

Answer on Question #85443 – Math – Calculus

Question

If

$$y = a \cos \ln x + b \sin \ln x, \quad (1)$$

Show that

$$x^2 y^{(n+2)} + (2n+1)xy^{(n+1)} + (n^2+1)y^{(n)} = 0 \quad (2)$$

($y^{(n)}$ means nth derivative of y).

Solution

To prove this, we use the method of mathematical induction:

1) Check, when $n=0$,

$$x^2 y^{(2)} + xy^{(1)} + y = 0? \quad (3)$$

$$y^{(1)} = \frac{-a \sin \ln x}{x} + \frac{b \cos \ln x}{x} = \frac{-1}{x} (a \sin \ln x - b \cos \ln x), \quad (4)$$

$$y^{(2)} = \frac{1}{x^2} (a \sin \ln x - b \cos \ln x) + \frac{-1}{x^2} (a \cos \ln x + b \sin \ln x). \quad (5)$$

Substitute (1), (4), (5) in (3):

$$x^2 y^{(2)} + xy^{(1)} + y = a \sin \ln x - b \cos \ln x - a \cos \ln x - b \sin \ln x - a \sin \ln x + b \cos \ln x + a \cos \ln x + b \sin \ln x = 0.$$

2) Assume that with $n=m$ ($m=1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$) executed (2) for (1)

$$x^2 y^{(m+2)} + (2m+1)xy^{(m+1)} + (m^2+1)y^{(m)} = 0. \quad (6)$$

3) Let's prove with $n=m+1$ ($m=1, 2, 3, 4, \dots$) (2) holds for the function from (1). For this we differentiate (6):

$$\begin{aligned} (x^2 y^{(m+2)} + (2m+1)xy^{(m+1)} + (m^2+1)y^{(m)})^{(1)} &= (x^2 y^{(m+2)})^{(1)} + ((2m+1)xy^{(m+1)})^{(1)} + \\ &+ ((m^2+1)y^{(m)})^{(1)} = 2xy^{(m+2)} + x^2 y^{(m+2+1)} + (2m+1)y^{(m+1)} + (2m+1)xy^{(m+1+1)} + (m^2+ \\ &+ 1)y^{(m+1)} = x^2 y^{(m+2+1)} + (2m+2+1)xy^{(m+1+1)} + (m^2+2m+1+1)y^{(m+1)} = x^2 y^{(m+1+2)} + \\ &+ (2(m+1)+1)xy^{(m+1+1)} + ((m+1)^2+1)y^{(m+1)} = x^2 y^{(n+2)} + (2n+1)xy^{(n+1)} + (n^2+1)y^{(n)} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

If $y = a \cos \ln x + \sin \ln x$, then

$$x^2 y^{(n+2)} + (2n+1)xy^{(n+1)} + (n^2+1)y^{(n)} = 0 \quad (y^{(n)} \text{ means nth derivative of } y) \text{ for } n=0,1,2,3,\dots$$