

SUCCESSIVE - DIFFERENTIAL

PREVIOUS EAMCET BITS

1. $y = e^{a \sin^{-1} x} \Rightarrow (1-x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n+1)xy_{n+1} =$ **[EAMCET 2009]**

1) $(n^2 + n^2)y_n$ 2) $(n^2 - a^2)y_n$ 3) $(n^2 + a^2)y_n$ 4) $-(n^2 - a^2)y_n$

Ans: 3

Sol: $y = e^{a \sin^{-1} x} \Rightarrow y_1 = y \times \frac{a}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

$\Rightarrow (1-x^2)y_1^2 = a^2y^2$

$\Rightarrow 2(1-x^2)y_1y_2 - 2xy_1^2 = 2a^2yy_1$

$(1-x^2)y_2 - xy_1 = a^2y \dots\dots\dots(1)$

Diff. (1) 'n' times using Leibnitz theorem $(1-x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n+1)xy_{n+1} = (n^2 + a^2)y_n$

2. If $y = \sin(\log_e x)$ then $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} =$ **[EAMCET 2008]**

1) $\sin(\log_e x)$ 2) $\cos(\log_e x)$ 3) y^2 4) $-y$

Ans: 4

Sol: $y = \sin(\log x) \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(\log x) \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow x \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos(\log x)$

$\Rightarrow x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} = -\sin(\log x) \frac{1}{x}$

$\Rightarrow x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} = -y$

3. $x = \cos \theta, y = \sin 5\theta \Rightarrow (1-x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} =$ **[EAMCET 2007]**

1) $-5y$ 2) $5y$ 3) $25y$ 4) $-25y$

Ans: 4

Sol: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{-5 \cos 5\theta}{\sin \theta} = \frac{-5\sqrt{1-\sin^2 5\theta}}{\sqrt{1-\cos^2 \theta}}$

$= -5\sqrt{\frac{1-y^2}{1-x^2}} = y_1$

$(1-x^2)y_1^2 = 25(1-y^2) \Rightarrow (1-x^2)y_2 - xy_1 = -25y$

4. $f(x) = e^x \sin x \Rightarrow f^{(6)}(x) =$ [EAMCET 2006]

- 1) $e^{6x} \sin 6x$ 2) $-8e^x \cos x$ 3) $8e^x \sin x$ 4) $8e^x \cos x$

Ans: 2

Sol: $f(x) = e^{ax} \sin bx$

$$f^n(x) = (a^2 + b^2)^{n/2} \cdot e^{ax} \sin(bx + n \tan^{-1} b/a)$$

$$a = 1, b = 1, n = 6$$

$$\begin{aligned} f^6(x) &= (\sqrt{1+1})^6 e^x \sin(x + 6 \tan^{-1}(1)) \\ &= 8e^x \sin\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + x\right) = -8e^x \cos x \end{aligned}$$

5. $y = \sin^{-1} x \Rightarrow (1-x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} =$ [EAMCET 2004]

- 1) $-x \frac{dy}{dx}$ 2) 0 3) $x \frac{dy}{dx}$ 4) $x \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2$

Ans: 3

Sol: $y = \sin^{-1} x \Rightarrow y_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

$$\Rightarrow (1-x^2) y_1^2 = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow (1-x^2) 2y_1 y_2 - 2xy_1^2 = 0$$

$$\therefore (1-x^2) y_2 = xy_1$$

6. If $I_n = \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n \log x)$, then $I_n - nI_{n-1} = \dots$ [EAMCET 2003]

- 1) n 2) n - 1 3) n! 4) (n - 1)!

Ans: 4

Sol: $I_n = \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^n \log x)$

$$y = x^n \log x \Rightarrow y_1 = x^n \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) + nx^{n-1} \log x$$

$$(y_1)_{n-1} = nI_{n-1} + (n-1)!$$

$$\Rightarrow I_n - nI_{n-1} = (n-1)!$$

7. If $y = ae^x + be^{-x} + c$, where a, b, c are parameters, then $y''' =$ [EAMCET 2002]

- 1) y 2) y' 3) 0 4) y''

Ans: 2

Sol. $y = ae^x + be^{-x} + c$

$$y' = ae^x - be^{-x};$$

$$y'' = ae^x + be^{-x}$$

$$y''' = ae^x - be^{-x}$$

$$y''' = y'$$

8. If $y = a \cos(\log x) + b \sin(\log x)$, where a, b are parameters, then $x^2 y'' + xy' =$ [EAMCET 2002]

- 1) y 2) $-y$ 3) $2y$ 4) $-2y$

Ans: 2

Sol: $y = a \cos(\log x) + b \sin(\log x)$

$$xy' = -a \sin(\log x) + b \cos(\log x)$$

$$xy'' + y' = \frac{-a \cos(\log x) - b \sin(\log x)}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^2 y'' + xy' = -y$$

9. If y_k is the k^{th} derivative of y with respect to x , $y = \cos(\sin x)$ then $y_1 \sin x + y_2 \cos x =$ [EAMCET 2001]

- 1) $y \sin^3 x$ 2) $-y \sin^3 x$ 3) $y \cos^3 x$ 4) $-y \cos^3 x$

Ans: 4

Sol: Given $y = \cos(\sin x)$

$$\Rightarrow y_1 = -\sin(\sin x) \cdot \cos x$$

$$y_2 = \sin(\sin x) \cdot \sin x - \cos^2 x \cdot \cos(\sin x)$$

$$\therefore y_1 \sin x + y_2 \cos x = -\sin(\sin x) \cdot \sin x \cos x$$

$$+ \sin(\sin x) \sin x \cdot \cos x - \cos^3 x \cdot \cos(\sin x) = -y \cos^3 x$$

10. $\frac{d^n}{dx^n}(e^x \sin x) =$ [EAMCET 2000]

- 1) $2^{n/2} \cdot e^x \cos(x + n\pi/4)$ 2) $2^{n/2} \cdot e^x \cos(x - n\pi/4)$
 3) $2^{n/2} \cdot e^x \sin(x + n\pi/4)$ 4) $2^{n/2} \cdot e^x \sin(x - n\pi/4)$

Ans: 3

Sol: $y = e^{ax} \sin(bx) \Rightarrow y_n = \left(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}\right)^n \cdot e^{ax} \sin\left(bx + n \tan^{-1} \frac{b}{a}\right)$

where $a = 1, b = 1$

$$y = e^x \sin x \Rightarrow y_n = 2^{n/2} e^x \sin\left(x + \frac{n\pi}{4}\right)$$



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