

LDE CC

I. Solve $(D^2+1)y = x^2 \sin 2x$.

SolnFor CF

$$D^2+1=0 \Rightarrow D = \pm i$$

$$\therefore CF = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

For PI

$$y = \frac{1}{D^2+1} x^2 \sin 2x$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \text{Imaginary part of } \frac{1}{D^2+1} x^2 (\cos 2x + i \sin 2x)$$

$$= \text{I.P. of } \frac{1}{D^2+1} x^2 e^{2ix}$$

$$= \text{I.P. of } e^{2ix} \frac{1}{(D+2i)^2+1} x^2$$

$$= \text{I.P. of } e^{2ix} \frac{1}{D^2+4Di-3} x^2$$

$$= \text{I.P. of } \frac{e^{2ix}}{-3} \cdot \frac{1}{\left[1 - \frac{D^2+4Di}{3}\right]} x^2$$

$$= \text{I.P. of } \frac{e^{2ix}}{-3} \left[1 - \frac{D^2+4Di}{3}\right]^{-1} x^2$$

or,

$$y = \text{g.p. of } \frac{e^{2ix}}{-3} \left[1 + \left(\frac{D^2 + 4Di}{3} \right) + \left(\frac{D^2 + 4Di}{3} \right)^2 + \dots \right] x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \text{g.p. of } \frac{e^{2ix}}{-3} \left[1 + \left(\frac{D^2 + 4Di}{3} \right) x^2 + \left(\frac{D^2 + 4Di}{3} \right)^2 x^2 + \text{higher powers of } D \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \text{g.p. of } \frac{e^{2ix}}{-3} \left[\frac{2}{3} \frac{D^2(x^2) + 4iD(x^2)}{3} + \frac{D^4(x^2) + 16i^2 D^2(x^2) + 8i D^3(x^2)}{9} + \text{higher powers of } D \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \text{g.p. of } \frac{e^{2ix}}{-3} \left[x^2 + \frac{2 + 4i \times 2x}{3} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{0 - 16 \times 2 + 0}{9} + 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y = \text{g.p. of } \frac{e^{2ix}}{-3} \left(x^2 + \frac{2 + 8xi}{3} - \frac{32}{9} \right)$$

$$= \text{g.p. of } \frac{e^{2ix}}{-3} \left(x^2 + \frac{8xi}{3} - \frac{26}{9} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{PI} = \frac{8x \cos 2x}{-9} - \frac{\sin 2x}{3} \left(x^2 - \frac{26}{9} \right) \quad (2)$$

Hence, the complete soln is $y = \text{CF} + \text{PI}$, given by (1) & (2)