



DSSSB TGT

PART(B)



MATHS

ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION

PART-04



19/09/2024 08:00 AM



Q. The orthogonal trajectories of the family of curve $px^2 + qy^2 = a^2$ where p and q are constants, is given by

वक्र $px^2 + qy^2 = a^2$ के परिवार के ऑर्थोगोनल प्रक्षेप पथ जहां p और q स्थिरांक हैं, द्वारा दिया गया है

a) $x^p = cy^q$

b) $y^{-p} = cx^{-q}$

c) $y^p = cx^{-q}$

✓ d) $y^p = cx^q$

$$2px + 2qy \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{px}{qy}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{qy}{px}$$

$$\frac{dy}{qy} = \frac{dx}{px}$$

$$\frac{1}{q} \int \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{1}{p} \int \frac{dx}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{q} \log y = \frac{1}{p} \log x + \log c$$

$$\log y^{\frac{1}{q}} = \log x^{\frac{1}{p}} + \log c$$

$$\left(y^{\frac{1}{q}} \right)^{pq} = c \left(x^{\frac{1}{p}} \right)^{pq}$$

$$y^p = cx^q$$

Q. The orthogonal trajectories of the family $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = a^{2/3}$ is given by

$x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = a^{2/3}$ परिवार के ऑर्थोगोनल प्रक्षेप पथ निम्न द्वारा दिए गए हैं

a) $y^{3/4} = x^{3/4} + c^{3/4}$

☒ b) $y^{4/3} = x^{4/3} + c^{4/3}$

c) $y^{4/5} = x^{4/5} + c^{4/5}$

d) None of these

$$\frac{2}{3} x^{-1/3} + \frac{2}{3} y^{-1/3} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x^{-1/3}}{y^{-1/3}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^{-1/3}}{x^{-1/3}}$$

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

$$\int y^{1/3} = \int x^{1/3} dx$$

$$\frac{y^{4/3}}{4/3} = \frac{x^{4/3}}{4/3} + \frac{C x^{4/3}}{4/3}$$

$$y^{4/3} = x^{4/3} + \frac{4}{3} \cdot C$$

$\downarrow$
 $C^{4/3}$

Q. The orthogonal trajectories for the family of curves $r = a(1 - \cos \theta)$, where a is the parameter, is given by

वक्रों के परिवार $r = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ के लिए ऑर्थोगोनल प्रक्षेप पथ, जहाँ a पैरामीटर है, द्वारा दिया जाता है

- a) $r = c(1 + \sin \theta)$**
- b) $r = c(1 - \sin \theta)$**
- c) $r = c(1 + \cos \theta)$**
- d) $r = c(1 - \cos \theta)$**

Linear Differential Equation with constant coefficients

A differential Equation of the form एक विभेदक समीकरण

order

$$P_0 \frac{d^n y}{dx^n} + P_1 \frac{d^{n-1} y}{dx^{n-1}} + P_2 \frac{d^{n-2} y}{dx^{n-2}} + \dots + P_n y = X$$

$$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + p_1 = 0$$

Where $P_0, P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n$ are constants and X is a function of x or constant, is known as Linear differential Equation with constant coefficients.

जहाँ $P_0, P_1, P_2, \dots, P_n$ स्थिरांक हैं और X, x का एक फलन या स्थिरांक है, इसे स्थिर गुणांक वाले रैखिक अवकल समीकरण के रूप में जाना जाता है।

For Examples:-

1. $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4\frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = 0$ $\rightarrow$ x

2. $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 6\frac{dy}{dx} + 25y = 104e^{3x}$ $\rightarrow$ x

Symbolic

$$D^2 - 4D + 4y = 0$$

$$f(D) = 0$$

$$(D^2 - 4D + 4)y = 0 \rightarrow D = D_1, D_2$$

Working Rule

1. Write the given equation in symbolic form by using D for $\frac{d}{dx}$ and D^2 for $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ etc.

दिए गए समीकरण को $\frac{d}{dx}$ के लिए D तथा $\frac{d^2}{dx^2}$ के लिए D^2 आदि का उपयोग करके प्रतीकात्मक रूप में लिखें।

2. Write Auxiliary equation (A.E) i.e. $f(m) = 0$ and find its roots like m_1, m_2 and m_3 etc.

सहायक समीकरण (A.E) लिखें, अर्थात् $f(m)=0$ तथा इसके मूल ज्ञात करें, जैसे m_1, m_2 तथा m_3 आदि।

3. Now we shall write Complementary Function (C.F) by using a specific method.

अब हम एक विशिष्ट विधि का उपयोग करके पूरक फलन (C.F) लिखेंगे।

4. Write Particular Integral given by $P.I = \frac{1}{f(D)}X$

$P.I = \frac{1}{f(D)}X$ द्वारा दिया गया विशेष समाकलन लिखें

5. Finally Complete Solution, $y = C.F + P.I$

अंत में पूर्ण समाधान, $y = C.F + P.I$

Method to find Complementary Function from Auxiliary Equation

सहायक समीकरण से पूरक फलन ज्ञात करने की विधि

Nature of roots	$C.F$
<u>Real and different</u> Like m_1 and m_2	$C.F = c_1 e^{m_1 x} + c_2 e^{m_2 x}$
<u>Real and equal</u> Like $m_1 = m_2 (= m)$	$C.F = c_1 e^{mx} + x c_2 e^{mx} + x^2 c_3 e^{mx} - \dots$
<u>Complex in pairs</u> Like $\alpha \pm i\beta$	$C.F = e^{\alpha x} (c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x)$
<u>Complex and repeated</u> Like $\alpha \pm i\beta$ and $\alpha \pm i\beta$	$C.F = e^{\alpha x} (c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x) + x e^{\alpha x} (c_3 \cos \beta x + c_4 \sin \beta x)$

Method To Find Particular Integral (P.I)

Case – 1

$$\frac{1}{f(D)} \cdot e^{ax} = \frac{1}{f(a)} \cdot e^{ax}, \text{ where } f(a) \neq 0$$

Case – 2

$$\frac{1}{f(D^2)} \cdot \sin ax = \frac{1}{f(-a^2)} \cdot \sin ax, \text{ where } f(-a^2) \neq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{f(D^2)} \cdot \cos ax = \frac{1}{f(-a^2)} \cdot \cos ax, \text{ where } f(-a^2) \neq 0$$

Real.
2-2i
 D^2-4D+4

Case – 3

$\frac{1}{f(D)} \cdot x^m$, where m is a positive integer.

$\frac{1}{f(D)} \cdot x^m$, जहाँ m एक धनात्मक पूर्णांक है।

1. For this type firstly we will take common lowest degree term from $f(D)$ and the remaining factor will be of the form $[1 \pm \phi(D)]$

इस प्रकार के लिए सबसे पहले हम $f(D)$ से सामान्य न्यूनतम डिग्री वाला पद लेंगे और शेष कारक $[1 \pm \phi(D)]$ से होगा।

2. Take $[1 \pm \phi(D)]$ to the numerator with negative power and expand it by using following binomial expansion

$[1 \pm \phi(D)]$ को ऋणात्मक घात वाले अंश पर ले जाएँ और निम्नलिखित द्विपद विस्तार का उपयोग करके इसका विस्तार करें

(a) $(1 - D)^{-1} = 1 + D + D^2 + D^3 + \dots$ to ∞

(b) $(1 + D)^{-1} = 1 - D + D^2 - D^3 + \dots$ to ∞

(c) $(1 - D)^{-2} = 1 + 2D + 3D^2 + 4D^3 + \dots$ to ∞

(d) $(1 + D)^{-2} = 1 - 2D + 3D^2 - 4D^3 + \dots$ to ∞

(e) $(1 - D)^{-3} = 1 + 3D + 6D^2 + 10D^3 + \dots$ to ∞

(f) $(1 + D)^{-3} = 1 - 3D + 6D^2 - 10D^3 + \dots$ to ∞

Important

Case -4

other funⁿ. e^{2x} , $\cos 7x$

$$\frac{1}{f(D)}(e^{ax}V) = e^{ax} \frac{1}{f(D+a)}V, \text{ where } V \text{ is a function of } x.$$

Case -5

$$\frac{1}{f(D)}(xV) = x \frac{1}{f(D)}V + \frac{d}{dD} \left[\frac{1}{f(D)} \right] V, \text{ where } V \text{ is a function of } x.$$

Example

Solve the differential Equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$

① Symbolic form

$$D^2 - 4D + y = 0 \quad \text{with } x \text{ as independent variable}$$

② Auxiliary eqn. $f(D) = 0$

$$(D^2 - 4D + 1)y = 0$$

$$D^2 - 4D + 1 = 0$$

$$D \Rightarrow \frac{4 \pm \sqrt{16 - 4 \times 1 \times 1}}{2}$$

$$D \Rightarrow \frac{4 \pm 2\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$2 + \sqrt{3}$$

$$2 - \sqrt{3}$$

Real + different.

③ C.F (Real and different).

$$C.F \Rightarrow C_1 e^{(2+\sqrt{3})x} + C_2 e^{(2-\sqrt{3})x}$$

④ P.I $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{f(D)} \cdot x$

$$P.I \Rightarrow \frac{1}{D^2 - 4D + 1} \cdot 0$$

$$P.I = \frac{1}{2^2 - 4 \times 2 + 1} \cdot 0 \Rightarrow 0$$

⑤ Complete solⁿ

$$y = C.F + P.I$$

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

Example - Solve the differential Equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 6\frac{dy}{dx} + 25y = 104e^{3x}$$

①. $D^2 + 6D + 25y = 104e^{3x}$

②. $f(0) = 0$

$$(D^2 + 6D + 25)y = 0$$

$$D \Rightarrow \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{36 - 100}}{2}$$

$$D = \frac{-6 \pm \sqrt{64}i}{2}$$

$$D = \frac{-6 \pm 8i}{2}$$

$-3 + 4i$ Pair

$-3 - 4i$

③ CF (Roots in pair).

$$CF \Rightarrow e^{-3x} (c_1 \cos 4x + c_2 \sin 4x)$$

④ P.I

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{D^2 - 6D + 25} \cdot x$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(-3)^2 - 6(-3) + 25} \times 104e^{3x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{52} \times 104e^{3x} \Rightarrow 2e^{3x}$$

⑤ Complete solnⁿ
 $y = C.F. + P.I$

$$y = e^{-3x} (c_1 \cos 4x + c_2 \sin 4x) + 2e^{3x}$$