

PA 1.2.6

$$\boxed{1} \quad (1) \quad y''' = \frac{1}{x} \quad \therefore y'' = \log x + C_1, \quad y' = x \log x - x + C_1 x + C_2$$

$$y = \int x \log x dx - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{C_1}{2} x^2 + C_2 x + C_3$$

$$\Rightarrow \int x \log x dx = x(x \log x - x) - \int (x \log x - x) dx = x^2 \log x - x^2 - \int x \log x dx + \frac{x^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore 2 \int x \log x dx = x^2 \log x - \frac{x^2}{2} \quad \therefore \int x \log x dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \log x - \frac{x^2}{4}$$

$$\text{Ans. } y = \frac{x^2}{2} \log x - \frac{3}{4} x^2 + C_1 x^2 + C_2 x + C_3 \quad \left(\frac{C_1}{2} \rightarrow C_1 \right)$$

$$(2) \quad p = y' \in \mathbb{R} \quad y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} \quad \int 2 \cdot 5 \frac{dp}{dx} + p = 2e^x$$

$$\frac{dp}{dx} + p = 0 \in \mathbb{R} \quad \frac{dp}{dx} = -p \quad \therefore \frac{dp}{p} = -dx \quad \therefore \log p = -x + c = \log e^c \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$\therefore p = e^c \cdot e^{-x} \quad \therefore p = c e^{-x} \quad \text{Ans. } p = v \cdot e^{-x} \quad \frac{dv}{dx} + v = 2e^x$$

$$\frac{dv}{dx} = -e^{-x} v + e^{-x} \frac{dv}{dx} \quad \text{Ans. } \frac{dv}{dx} + v = 2e^x \quad -e^{-x} v + e^{-x} \frac{dv}{dx} + v e^{-x} = 2e^x$$

$$\therefore \frac{dv}{dx} = 2e^{2x} \quad \therefore v = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \right) + c = e^{2x} + c \quad p = e^{-x} (e^{2x} + c)$$

$$\therefore y' = e^x + c_1 e^{-x} \quad \therefore y = e^x - c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 \quad \therefore y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 + e^x$$

$$(3) \quad p = y' \in \mathbb{R} \quad y \in \mathbb{R} \quad p \in \mathbb{R} \quad \frac{dp}{dy} + p^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = p \cdot \frac{dp}{dy} \quad \text{Ans. } \frac{dp}{dy} + p^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$\therefore y p \frac{dp}{dy} = -(p^2 + 1) \quad \therefore \frac{p}{p^2 + 1} dp = -\frac{dy}{y} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2p}{p^2 + 1} dp = -\log y + c$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \log(p^2 + 1) = -\log y + c \quad \therefore \log(p^2 + 1) = -2 \log y + 2c = \log \frac{e^{2c}}{y^2}$$

$$\therefore p^2 + 1 = \frac{e^{2c}}{y^2} \quad \therefore p^2 = \frac{e^{2c}}{y^2} - 1 \quad \therefore p = \pm \frac{\sqrt{e^{2c} - y^2}}{y}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{e^{2c} - y^2}}{y} \quad \therefore \frac{y}{\sqrt{e^{2c} - y^2}} dy = \pm dx \quad \therefore \int \frac{y}{\sqrt{e^{2c} - y^2}} dy = \pm x + c_2$$

$$\therefore -\sqrt{e^{2c} - y^2} = \pm x + c_2 \quad \therefore \sqrt{e^{2c} - y^2} = \mp x + c_2 \quad \therefore e^{2c} - y^2 = x^2 \mp 2c_2 x + c_2^2$$

$$\therefore x^2 + y^2 = 72Cx + (C_1 + C_2^2) \quad \therefore x^2 + y^2 = C_1x + C_2$$

(4) $p = y'$ एतिका $y \in \text{प्रतिबन्ध}$, $p \in y$ का प्रतिबन्ध है।

$$y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = \frac{dp}{dy} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = p \frac{dp}{dy} \quad \text{जिससे प्रतिबन्ध है: } y p \frac{dp}{dy} - p^2 = 2p$$

$$\therefore y p \frac{dp}{dy} = p^2 + 2p \quad \therefore y \frac{dp}{dy} = p + 2 \quad \therefore \frac{dp}{p+2} = \frac{dy}{y} \quad \therefore \log(p+2) = \log y + c$$

$$\therefore p+2 = e^c \cdot y \quad \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = C_1 y - 2 \quad \therefore \frac{dy}{C_1 y - 2} = dx \quad \therefore \frac{1}{C_1} \log(C_1 y - 2) = x + C_2$$

$$\therefore \log(C_1 y - 2) = C_1 x + C_1 C_2 \quad \therefore C_1 y - 2 = e^{C_1 x + C_1 C_2} \quad \therefore y = \frac{e^{C_1 C_2}}{C_1} e^{C_1 x} + \frac{2}{C_1}$$

$$\therefore y = C e^{C_1 x} + \frac{2}{C_1}$$

(5) $p = y''$ एतिका $p \frac{dp}{dx} = 1 \quad \therefore p dp = dx \quad \therefore \frac{p^2}{2} = x + c \quad \therefore p^2 = 2x + 2c \quad \therefore p^2 = 2x + C_1$

$$\therefore y'' = \pm \sqrt{2x + C_1} \quad \therefore y' = \pm \frac{1}{3} (2x + C_1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C_2 \quad \therefore y = \pm \frac{1}{15} (2x + C_1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + C_2 x + C_3$$

(6) $p = y''$ एतिका $y''' = \frac{dp}{dx}$ जिससे प्रतिबन्ध है: $\frac{dp}{dx} + 2p = 0 \quad \therefore \frac{dp}{dx} = -2p$

$$\therefore \frac{dp}{p} = -2 dx \quad \therefore \log p = -2x + C_1 \quad \therefore p = e^{C_1} \cdot e^{-2x} \quad \therefore y'' = C_1 e^{-2x}$$

$$\therefore y' = -\frac{C_1}{2} e^{-2x} + C_2 \quad \therefore y = \frac{C_1}{4} e^{-2x} + C_2 x + C_3 \quad \therefore y = C_1 e^{-2x} + C_2 x + C_3$$

(7) $p = y''$ एतिका $y^{(4)} = \frac{d^2 p}{dx^2}$ जिससे प्रतिबन्ध है: $\frac{d^2 p}{dx^2} = p \quad \therefore \frac{d^2 p}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{4} p$

$$\frac{d^2 p}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{4} p \quad \therefore \frac{d^2 p}{dx^2} \cdot \frac{dx^2}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{2} p \frac{dp}{dx} \quad \therefore \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dp}{dx} \right)^2 = \frac{p}{2} \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{dp}{dx} \right)^2 = \int \frac{p}{2} dp = \frac{p^2}{4} + C_1 \quad \therefore \frac{dp}{dx} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{p^2 + 4C_1}}{2} \quad \therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{p^2 + 4C_1}} \frac{dp}{dx} = \pm \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dp}{\sqrt{p^2 + 4C_1}} = \pm \frac{x}{2} + C_2 \quad \therefore \log(p + \sqrt{p^2 + 4C_1}) = \pm \frac{x}{2} + C_2 = \log e^{C_2} \cdot e^{\pm \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\therefore p + \sqrt{p^2 + 4a} = e^{c_2} \cdot e^{\pm \frac{x}{2}} \dots \textcircled{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow (p + \sqrt{p^2 + 4a})(p - \sqrt{p^2 + 4a}) = p^2 - (p^2 + 4a) = -4a \text{ Traaz' } \textcircled{1} \text{ m.}$$

$$p - \sqrt{p^2 + 4a} = -\frac{4a}{e^{c_2}} e^{\mp \frac{x}{2}} \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ m. } 2p = e^{c_2} e^{\pm \frac{x}{2}} - 4a e^{-c_2} e^{\mp \frac{x}{2}} \therefore y'' = \frac{e^{c_2}}{2} e^{\pm \frac{x}{2}} - 2a e^{-c_2} e^{\mp \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$\therefore y' = \pm e^{c_2} e^{\pm \frac{x}{2}} \pm 4a e^{-c_2} e^{\mp \frac{x}{2}} + c_3$$

$$\therefore y = \pm 2e^{c_2} e^{\pm \frac{x}{2}} \pm 8a e^{-c_2} e^{\mp \frac{x}{2}} + c_3 x + c_4 \quad \therefore y = c_1 e^{\frac{x}{2}} + c_2 e^{-\frac{x}{2}} + c_3 x + c_4$$

$$\textcircled{8} \quad p = y'' \text{ Traaz' } y'' = \frac{d^2 p}{dx^2} \quad \int \frac{d^2 p}{dx^2} = p - 1 \quad \text{Traaz' } \frac{d^2 p}{dx^2} = p - 1 \quad \text{Traaz' } \frac{dp}{dx} = \pm \sqrt{p-1} \text{ Traaz'}$$

$$2 \frac{dp}{dx} \frac{d^2 p}{dx^2} = 2(p-1) \frac{dp}{dx} \quad \therefore \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dp}{dx} \right)^2 = 2(p-1) \frac{dp}{dx}$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{dp}{dx} \right)^2 = 2 \int (p-1) dp + c_1 = (p-1)^2 + c_1 \quad \therefore \frac{dp}{dx} = \pm \sqrt{(p-1)^2 + c_1}$$

$$\therefore \frac{dp}{\sqrt{(p-1)^2 + c_1}} = \pm 1 \quad \therefore \int \frac{dp}{\sqrt{(p-1)^2 + c_1}} = \pm x + c_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{dp}{\sqrt{(p-1)^2 + c_1}} \quad \frac{p-1}{dq} = dp \quad \int \frac{dq}{\sqrt{q^2 + c_1}} = \log (q + \sqrt{q^2 + c_1})$$

$$= \log (p-1 + \sqrt{(p-1)^2 + c_1})$$

$$\therefore \log (p-1 + \sqrt{(p-1)^2 + c_1}) = \pm x + c_2 = \log e^{c_2} \cdot e^{\pm x}$$

$$\therefore p-1 + \sqrt{(p-1)^2 + c_1} = e^{c_2} \cdot e^{\pm x} \dots \textcircled{1}$$

\Rightarrow

$$(p-1 + \sqrt{(p-1)^2 + c_1})(p-1 - \sqrt{(p-1)^2 + c_1}) = (p-1)^2 - (p-1)^2 - c_1 = -c_1$$

$$\therefore p-1 - \sqrt{(p-1)^2 + c_1} = -c_1 e^{-c_2} e^{\mp x} \dots \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ M. } \Sigma(p-D) = e^{c_2} e^{\pm x} - c_1 e^{-c_2} e^{\mp x}$$

$$\therefore p = \frac{e^{c_2}}{2} e^{\pm x} - \frac{c_1 e^{-c_2}}{2} e^{\mp x} + 1 \quad \therefore y'' = c_1 e^{x_1} + c_2 e^{-x_1} + 1$$

$$\therefore y' = c_1 e^x - c_2 e^{-x} + x + c_3 \quad \therefore y = c_1 e^x + c_2 e^{-x} + \frac{x^2}{2} + c_3 x + c_4$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ M. } \int_0^x \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx = y' \quad (x \geq 0). \quad \text{M. } \int_0^x \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx = y' \quad y'' = \sqrt{1+(y')^2}$$

$$f_0: \text{M. } y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0 \text{ or } f_2: \text{M. } y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0$$

$$p = y' \quad y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = \sqrt{p^2+1} \quad \therefore \frac{dp}{\sqrt{p^2+1}} = dx$$

$$\therefore \int \frac{dp}{\sqrt{p^2+1}} = x + c_1 \quad \therefore \log(p + \sqrt{p^2+1}) = x + c_1 \quad \therefore p + \sqrt{p^2+1} = e^{c_1} e^x \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\therefore (p + \sqrt{p^2+1})(p - \sqrt{p^2+1}) = p^2 - (p^2+1) = -1$$

$$\therefore p - \sqrt{p^2+1} = -\frac{1}{p + \sqrt{p^2+1}} = -e^{-c_1} e^{-x} \quad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\textcircled{1}, \textcircled{2} \text{ M. } \Sigma p = e^{c_1} e^x - e^{-c_1} e^{-x} \quad \therefore y' = \frac{e^{c_1}}{2} e^{2x} - \frac{e^{-c_1}}{2} e^{-2x}$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{e^{c_1}}{2} e^x + \frac{e^{-c_1}}{2} e^{-x} + c_2 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} f(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0 \text{ M. } \\ \frac{e^{c_1}}{2} + \frac{e^{-c_1}}{2} + c_2 = 1 \quad \textcircled{3} \\ \frac{e^{c_1}}{2} - \frac{e^{-c_1}}{2} = 0 \quad \textcircled{4} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ M. } e^{c_1} = e^{-c_1} \quad \therefore c_1 = -c_1 \quad \therefore c_1 = 0. \quad f_2 \textcircled{3} \text{ M. } \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + c_2 = 1 \quad \therefore c_2 = 0$$

$$\text{M. } y = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$$