

Problem (18) solve  $x \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{dy}{dx} - 4x^3 y = 8x^3 \ln x^2$

6/5/2020 Ans Given equation is written as

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dx} - 4x^3 y = 8x^3 \ln x^2$$

Here  $P = -\frac{1}{x}$ ,  $Q = -4x^3$ ,  $R = 8x^3 \ln x^2$   
 Changing the independent variables from  $x$  to  $z$ .  
 the equation reduces to the form

$$\frac{dy}{dz} + P_1 \frac{dy}{dz} + Q_1 y = R \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

$$\text{where } P_1 = \frac{P \frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx}}{\left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right)^2}, \quad Q_1 = \frac{Q}{\left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right)^2}$$

and  $R_1 = \frac{R}{\left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right)^2}$ . let us choose  $z$  as  $P_1 = 0$

$$\text{then } P \frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{x} \frac{dz}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = 0$$

Putting  $\frac{dz}{dx} = v$  then above equation is in  
 the form  $-\frac{1}{x} v + \frac{dv}{dx} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dv}{dx} = \frac{v}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{dv}{v} = \frac{dx}{x} \quad \text{Integrate}$$

$$\log v = \log x \Rightarrow v = x \Rightarrow \frac{dz}{dx} = x$$

$$\Rightarrow dz = x dx \quad \text{Integrate}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \frac{x^2}{2} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

$$\text{Now } Q_1 = \frac{-4x^3}{x^2} = -4 \text{ and } R_1 = \frac{8x^3 \ln x^2}{x^2} = 8 \ln x^2 = 8 \ln 2x$$

Hence eq (1) reduces to the form

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} + \delta_1 y = R_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} + (-4)y = 8 \sin 2z$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d^2 y}{dz^2} - 4y = 8 \sin 2z \quad \text{--- (3)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (D^2 - 4)y = 8 \sin 2z, \text{ where } D \equiv \frac{d}{dz}$$

Now A.E. is  $m^2 - 4 = 0$

$$\Rightarrow m^2 = 4 \Rightarrow m = \pm 2$$

C.F. is  $y = C_1 e^{-2z} + C_2 e^{2z}$

P.I.

$$y = \frac{8}{D^2 - 4} \sin 2z$$
$$= \frac{8}{-2^2 - 4} \sin 2z = -\frac{8}{8} \sin 2z$$
$$= -\sin 2z$$

Hence the complete solution is

$$y = \text{C.F.} + \text{P.I.}$$

$$= C_1 e^{-2z} + C_2 e^{2z} - \sin 2z$$

$$= C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{x} - \sin x \quad \text{by (2)}$$

Ans