y' - 4y = \cos(2t)$, $y(0) = 0$, find $\mathcal{L}\{y(t)\} = Y(s)$?

Sol. $\mathcal{L} y' - 4 \mathcal{L} y = \mathcal{L} \cos 2t$

$$sY(s) - y(0) - 4Y(s) = \frac{s}{s^2+4}$$

$$Y(s)(s-4) = \frac{s}{(s^2+4)}$$

$$Y(s) = \frac{s}{(s^2+4)(s-4)} \quad \#$$

* لو حوّل سؤال طاب (t) y مع (s) Y، كان بطبعه رايلا بعد من جافه اى للطرفين وبوجه قيه
 $y(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s}{(s^2+4)(s-4)}$
 مع ضلال ... partial ...

Q32: Find the general sol. for $x^2 y'' + 4xy' - 3y = 0$

Sol. Cauchy-Euler:

$$ar^2 + (b-1)r + c = 0$$

$$r^2 + 3r - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow r_{1,2} = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{21}}{2}$$

المميز \oplus يقى
 معن Complex root ..

$$y_1 = x^{\frac{-3 + \sqrt{21}}{2}}$$

$$y_2 = x^{\frac{-3 - \sqrt{21}}{2}}$$

$$y = c_1 y_1 + c_2 y_2 \dots \#$$

Q33: Find the inverse Laplace trans. $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s-5}{s^2+2s+5} \right\}$

Sol.

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s-5}{s^2+2s+1-1+5} \right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s-5}{(s+1)^2+4} \right\}$$

$$= \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s+1-1+5}{(s+1)^2+4} \right\} = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s+1}{(s+1)^2+4} \right\} - 6 \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(s+1)^2+4} \right\} \times \frac{2}{2}$$

$$= e^{-t} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2+4} \right\} - \frac{6}{2} e^{-t} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2}{s^2+4} \right\}$$

$$= \boxed{e^{-t} \cos(2t) - 3 e^{-t} \sin(2t)} \#$$

Q34: Find the Laplace trans.: $\mathcal{L} \{ f(t) \} (s) = \frac{3+s}{s^2}$,
 $\int_{-1}^{\infty} e^{-t} \cdot f(t+1) \cdot dt$?

Sol.

$$\int_{-1+1}^{\infty} e^{-(t-1)} \cdot f(t+1-1) dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^1 \cdot e^{-t} \cdot f(t) \cdot dt$$

$$= e \int_0^{\infty} \{ e^{-t} \cdot f(t) \} \cdot dt$$

تعريف لابلاس ..

$$e \cdot \left. \frac{3+s}{s^2} \right|_{s=1} = e \cdot \frac{4}{1} = \boxed{4e}$$

Q35: Find $f(t)$ if $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ e^{2t} \left(\frac{s-2}{s+3} \right) \right\}$

Sol.

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ e^{2t} \left(\frac{s-2}{s+3} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{t} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s-2}{s+3} \right\} = \frac{1}{t} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{s-2} - \frac{1}{s+3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{t} [e^{2t} - e^{-3t}] \#$$

Q36:- Find general sol. by Laplace tran. for D.E

$$y'' = g(t) , \text{ if } g(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & , t < 4 \\ (t-4)^5 & , t > 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{and } y(0) = 0 , y'(0) = 0 \quad ?$$

$$\text{sol. } y'' = 0 + (t-4)^5 \cdot u(t-4)$$

$$\mathcal{L} y'' = \mathcal{L} (t-4)^5 u(t-4)$$

$$s^2 y(s) - \underbrace{s y(0)}_{\text{zero}} - \underbrace{y'(0)}_{\text{zero}} = e^{-4s} \mathcal{L} \{ t^5 \}$$

$$s^2 y(s) = e^{-4s} \cdot \frac{5!}{s^6} \Rightarrow y(s) = \frac{e^{-4s} \cdot 5!}{s^8}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1} y(s) = 5! \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{-4s}}{s^8} \right\} \Rightarrow y(t) = 5! u(t-4) \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^{7+1}} \right\}$$

$$y(t) = \frac{5!}{7!} u(t-4) \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{7!}{s^{7+1}} \right\} \quad t \rightarrow (t-4)$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{42} \cdot u(t-4) \cdot (t-4)^7$$

• لكل طالب يجعل حزن أيامه معه ، لكل من يتعلم خفوض
 ، ليهياه فوق خفوض دراسته ، لكل من انصهرت روجه من
 فرط تعب ، لكل من أصيب بالضيق من امتحانات
 او مواد علمية معقدة ، لكل من تعلم لتدجيل اعلم كسر
 حاضر او سود خلق او كلمة جاربه ، لا بأس على طالب ،
 سيصلك السلام من فضله ما كنت تتعنى ،
 وربك لا ينسى ... ♥ # تشبث ... ♥

Q37: Find $f(t) \rightarrow \int \frac{d}{ds} [\int t^3 \cdot f(t)] = \tan^{-1}(4t)$

Sol. $\int \frac{d}{ds} [\int t^3 \cdot f(t)] = \int \tan^{-1}(4t)$

$$\frac{d}{ds} [\int t^3 \cdot f(t)] = \int \tan^{-1}(4t)$$

but $(-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} [\int f(t)] = \int t^n \cdot f(t)$

$$\Rightarrow - \int t^4 f(t) = \int \tan^{-1}(4t)$$

$$- t^4 f(t) = \tan^{-1}(4t)$$

$$f(t) = - \frac{\tan^{-1}(4t)}{t^4}$$

طالعاً = $\int u \cdot v' dx$
 إذا كان v متكرراً
 $u = v$

Q38: Find the general sol. for the D.E:

$$y'' + 3xy' + y = 4 \ln(x) + 2 ; y(1) = -1, y'(1) = 1$$

by power series?

Sol. $y''(1) + 3y'(1) + y(1) = 4 + 0 + 2 \Rightarrow y''(1) = 0$

نشتق لثالثة ونفوض $\Rightarrow y''' + 3xy'' + 4y' = \frac{4}{x} \Rightarrow y'''(1) = 0$

نشتق لرابية ونفوض $\Rightarrow y^{(4)} + 3xy''' + 7y'' = \frac{-4}{x^2} \Rightarrow y^{(4)}(1) = -4$

نشتق لخمسة ونفوض $\Rightarrow y^{(5)} + 3xy^{(4)} + 10y''' = \frac{8x}{x^4} \Rightarrow y^{(5)}(1) = 20$

$$y = -1 + 1(x-1) - \frac{4}{4!}(x-1)^4 + \frac{20}{5!}(x-1)^5 \quad \#$$

Q39 :- The general sol. to the initial value problem

$$y'' + 4y' + 9y = 0, \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y'(0) = 1 \rightarrow \text{Find it?}$$

Sol. auxi: $r^2 + 4r + 9 = 0 \Rightarrow r = -2 \pm \sqrt{5}$

$$y = c_1 e^{-2x} \cos \sqrt{5} x + c_2 e^{-2x} \sin \sqrt{5} x$$

$$y(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$$

$$y' = c_2 e^{-2x} \cos(\sqrt{5} x) + \sqrt{5} \rightarrow 2c_2 e^{-2x} \sin \sqrt{5} x$$

$$y'(0) = 1 \Rightarrow c_2 e^0 \cos(0) \cdot \sqrt{5} - \cancel{2c_2 e^0 \sin 0} = 1$$

zero

$$\boxed{c_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}}$$

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} e^{-2x} \sin(\sqrt{5} x) \quad \#$$

Q40 :- which of the following equations can be transformed into a separable equations?

A) $(x+y)y' + x = y$ B) $(x^2y + y^3) dy = -x^2 dx$ C) $xy' + 1 = y \ln\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$

D) $xy' = y \ln(xy)$ E) $(x-y+1)y' + y = x-3$

Sol. تجرب بعد ولكن بفهم يعني بين هك انو D ما بنع
B بين انو مستعمل وهكذا ...

طبعا السؤال تايلك انو يحول الى sep. يعني يحول ليه فرهن يعني Almost

$$(x-y+1)y' = x-y-3 \quad \text{او Homo.}$$

$$v = x-y \quad (v+1)(1-v') = v-3$$

$$v'' - 1 = -y' \Rightarrow \cancel{v+1} + v v' + v' = \cancel{v-3}$$

$$(v-1)v' = -4 \Rightarrow \text{sep.} \quad \# \quad \boxed{E}$$

Q₄₁: Find The first three non-zero terms in the solution of I.V.P: $y'' - xy' - y = 0$, $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 1$

* السؤال به non-zero يعني اذا طلع في 0 يعني لي بعدو...
sol. $y''(0) = 0$

$$y''' - xy'' - y' - y = 0 \Rightarrow y'''(0) = 2$$

$$y^{(4)} - xy''' - y'' - y' - y = 0 \Rightarrow y^{(4)}(0) = 0$$

$$y^{(5)} - xy^{(4)} - 4y''' = 0 \Rightarrow y^{(5)}(0) = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \sum \frac{f^{(n)}(x)}{n!}$$

$$y = x + \frac{2}{3!}x^3 + \frac{8}{5!}x^5 \neq$$

Q₄₂: Find the values of a which makes the D.E $(4x^3y^3 - 2y) + (ax^4y^2 - 2x + 2y)y' = 0$; exact?

sol. $(4x^3y^3 - 2y) \cdot dx + (ax^4y^2 - 2x + 2y) dy = 0$

M N

$$My = 12x^3y^2 - 2$$

$$My = Nx$$

$$Nx = 4ax^3y^2 - 2$$

$$12x^3y^2 - 2 = 4ax^3y^2 - 2$$

$$\boxed{3 = a}$$

Q₄₃: let y_1, y_2 be two solutions to the D.E

$$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0, \text{ with } W[y_1, y_2] = x^3e^x, \text{ and}$$

$$y_1(x) = x, \text{ Find } y_2(x)$$

sol. $y_2 = y_1 \int \frac{W(x)}{(y_1)^2} = x \int \frac{x^3e^x}{x^2} = x \int xe^x \cdot dx$
 by Part...

$$\underline{\underline{y = xe^x(x-1)}}$$

Q₄₄ :: For the initial value problems : $y'' - 2y' + y = e^t$
 $y(0) = 5$, $y'(0) = 0$, Find Laplace trans. $Y(s)$ of the
 solution $y(t)$?

Sol. $s^2 Y - s y(0) - y'(0) - 2sY + 2y(0) + Y = \frac{1}{s-1}$

$$s^2 Y - 5s - 2sY + 10 + Y = \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$Y(s^2 - 2s + 1) - 5s + 10 = \frac{1}{s-1}$$

$$Y(s^2 - 2s + 1) = \frac{5s^2 - 15s + 10}{s-1} \rightarrow Y(s) = \frac{5s^2 - 15s + 10}{(s-1)^3} \quad \#$$

Q₄₅ :: Consider $L[y](t) = t^2 y'' + t y' + (t^2 - \frac{1}{4})y$, if
 $c_1 t^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cos t + c_2 t^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sin t$ is a sol. for $L[y](t) = 0$
 then a particular sol. $y_p(t)$ for $L[y](t) = t^{\frac{5}{2}}$
 ; $t > 0$ is Given by ?

Sol. $g(x) = t^{\frac{5}{2}} \rightarrow y_p = A t^{\frac{5}{2}} \rightarrow y_p' = \frac{5}{2} A t^{\frac{3}{2}}$
 $y_p'' = \frac{15}{4} A t^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\rightarrow \frac{15}{4} A t^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{5}{2} A t^{\frac{5}{2}} - \frac{1}{4} A t^{\frac{5}{2}} + A t^{\frac{9}{2}} = t^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$\left[\frac{15}{4} A + \frac{5}{2} A - \frac{1}{4} A \right] t^{\frac{5}{2}} + A t^{\frac{9}{2}} = t^{\frac{5}{2}}$$

$$15A + 10A - A = 4$$

$$A(15 + 10 - 1) = 4$$

$$A = \frac{4}{24} \rightarrow \boxed{A = \frac{1}{6}}$$

Sol. $y_p = \frac{1}{6} t^{\frac{5}{2}} \quad \#$

Q46 :- Find the inverse Laplace trans. $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}s}}{s^2+9}$

Sol. $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}s}}{s^2+9} \Rightarrow a = \frac{\pi}{3} \quad f(s) = \frac{s}{s^2+9}$ كل بالخطوات

$\mathcal{L}^{-1} f(s) = \cos 3t \Rightarrow \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s e^{-\frac{\pi}{3}s}}{s^2+9} = f(t - \frac{\pi}{3}) \cdot u(t - \frac{\pi}{3}) = \cos 3(t - \frac{\pi}{3}) u(t - \frac{\pi}{3})$ #

Q47 :- If $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 1 < t < 2 \\ 3 & 2 < t < 3 \\ 0 & t > 3 \end{cases}$, then find the Laplace trans. $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\}$?

Sol. $f(t) = 1 + 2u(t-2) + 3u(t-3)$

$\mathcal{L} f(t) = \mathcal{L} 1 + 2 \mathcal{L} u(t-2) + 3 \mathcal{L} u(t-3)$

$\mathcal{L} f(t) = Y(s) = \frac{1}{s} + \frac{2e^{-2s}}{s} + \frac{3e^{-3s}}{s}$ #

Q48 :- Consider the initial value problems:-

$(\sin x) \cdot y + x y' = \frac{1}{x-4}, \quad y(\pi) = 1$, what is the

largest interval on which we expect unique

sol. to be defined?

Sol. $y' + \frac{\sin(x)}{x} y = \frac{1}{x-4}$

(نقاط عدم التحديد) (المقام صفر)

$x=0 \quad x=4$



So :- Largest interval (0, 4) #

$3.14 = \pi$ #

Q₄₄: Find the integrating factor of $x \ln x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2 \ln x$

Sol. $(x \ln x) dy + (y - 2 \ln x) dx = 0$

$$My = 1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{My - Nx}{N} = \frac{1 - 2 \ln x}{x \ln x} = \frac{-\ln x}{x \ln x}$$

$$Nx = 1 + \ln x = \left[\frac{-1}{x} \right]$$

$$M(x) = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx} = e^{-\ln x} = \left[\frac{1}{x} \right] \#$$

Q₅₀: Find $\int \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2 + 6s + 16} \right\}$

Sol. $\int \left\{ \frac{s}{s^2 + 6s + 9 - 9 + 16} \right\} = \int \frac{s}{(s+3)^2 + 7}$

$$\int \frac{s+3}{(s+3)^2 + 7} - \frac{3}{\sqrt{7}} \int \frac{\sqrt{7}}{(s+3)^2 + 7}$$

$$= e^{-3t} \cos(\sqrt{7}t) - \frac{3}{\sqrt{7}} e^{-3t} \sin(\sqrt{7}t) \#$$

Q₅₁: The general sol. for $y''' - y'' - y' + y = 0$ is ?

Sol. $r^3 - r^2 - r + 1 = 0$

try number: $r=1 \rightarrow \underline{r-1}$

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

$$r=1 \quad r=1 \quad r=-1$$

$$y_h = c_1 e^x + c_2 x e^x + c_3 e^{-x} \#$$

$$\begin{array}{r} r-1 \overline{) r^3 - r^2 - r + 1} \\ \underline{r^2 - r^2} \\ -r + 1 \\ \underline{+r - 1} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

Q52: Find the form of the particular sol. to the D.E
 $y'' + 2y' + 2y = 4x^2 \sin(2x)$, using the undetermined
 coeff. method [don't evaluate constants] ?

sol. aux. eq. : $r^2 + 2r + 2 = 0 \rightarrow \boxed{r = -1 \pm i}$

$$y_h = C_1 e^{-x} \cos x + C_2 e^{-x} \sin x$$

$$y_p = (Ax^2 + Bx + C) [\cos(2x) + \sin(2x)] \quad \#$$

Q53: Find $\int e^{3t} \cdot u(t+2) \, dt$:-

sol. $e^{2s} \int \{ e^{3t} \}$
 $t \rightarrow t-2$
 $= e^{2s} \int \{ e^{3t-6} \} = e^{2s} \int e^{3t} \cdot e^{-6}$
 $= e^{2s} e^{-6} \int \{ e^{3t} \} = \frac{e^{2s}}{e^6} \cdot \frac{1}{s-3} \quad \#$

Q54: Find $\int \frac{e^{-7s}}{s^2+4} \, ds$

sol. $a=7$, $F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2+4} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{s^2+4}$

$$\int F(s) = F(t) = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{e^{-7s}}{s^2+4} = f(t-7) u(t-7)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sin 2(t-7) u(t-7) \quad \#$$

هذا حل
 بالنظر
 بطريقة
 عن طريق
 الحيل

Q55: If $y = \frac{1}{3}x \sin x$ sol. to D.E

$ay'' + by' + cy = 9 \cos x$, Find values of

a, b, c ?

Sol. $y = \frac{1}{3}x \sin x$

$$y'' = -\frac{1}{3}x \sin x + \frac{1}{3} \cos x + \frac{1}{3} \cos x$$

$$y' = +\frac{1}{3}x \cos x + \frac{1}{3} \sin x$$

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

$$\therefore ay'' + by' + cy = 9 \cos x$$

نصفنا
الم
 $\Rightarrow \frac{-a}{3}x \sin x + \frac{a2}{3} \cos x + \frac{b}{3}x \cos x + \frac{b}{3} \sin x + \frac{c}{3}x \sin x = 9 \cos x$

$$x \sin x \left(\frac{-a}{3} + \frac{c}{3} \right) + \frac{a2}{3} \cos x + \frac{bx \cos x}{3} = 9 \cos x$$

$$* \frac{-a}{3} + \frac{c}{3} = 0 \Rightarrow -a = -c$$

$$\boxed{a = c}$$

$$* \frac{2a}{3} \cos x = 9 \cos x \Rightarrow \boxed{a = \frac{27}{2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{3}b = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{b = 0}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{c = \frac{27}{2}}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{\frac{27}{3}y'' + \frac{27}{2}y = 9 \cos x}$$

بتعة خورة ← سبباً دانتك ، لا تفكر بصورتك ، لا تشك في امكانياتك ، لا تعتقد انك اقل من غيرك مما كانت المعلومات والمناهج ، ومما كانت تعقيدات مرحلتك ، تذكر ان ليس اوجد فيك ما يعينك على تجاوز عقبات الحياة ، ثق بنفسك واكتشف قدراتك ، نتحقق اعلامك ، تذكر انك اعظم انك وصلت لهذه المرحلة لوصدك ... ♥

Q56:- Find the general sol. to the D.E :

ممكن

$$Xy^3 + (5y^2 - Xy + y^3 \sin(y))y' = -y^2$$

$$\underline{\text{sol}} \quad (Xy^3 + y^2)dx + (5y^2 - Xy + y^3 \sin(y))dy = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} My = 3xy^2 + 2y \\ Nx = -y \end{array} \right\} My \neq Nx \text{ so non-exact}$$

$$* \frac{Nx - My}{M} = \frac{-y - 3xy^2 - 2y}{Xy^3 + y^2} = \frac{-3(xy^2 + y)}{y(xy^2 + y)} = \left[\frac{-3}{y} \right]$$

$$M(y) = e^{\int \frac{-3}{y} \cdot dy} = e^{-3 \ln y} = \left[y^{-3} \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow (X + y^{-1}) \cdot dx + (5y^{-1} - Xy^{-2} + \sin(y)) \cdot dy = 0$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} My = \frac{-1}{y^2} \\ Nx = -\frac{1}{y^2} \end{array} \right\} \text{exact} \Rightarrow M(x,y) = X + y^{-1}$$

$$f(x,y) = \frac{X^2}{2} + Xy^{-1} + g(y)$$

$$N(x,y) = \frac{-X}{y^2} + g'(y)$$

$$\Rightarrow 5y^{-1} - \cancel{Xy^{-2}} + \sin(y) = \frac{-\cancel{X}}{y^2} + g'(y)$$

$$5y^{-1} + \sin(y) = g'(y) \xrightarrow{\text{int}} 5 \ln y - \cos y = g(y)$$

$$\underline{\text{so}} \quad C = \frac{X^2}{2} + Xy^{-1} + 5 \ln y - \cos y$$

#

Q57: Use the substitution $u = y - x$ to find the general sol. to the D.E: $y' - \frac{y}{x} = x^3 y^2 + x^5 - 2x^4 y$ #

Sol: $y = u + x \Rightarrow u' + 1 - \frac{(u+x)}{x} = x^3(u+x)^2 + x^5 - 2x^4(u+x)$
 $y' = u' + 1$

$$\Rightarrow u' + 1 - \frac{u}{x} - 1 = x^3(u^2 + 2ux + x^2) + x^5 - 2x^4u - 2x^5$$

$$u' - \frac{u}{x} = x^3 u^2 + \cancel{2ux^4} + \cancel{x^5} + \cancel{x^5} - \cancel{2x^4u} - \cancel{2x^5}$$

$$u' - \frac{1}{x}u = x^3 u^2 \quad \text{Bernoulli in } u$$

$$v = u^{-2} = u^{-1} \Rightarrow v' + \frac{1}{x}v = -x^3$$

Linear in v

$$M(x) = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} = \underline{x}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{M(x)} \left[C + \int M(x) \cdot g(x) \cdot dx \right]$$

$$v = x^{-1} \left[C + \int x \cdot -x^3 \cdot dx \right]$$

$$v = x^{-1} \left[C - \frac{x^5}{5} \right] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{x} C - \frac{x^4}{5}$$

$$u = \frac{x}{C} - \frac{5}{x^4} \Rightarrow y - x = \frac{x}{C} - \frac{5}{x^4}$$

$$y = x + \frac{x}{C} - \frac{5}{x^4} \quad \# \quad \begin{matrix} u \\ v \end{matrix}$$

Q58:- Find the general sol. to the D.E

$$y^{(4)} + 2y^{(3)} + 4y'' - 2y' - 5y = 0$$

Sol. $r^4 + 2r^3 + 4r^2 - 2r - 5 = 0$

بالجريب $r=1$

$$(r-1)(r^3 + 3r^2 + 7r + 5) = 0$$

بالقسمة (طريقة)

بالجريب $r=-1$

$$(r-1)(r+1)(r^2 + 2r + 5) = 0$$

بالقسمة (طريقة)

$$r_1 = 1 \quad r_2 = -1 \quad r_{3,4} = -1 \pm 2i$$

$$y_1 = e^x \quad y_2 = e^{-x} \quad y_3 = e^{-x} \sin 2x \quad y_4 = e^{-x} \cos 2x$$

$$y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} + c_3 e^{-x} \cos 2x + c_4 e^{-x} \sin 2x$$

Q59:- Find the form of the particular sol. $y_p(x)$

ويكي

to the non-homo. D.E. :

$$y'' - 8y' + 16y = e^{2x} \sin(4x) + 3e^{4x} + x$$

[don't evaluate constants] ?

Sol. $y'' - 8y' + 16y = 0$

$$r^2 - 8r + 16 = 0$$

$$(r-4)(r-4) = 0$$

$$y_1 = e^{4x} \quad y_2 = e^{4x} x$$

$$y_h = c_1 e^{4x} + c_2 x e^{4x}$$

$$g(x) = \frac{e^{2x} \sin(4x)}{(1)} + \frac{3e^{4x}}{(2)} + \frac{x}{(3)}$$

$$y_{p1} = A e^{2x} \sin(4x) + B e^{2x} \cos(4x)$$

$$y_{p2} = C e^{4x} \cdot x^2 \quad \underline{\underline{ن ل ر}}$$

$$y_{p3} = D x + E$$

$$y_p = A e^{2x} \sin(4x) + B e^{2x} \cos(4x) + C e^{4x} x^2 + D x + E \quad \#$$

Q60: - Find a second linearly independent solution $y_2(x)$ to the D.E: $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$, $x \neq 0$ if the $W[y_1, y_2] = x^2 e^{-x}$, and $y_1(x) = 3x$

Sol. $y_2 = y_1 \int \frac{W(y_1, y_2)}{(y_1)^2} dx = 3x \int \frac{x^2 e^{-x}}{9x^2}$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x \int e^{-x} \Rightarrow \boxed{y_2 = \frac{-x e^{-x}}{3}} \#$$

Q61: - Find the Laplace trans. $Y(s)$ of the sol. $y(t)$ of the I.V.P $y'' + y' - y = 2$, $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 1$?

$$\int y'' + \int y' - \int y = \int 2 \Rightarrow s^2 y(s) - s y(0) - y'(0) + s y(s) + y(0) - y(s) = \frac{2}{s}$$

$$\Rightarrow s^2 y(s) - 1 + s y(s) - y(s) = \frac{2}{s}$$

$$(s^2 + s - 1) y(s) = \frac{2}{s} + 1 \Rightarrow \boxed{y(s) = \frac{2+s}{s(s^2+s-1)}} \#$$

Q62: Find $\int \frac{1}{s^2 + 6s + 8}$

Sol. $\int \frac{1}{(s+4)(s+2)}$ partial fraction $= \int \frac{A}{s+4} + \frac{B}{s+2}$

$$1 = A(s+2) + B(s+4)$$

when $\Rightarrow s = -2 \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \int \frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{s+4} + \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{s+2}$

when $\Rightarrow s = -4 \Rightarrow A = -\frac{1}{2}$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-4t} + \frac{1}{2} e^{-2t} \#$$

Q63: Find $\int^{-1} \ln\left(\frac{s^2-3}{s^2+4}\right)$

سول

Sol. $\int^{-1} \ln(s^2-3) - \ln(s^2+4)$ but $f(t) = \frac{-1}{t} \int^{-1} f'(u)$

so $\frac{-1}{t} \int^{-1} \frac{2s}{s^2-3} + \frac{1}{t} \int^{-1} \frac{2s}{s^2+4}$

$= \frac{-2 \cosh(\sqrt{3}t)}{t} + \frac{2 \cos 2t}{t} \quad \#$

Q64: Given that $\int (f(t))(s) = \frac{(c-1)e^s}{s^3}$, where \int denotes Laplace trans., then find the values of c ?

Sol. $\int^{-1} \int f(u) = \int^{-1} \frac{(c-1)e^s}{s^3}$

$f(t) = e^s \int^{-1} \frac{(c-1)}{s^{2+1}}$

but $t^2 = \frac{2!}{s^{2+1}} \Rightarrow c-1 = 2!$
 $\boxed{c=3}$

Q65: The solution to the I.V.P: $y' - y = g(t)$, $y(0) = 0$ where $g(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & , 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 1 & , t < 1 \end{cases}$, find it?

Sol. $\int y' - \int y = \int u(t-1) \Rightarrow sy(s) - y(s) = \frac{e^{-s}}{s}$

$Y(s)(s-1) = \frac{e^{-s}}{s}$ $e^{-s} = A(s-1) + Bs$
 $s=0 \rightarrow A=-1$, $s=1 \rightarrow B=e^{-1}$
 $\int^{-1} \frac{-1}{s} + \frac{e^{-s}}{s-1}$
 $= -1 + e^{-t} e^t$

Q66:- Find the inverse Laplace trans. $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \ln\left(\frac{s^2+4s+8}{s^2}\right)$

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \ln\left(\frac{s^2+4s+8}{s^2}\right) &= \mathcal{L}^{-1} \ln(s^2+4s+8) - \mathcal{L}^{-1} \ln(s^2) \\ &= \frac{-1}{t} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{2s+4}{(s^2+4s+8)} + \frac{1}{t} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{2s}{s^2} \\ &= \frac{-1}{t} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{2(s+2)}{(s+2)^2+4} + \frac{1}{t} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{2}{s} \\ &= \frac{-2e^{-2t} \cdot \cos(2t)}{t} + \frac{2}{t} \end{aligned}$$

Q67:- Find the inverse Laplace trans. $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{2s+1}{s^2-2s+5}$?

Sol.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{2s+1}{s^2-2s+1-1+5} &= \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{2s+1}{(s-1)^2+4} \\ &= 2 \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{s-1+1}{(s-1)^2+4} + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{2}{(s-1)^2+4} \quad \leftarrow \text{صليت} \\ &= 2 \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{(s-1)}{(s-1)^2+4} + \frac{2}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{1}{(s-1)^2+4} + \frac{1}{2} \mathcal{L}^{-1} \frac{2}{(s-1)^2+4} \\ &= \boxed{2e^t \cos 2t + \frac{3}{2} e^t \sin 2t} \quad \# \end{aligned}$$

← أنت قولي ، لا عليك من كلامي الجبين ...

أنت تستيقظ كل يوم تعيش نفس حياة أبي بل كان نفس

مع نفس الأشخاص ... ألا يعتبر هذا همه ذاته كفاً .. ♥

Q68:- Find the wronskian of any two sol. of the D.E
 $xy'' + (x+1)y' + y = 0$; $x > 0$

Sol.:- $y'' + (1 + \frac{1}{x})y' + \frac{1}{x}y = 0$

$$W[y_1, y_2] = e^{-\int (1 + \frac{1}{x}) \cdot dx} = e^{-(x + \ln x)}$$

$$= e^{-x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \boxed{\frac{e^{-x}}{x}}$$

Q69:- let $y(x)$ be the sol. for the D.E

$$(y - xe^x - e^x) \cdot dx + xdy = 0 ; x > 0 \text{ with } y(1) = e$$

Find $y(3)$?

$$xy' + y - xe^x - e^x = 0 \Rightarrow xy' + y = xe^x + e^x$$

$$y' + \frac{1}{x}y = e^x(1 + \frac{1}{x})$$

$$M(x) = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} \cdot dx} = \boxed{x}$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} \left[c + \int x \cdot (e^x + \frac{e^x}{x}) \right] \Rightarrow = \frac{1}{x} \left[c + \int e^x(x+1) \right]$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x} \left[c + (1+x) - \int e^x \cdot dx \right]$$

$$y = \frac{c}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + 1 - e^x \quad \#$$

Q70:- Find the integrating factor of the diff. eq.

$$(x^4 + 2x)dy + (yx^3 + 2x^4 - 4y)dx = 0 ; x, y > 0$$

sol. $My = x^3 - 4$

$Nx = 9x^3 + 2$

Non-exact

$$\frac{My - Nx}{N} = \frac{x^3 - 4 - 9x^3 - 2}{x^4 + 2x} = \frac{-8x^3 - 6}{x^4 + 2x}$$

$$\frac{-3(x^3 + 2)}{x(x^3 + 2)} = \boxed{\frac{-3}{x}} \Rightarrow M(x) = e^{\int \frac{-3}{x}} \dots \frac{dx}{x}$$

Q71: If $y_1 = e^{x^2}$ is a sol. of the D.E: $y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$
 where $p(x)$ and $q(x)$ are continuous functions on \mathbb{R} .
 Find a second linearly independent sol. $y_2(x)$ given
 that $W[y_1, y_2] = x e^{2x^2}$

Sol. $y_2 = e^{x^2} \int \frac{x e^{2x^2}}{e^{2x^2}} = e^{x^2} \int x \cdot dx = \frac{x^2 \cdot e^{x^2}}{2}$

ملاحظة بسيطة لكن مهمة: عند صوابك فمع دائرة لكن ما تان الجواب
 هيك بالضار انا \neq الجواب تان $x^2 \cdot e^{x^2}$ بالرغم انو اطلب
 نبيكر انوش حل وادوات غلط لكن نعليا صوح ...
 ليس؟! لا نوفر solution يا اي ثابت ما باثر يفي
 $x^2 \cdot e^{x^2}$ الجواب انا $\neq 2 * \frac{x^2}{2} e^{x^2}$
 يا ريت تركز على ما معلوم ...

Q72: If $y(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ is a series sol. of linear

O.D. E of a second order which satisfying the
 recursive relation $(n+2)a_{n+2} - (n+3)a_{n+1} - a_n = 0$
 under the initial .v.p $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 1$

Sol. we know $y^{(n)}(0) = n! a_n$, then $y(0) = 0$, $a_0 = 0$

$y'(0) = 1! \cdot a_1 \Rightarrow \boxed{a_1 = -1}$ المنتقة صفر

if $n=0 \Rightarrow (0+2)a_2 - (0+3)a_1 - a_0 = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a_2 = -1}$

if $n=1 \Rightarrow (1+2)a_3 - (1+3)a_2 - a_1 = 0$

$3a_3 - 4(-1) - (-1) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{a_3 = -\frac{5}{3}}$ مورد اذرة وضما
الخيارات #

Q73: If $Y(s)$ is the Laplace trans. of the sol. $y(t)$ of the I.V.P $y'' + 3y = u(t-2)$, $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 1$?

Sol $\int y'' + 3 \int y = \int u(t-2)$

$$s^2 y(s) - \underbrace{s y(0)}_{\text{zero}} - y'(0) + 3y(s) = \frac{e^{-2s}}{s}$$

$$y(s) (s^2 + 3) - 1 = \frac{e^{-2s}}{s} \rightarrow \boxed{y(s) = \frac{e^{-2s} + s}{s(s^2 + 3)}} \quad \#$$

Q74: using the substitution $u = xy$ for the D.E $xy'' + (2+2x)y' + 2(1+x)y = 0$, Find the resulting D.E will be ?

Sol. $y = \frac{u}{x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{xu' - u}{x^2}$

$$y'' = \frac{x^2(xu'' + u' - u') - (xu' - u)2x}{x^4}$$

$$= \frac{x^2 u'' - 2xu' + 2u}{x^3}$$

نعوض القيم في المعادلة $\rightarrow \frac{x^2 u'' - 2xu' + 2u}{x^2} + (2+2x) \left(\frac{xu' - u}{x^2} \right) + \frac{2xu + 2u}{x} = 0$

نضرب في x^2 $\Rightarrow x^2 u'' - 2xu' + 2u + 2xu' - 2u + 2x^2 u' - 2xu + 2xu + 2xu = 0$

$$x^2 u'' + 2x^2 u' + 2x^2 u = 0 \quad \underline{\div x^2}$$

$$\boxed{u'' + 2u' + 2u = 0}$$

اجابة فوجدنا

Q75: If $F(s) = \frac{s+2}{s^3+1}$ is the Laplace trans. of the function $f(t)$, then find the value of $\int t \cdot f'(t)$ at $s=1$?

Sol: $\int t \cdot f'(t) = (-1)' \frac{d}{ds} [\int f(t)]$

$= (-1)' \cdot \frac{d}{ds} [s f(s) - \cancel{f(s)}]$ but $y(s) = \int f(t)$
تَب مَقْرُون

$= (-1) \cdot \frac{d}{ds} [s \int f(t)] = -1 \cdot [s f'(s) + f(s)]$

but $f'(s) = \frac{s^3+1 - (s+2)3s}{(s^3+1)^2}$

$= - \left[s \cdot \frac{s^3+1-3s^2-6s}{(s^3+1)^2} + \frac{s+2}{s^3+1} \right] \Bigg|_{s=1}$

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

$= -1 \left[\frac{-7}{4} + \frac{6}{4} \right] = \boxed{\frac{1}{4}} \#$

Q76: Suppose that $y_1(x) = 6e^{3x} + 5xe^x$

and $y_2(x) = 3e^{-2x} + 5xe^x$ are two sol. of the D.E $y'' + by' + cy = g(x)$, where b and c are constants,

Then find the general sol. to this D.E?

جواب \Rightarrow

Sol بجائز b, c constant اذا constant coeff لمصدر
 يعني سيكون حل اما مكرر او مختلفين او Compleat.
 لكن الحلول ليست على الاشكال الطبيعية بل هي ذاتهم فوق
 يعني مضاف الهم اقتران هو y يعني $y \neq 0$
 اذا بجب ان يكون y ظاهر بالطين بدون تغير:

$$y_1 = \left[6e^{3x} + 5xe^x \right]$$

$$y_2 = \left[3e^{-2x} + 5xe^x \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{SO } y = c_1 e^{3x} + c_2 e^{-2x} + 5xe^x$$

واضح هذا هو حلول Hom
 y_h

هذا مضاف
 y_p

جواب خود اتره...♥

Q77: If $y(x) = x^m$ is a sol. of the D.E

$$x^2 y'' - x(2x+4)y' + (4x+6)y = 0 \text{ و } x > 0$$

for some $m \in \mathbb{R}$ find the general sol. of this D.E ?

سؤال
 صعب
 بس نزلت
 ومنه ميگيب... بي

Sol: يجب علينا اولاً ايجاد قيم m لنعرف sol يعني بصفتنا لحداد

$$y(x) = x^m \Rightarrow y'(x) = m x^{(m-1)} \Rightarrow y''(x) = m(m-1) x^{(m-2)}$$

لغوفنا الان: $x^2 m(m-1) x^{m-2} - x(2x+4)m x^{m-1} + (4x+6)x^m = 0$

$$m(m-1)x^m - (2xm - 4m)x^m + (4x+6)x^m = 0$$

نقسم على x^m
 صيف x^70

$$\Rightarrow (m^2 - m) - 2m - 4m + 4x + 6 = 0$$

$$(4-2m)x + (m^2 - 5m + 6) = 0$$

\Rightarrow تبع

$$m^2 - 5m + 6 = 0 \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$4 - 2m = 0 \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \boxed{m=2} \quad \text{نقوم بها}$$

$$4 \cdot 10 + 6 = 0$$

$$6 - 6 = 0$$

$$0 = 0$$

إذا تحقق $m=2$ المعادلتين

إذا قمنا $2 = m$

ضار إلى جدول

$$y(x) = X^2 \Rightarrow X^2 y'' + (-2X^2 - 4X) y' + (4X + 6) y = 0$$

المعادلة
reduction

$$\frac{1}{X^2} y'' + \underbrace{\left(-2 - \frac{4}{X}\right)}_{p(x)} y' + \left(\frac{4}{X} + \frac{6}{X^2}\right) y = 0$$

$$y_2 = y_1 \int \frac{-\int p(x) \cdot dx}{(y_1)^2} \cdot dx = X^2 \int \frac{e^{2 + \frac{4}{X}} \cdot dx}{X^4}$$

$$= X^2 \int \frac{e^{2X} \cdot X^4}{X^4} \cdot dx = \boxed{\frac{X^2 \cdot e^{2X}}{2}}$$

$$y = c_1 X^2 + c_2 X^2 e^{2X}$$

هذا هو الجواب

لاحظ ضرب $\frac{X^2 \cdot e^{2X}}{2}$ بـ [2] لذلك قلنا أن

ضرب solution بأن ثابت لا يؤثر إطلاقاً

على كل ... ركن كثير تبنيها فكرة سؤال

والطالب يفكر انفس اجابة، ليوال خلط ...

Q78: Find the inverse Laplace trans. of $F(s) = \frac{s-4}{s^2-4s+8}$

Sol. $\int^{-1} \frac{s-4}{s^2-4s+8}$ $\left(\frac{-4}{2}\right)^2 = 4$

$$\int^{-1} \frac{s-4}{s^2-4s+4-4+8} = \int^{-1} \frac{s-4}{(s-2)^2+4}$$

$$\int^{-1} \frac{(s-2)-2}{(s-2)^2+4} = \int^{-1} \frac{s-2}{(s-2)^2+4} - \int^{-1} \frac{2}{(s-2)^2+4}$$

$$= e^{2t} \cos(2t) - e^{2t} \sin(2t)$$

$$= e^{2t} (\cos(2t) - \sin(2t)) \Rightarrow \text{اجابته فوجد انتره}$$

Q79: using on appropriate substitution to transform the D.E : $4y^2 dx - x(2x^3+y) dy = 0$ into linear equation , Find the resulting equation ?

Sol. $4y^2 x' - (2x^4 + yx) = 0$

$$4y^2 x' - 2x^4 + yx = 0 \Rightarrow x' - \frac{2x^4}{4y^2} - \frac{yx}{4y^2} = 0$$

$$x' - \frac{1}{4y} x = \frac{1}{2} x^4 y^{-2} \Rightarrow v = x^{-4} = \sqrt[4]{3x^{-4} x'}$$

$$\left(v' + \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{y} v = -\frac{3}{2} y^2 \right) \Rightarrow \text{اجابته فوجد انتره}$$

#

Q80: If $f^{-1} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{s}\right) = \frac{\sinh 2t}{t}$, Find $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sinh 2t}{t} \cdot dt$

Sol: $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sinh 2t}{t} \cdot dt = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(0)t} \cdot \frac{\sinh 2t}{t} \cdot dt$

$$\int \left(\frac{\sinh 2t}{t} \right) \Big|_{s=0}$$

but $f^{-1} \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{s}\right) = \frac{\sinh 2t}{t} \xrightarrow[\text{للطرفين}]{\text{نضرب في}} \tan^{-1} \frac{2}{s} \Big|_{s=0} = \int \frac{\sinh(2t)}{t} \Big|_{s=0}$

$$\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{2}{0} \right) = \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

$\curvearrowright \infty$

Q81: Use the substitution $u = xy$ to find the general sol. of the D.E $(y^2 + \frac{1}{x^2})dx + 3xy \cdot dy = 0$

Sol: $y = \frac{u}{x} \Rightarrow y' = \frac{xu' - u}{x^2}$

$$y^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 3xy \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

نقوم بالتعويض

$$\frac{u^2}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} + 3u \left[\frac{xu' - u}{x^2} \right] = 0$$

نضرب في x^2 بالحدود

$$\Rightarrow u^2 + 1 + 3uxu' - 3u^2 = 0$$

$$-2u^2 + 1 + 3uxu' = 0$$

$$3uxu' = 2u^2 - 1$$

$$3x u' = \frac{2u^2 - 1}{u}$$



$$\int \frac{u}{2u^2-1} du = \frac{1}{3X} \cdot dx \rightarrow \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{4u}{2u^2-1} \cdot du = \int \frac{1}{3X} \cdot dx$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \ln|2u^2-1| = \frac{1}{3} \ln|X| + C$$

بترجع لفرصتي

$$\frac{1}{4} \ln|2x^2y^2-1| = \frac{1}{3} \ln|X| + C$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \ln|X| - \frac{1}{4} \ln|2x^2y^2-1| = -C$$

نضرب كل اعدادنا بـ 3 عشان نوجه لـ 3C

$$\ln|X| - \frac{3}{4} \ln|2x^2y^2-1| = -3C$$

لـ 3C

$$\ln|X| - \frac{3}{4} \ln|2x^2y^2-1| = C'$$

#

FINISHED...

* رجاء لا ننسى افضل اعظيم للعهدس اعظم "حسن الظنني"
فيديوهاتو كانت كافية وزياده جدا للإنجاز هيكي عمل...

• اللهم اني اسألك علما نافعا

يا اللهم ...

• تقم بحمدك للشهد ...

ركنز - بحالك - واني - لعالم ...

دعوه - لابي - بظهور - نقيب ...

دعوى - لوالدي - ووالدي ...

Motivation - From - Shrouq - Alhiti ... ♥

← أنت لكوّنس لهماك ...
 وهيك تبكون خلاصت معرفّة هانصل ...
 اخضعها بهم وانجاز ...
 ونهاية تبك خليا تكون حلوة ...
 هي فترة أسبوع وبس ، اتعب فيها وارتاح بعدين ..
 معك عظمة شهر وثوب ، اعطل فيها اللي بدك
 اياه ، بس هسا دراية وتركين عشان نهمه نتاج تعبنا ... ♥
 # حيا من - هدف - لا - ينخل - لغويات الطريف ... ♥

← جزيل شكر للصديق المهندس أنس المصروف ...
 ← جزيل شكر للدعم المعنوي من الطالب شروق الصليبي ...
 ← جزيل شكر للدعم المعنوي من الطالب نزن الخطيب ...

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إن لك يربحي نينا بهمة
 يتجاه لو حاربته الانس واهين ... ♥