

$$\text{RHS} = \cos(ax+by) \text{ or } \sin(ax+by)$$

$$\text{Replace } D^2 \rightarrow -a^2$$

$$DD' \rightarrow -ab$$

$$D'^2 \rightarrow -b^2$$

1. Solve $(D^2 - 2DD' + D'^2)z = \cos(x-3y)$

Soln.:

$$\text{AE } m^2 - 2m + 1 = 0$$

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

$$m = 1, 1 \text{ (equal)}$$

$$\text{CF} = f_1(y+x) + x f_2(y+x)$$

$$\text{PI} = \frac{1}{D^2 - 2DD' + D'^2} \cos(x-3y) \quad a=1, b=-3$$

$$= \frac{1}{-1 - 2(3) - 9} \cos(x-3y)$$

$$= \frac{-1}{16} \cos(x-3y)$$

$$DD' \rightarrow -ab = -1(-3) = 3$$

$$D'^2 \rightarrow -b^2 = -(-3)^2 = -9$$

$$\therefore z = \text{CF} + \text{PI}$$

$$= f_1(y+x) + x f_2(y+x) - \frac{1}{16} \cos(x-3y)$$

2. Solve $(D^2 - 4D'^2)z = \sin(2x+y)$

Soln.:

$$\text{AE } m^2 - 4 = 0$$

$$(m+2)(m-2) = 0$$

$$m = -2, 2 \text{ (different)}$$

$$\text{CF} = f_1(y-2x) + f_2(y+2x)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{PI} &= \frac{1}{D^2 - 4D' + 4} \sin(2x + y) & a=2 \\
 & & b=1 \\
 & & D^2 \rightarrow -a^2 = -2^2 \\
 & & = -4 \\
 & = \frac{1}{-4 - 4(-1)} \sin(2x + y) & DD' \rightarrow -ab = -2(1) \\
 & & = -2 \\
 & = x \frac{1}{2D} \sin(2x + y) & D'^2 \rightarrow -b^2 = -1^2 \\
 & & = -1 \\
 & = \frac{x}{2} \left(\frac{-\cos(2x + y)}{2} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{PI} = -\frac{x \cos(2x + y)}{4}$$

∴ The soln. is $Z = \text{CF} + \text{PI}$

$$Z = \delta_1 (y - 2x) + \delta_2 (y + 2x) - \frac{x}{4} \cos(2x + y)$$

Q. Find the PI of $(D^2 - 3DD' + D'^2)z = \sin x \cos y$

Soln:

$$PI = \frac{1}{D^2 - 3DD' + D'^2} \sin x \cos y$$

$$\text{Gm. } (D^2 - 3DD' + D'^2)z = \frac{1}{2} [\sin(x+y) + \sin(x-y)]$$

$$PI = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{D^2 - 3DD' + D'^2} \sin(x+y) + \frac{1}{D^2 - 3DD' + D'^2} \sin(x-y) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [PI_1 + PI_2] \rightarrow (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 PI_1 &= \frac{1}{D^2 - 3DD' + D'^2} \sin(x+y) & a=1, b=1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 - 3(-1) - 1} \sin(x+y) & D^2 \rightarrow -a^2 = -1 \\
 & & DD' \rightarrow -ab = -1 \\
 & & D'^2 \rightarrow -b^2 = -1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{-2+3} \sin(x+y) \\
 &= \sin(x+y)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 PI_2 &= \frac{1}{D^2 - 3DD' + D'^2} \sin(x-y) & a=1, b=-1 \\
 & & D^2 \rightarrow -a^2 = -1 \\
 & & DD' \rightarrow -ab = -1(-1) = 1 \\
 & & D'^2 \rightarrow -b^2 = -(-1)^2 = -1 \\
 &= \frac{1}{-1-3(1)-1} \sin(x-y) \\
 &= \frac{1}{-5} \sin(x-y)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \Rightarrow PI &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sin(x+y) - \frac{1}{5} \sin(x-y) \right] \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \sin(x+y) - \frac{1}{10} \sin(x-y)
 \end{aligned}$$

Q1. Find the PI of $(D^2 + 4DD' - 5D'^2)x = \sin(x-2y)$

Soln:

$$\begin{aligned}
 PI &= \frac{1}{D^2 + 4DD' - 5D'^2} \sin(x-2y) & a=1, b=-2 \\
 &= \frac{1}{1 + 4(2) - 5(-4)} \sin(x-2y) & D^2 \rightarrow -a^2 = -1 = 1 \\
 & & DD' \rightarrow -ab = -1(-2) = 2 \\
 & & D'^2 \rightarrow -b^2 = -(-2)^2 = -4 \\
 &= \frac{1}{29} \sin(x-2y)
 \end{aligned}$$

HW

1]. Find the PI of $(D^2 + 3DD' - 4D'^2)z = \sin y$

2]. Find the PI of $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 3\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$

$$= \sin(3x + 2y)$$

$$\text{RHS} = x^m y^n$$

1]. Solve $(D^2 - 4DD' + 4D'^2)z = xy$

Soln.

$$\text{AE } m^2 - 4m + 4 = 0$$

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

$$m = 2, 2 \text{ (Equal)}$$

$$\text{CF} = \gamma_1 (y + 2x) + x\gamma_2 (y + 2x)$$

$$\text{PI} = \frac{1}{D^2 - 4DD' + 4D'^2} xy$$

$$= \frac{1}{D^2 \left[1 - \frac{4DD'}{D^2} + \frac{4D'^2}{D^2} \right]} xy$$

$$= \frac{1}{D^2 \left[1 - \left(\frac{4D'}{D} - \frac{4D'^2}{D^2} \right) \right]} xy$$

$$= \frac{1}{D^2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{4D'}{D} - \frac{4D'^2}{D^2} \right) \right]^{-1} xy$$

$$= \frac{1}{D^2} \left[1 + \left(\frac{4D'}{D} - \frac{4D'^2}{D^2} \right) + \dots \right] xy$$

$$(\because (1-x)^{-1} = 1+x+x^2+\dots)$$

$$= \frac{1}{D^2} \left[xy + \frac{4D'}{D}(xy) - 0 \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{D^2} \left[xy + \frac{4}{D}x \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{D^2} xy + \frac{4}{D^3} x$$

$$= \frac{x^3 y}{6} + 4 \frac{x^4}{24}$$

$$= \frac{x^3 y}{6} + \frac{x^4}{6}$$

$$\frac{1}{D^2} xy \xrightarrow{1^{st}} \frac{1}{D} \frac{x^2}{2} y \rightarrow \frac{x^3}{6} y$$

$$\frac{1}{D^3} x \rightarrow \frac{1}{D^2} \frac{x^2}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{D} \frac{x^3}{6} \rightarrow \frac{x^4}{24}$$

\therefore The solution is, $x = CF + PI$

$$= \int_1 (y+2x) + x \int_2 (y+2x)$$

$$+ \frac{x^3 y}{6} + \frac{x^4}{6}$$

2] Find the PI of $(D^2 - DD' - 2D'^2)x = 2x + 3y$

Soln.:

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

$$= \frac{1}{D^2 \left[1 - \frac{D'}{D} - \frac{2D'^2}{D^2} \right]} (2x + 3y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{D^2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{D'}{D} + \frac{2D'^2}{D^2} \right) \right]^{-1} (2x + 3y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{D^2} \left[1 + \left(\frac{D'}{D} + \frac{2D'^2}{D^2} \right) + \dots \right] (2x + 3y)$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{D^2} [(2x+3y) + \frac{1}{D} (3)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{D^2} [(2x+3y) + \frac{3}{D}]$$

$$= \frac{1}{D^2} (2x+3y) + \frac{3}{D^3}$$

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

$$= \frac{x^2}{1} + \frac{3xy}{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{D^3} = \frac{1}{D^2} x = \frac{1}{D} \frac{x^2}{2} = \frac{x^3}{6}$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^2y}{2} + 3 \frac{x^3}{6}$$

$$PI = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{3x^2y}{2} + \frac{x^3}{2}$$

$$RHS = e^{ax+by} + \sin(ax+by)$$

$$e^{ax+by} + \cos(ax+by)$$

7. Solve $(D^2 - DD' - 20D'^2)x = e^{5x+y} + \sin(4x-y)$

Soln.

AE

$$m^2 - m - 20 = 0$$

$$D \rightarrow m$$

$$(m+5)(m-4) = 0$$

$$D' \rightarrow 1$$

$$m = 5, -4$$

$$CF = f_1(y-4x) + f_2(y+5x)$$

$$PI = \frac{1}{D^2 - DD' - 20D'^2} [e^{5x+y} + \sin(4x-y)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{D^2 - DD' - 20D'^2} e^{5x+y} + \frac{1}{D^2 - DD' - 20D'^2} \sin(4x-y)$$

$$PI = PI_1 + PI_2$$

$$PI_1 = \frac{1}{D^2 - DD' - 20D'^2} e^{5x+y}$$

$$= \frac{1}{25 - 5(1) - 20(1)^2} e^{5x+y}$$

$$D \rightarrow a = 5$$

$$D' \rightarrow b = 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{0} e^{5x+y}$$

$$= x \frac{1}{2D - D'} e^{5x+y}$$

$$= x \frac{1}{2(5) - 1} e^{5x+y}$$

$$PI_1 = \frac{x}{9} e^{5x+y}$$

$$PI_2 = \frac{1}{D^2 - DD' - 20D'^2} \sin(4x-y)$$

$$a = 4, b = -1$$

$$= \frac{1}{-16 - 4 - 20(-1)} \sin(4x-y)$$

$$D^2 \rightarrow +a^2 = -16$$

$$DD' \rightarrow -ab = -4(-1) = 4$$

$$D'^2 \rightarrow -b^2 = -(-1)^2 = -1$$

$$= x \frac{1}{2D - D'} \sin(4x-y)$$

$$= x \frac{(2D + D') \sin(4x-y)}{(2D - D')(2D + D')}$$

$$= x \frac{(2D + D') \sin(4x-y)}{4D^2 - D'^2}$$

$$= \frac{x}{-64 + 1} (2D + D') \sin(4x-y)$$

$$= -\frac{x}{63} [2D \sin(4x-y) + D' \sin(4x-y)]$$

$$= -\frac{x}{63} \left[8 \cos(4x-y) - \cos(4x-y) \right]$$

$$= \frac{-7x \cos(4x-y)}{63}$$

$$= -\frac{x}{9} \cos(4x-y)$$

The soln. is, $x = CF + PI$

$$x = f_1(y-4x) + f_2(y+5x) + \frac{x}{9} e^{5x+y} - \frac{x}{9} \cos(4x-y)$$

Hw

$$1]. (D^2 + 4DD' - 5D'^2) x = e^{2x-y} + \sin(x-2y)$$

$$2]. (D^2 - DD' - 20D'^2) x = xy + e^{6x+y}$$

Solve $x + y - 6t = y \cos x$