

SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY



(An Autonomous Institution) Coimbatore-641035.

UNIT-II ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

Method of variation of parameters

Method of Variation of Parameters The second order 19 near defferential egn. 95 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + P \frac{dy}{dx} + 9 = \times \text{ where } \times \text{ is a } b^{n_1} \text{ of } x.$ CF = $c_1 f_1 + c_2 f_2$, c_1 , c_2 one constants f_1 , f_2 one functions of x. PI = Pf, + a fz

where $P = -\int \frac{f_2 \times}{f_1 f_2 - f_1' f_2} dx$ $Q = \int \frac{f_2 \times}{f_1 f_2' - f_1' f_2} dx$ Stanx dx $Q = \int \frac{f_2 \times}{f_1 f_2' - f_1' f_2} dx$ Stanx dx $Q = \int \frac{f_2 \times}{f_1 f_2' - f_1' f_2} dx$ Stanx dx $Q = \int \frac{f_2 \times}{f_1 f_2' - f_1' f_2} dx$ Stanx dx $Q = \int \frac{f_2 \times}{f_1 f_2' - f_1' f_2} dx$ Stanx dx $Q = \int \frac{f_2 \times}{f_1 f_2' - f_1' f_2} dx$ Stanx dx $Q = \int \frac{f_2 \times}{f_1 f_2' - f_1' f_2} dx$ Stanx dx $Q = \int \frac{f_2 \times}{f_1 f_2' - f_1' f_2} dx$ Stanx dx $Q = \int \frac{f_2 \times}{f_1 f_2' - f_1' f_2} dx$ Stanx dx $Q = \int \frac{f_2 \times}{f_1 f_2' - f_1' f_2} dx$ Stanx dx $Q = \int \frac{f_2 \times}{f_1 f_2' - f_1' f_2} dx$ Stanx dx $Q = \int \frac{f_2 \times}{f_1 f_2' - f_1' f_2} dx$ Stanx dx $Q = \int \frac{f_2 \times}{f_1 f_2' - f_1' f_2} dx$ Stanx dx $Q = \int \frac{f_2 \times}{f_1 f_2' - f_1' f_2} dx$ Stanx dx $Q = \int \frac{f_2 \times}{f_1 f_2' - f_1' f_2} dx$ Stanx dx $Q = \int \frac{f_2 \times}{f_1 f_2' - f_1' f_2} dx$ Stanx dx $Q = \int \frac{f_2 \times}{f_1 f_2' - f_1' f_2} dx$ Stanx dx $Q = \int \frac{f_2 \times}{f_1 f_2' - f_1' f_2} dx$ Stanx dx J. Solve $\frac{d^2y}{dz^2} + 4y = 4 \tan 2x$ using method of Vorlation of parameters Soln. Garen (58+4) y = 4tan 2x where AE m2+4 = 0 m3 = - 1 の = ± ái CF = A; Cos 2x + C S9n 2x PI = Pf, + 9 fo Here $f_1 = \cos ax$ $f_2 = \sin ax$ $f_3 = a\cos ax$ NOW W = f, fo - fo f = cos ax [a cos ax] - S90 ax (-a s90 ax) = 2 cas 2x + 2 Sin 2 2x

Scanne (1) = 2 CamScanner

= a [cos 2 ax + S9n 2 ax]



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$$P = -\int \frac{f_{3} x}{w} dx$$

$$= -\int \frac{g_{7} g_{2} x}{g} \frac{g_{7} g_{3} x}{g} \frac{g_{7} g_{3} x}{g} dx$$

$$= -g \int \frac{g_{7} g_{2} x}{(g_{2} g_{2} x)} dx$$

$$= -g \int \frac{g_{7} g_{2} x}{(g_{2} g_{2} x)} dx = -g \int \frac{g_{7} g_{2} x}{(g_{2} g_{2} x)} dx - \int (g_{2} g_{2} x) dx$$

$$= -g \int \int g_{2} g_{2} g_{2} g_{2} dx - \int (g_{2} g_{2} x) dx - \int (g_{2} g_{2} x) dx$$

$$= -g \int \int g_{2} g_{2} g_{2} g_{2} dx + f_{2} g_{2} g_{2} dx$$

$$= -g \int \int g_{3} g_{2} g_{2} g_{2} dx + f_{3} g_{2} g_{2} dx$$

$$= -g \int \int g_{3} g_{2} g_{2} g_{2} dx + f_{3} g_{2} g_{2} dx$$

$$= -g \int g_{3} g_{3} g_{3} g_{4} dx$$

$$= -g \int g_{3} g_{3} g_{4} g_{4} dx$$

$$= -g \int g_{3} g_{4} g_{4} g_{4} dx$$

$$= -g \int g_{3} g_{4} g_{$$