Join group: T.me/NOUNSTUDENTSFORUM CLICK TO DOWNLOAD MORE TMA PQ

degree $\(\frac{d^{2}y} }{\mathbf{x}^{2}}+a^{2}x=0)$ [MTH421] The differential equation corresponding to $(y=ae^{3x}+be^{x})$ is $\ \frac{\mathbf{d}^{2}} y}{\mathbf{x}^{2}}-4\frac{\mathbf{d}^{2}} y}{\mathbf{x}^{2}}-4\frac{\mathbf{d}^{2}} y}{\mathbf{x}^{2}}-4\frac{\mathbf{d}^{2}} y}{\mathbf{x}^{2}}-4\frac{\mathbf{d}^{2}} y}{\mathbf{d}^{2}}$ [MTH421] is an example of a non-linear differential equation of 2nd order and 2nd degree \(\left [1+\left (\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} \right)^{2} \right $\frac{3}{2}}=\frac{d^{2}y} {\mathbf{x}^{2}}$ [MTH421] The order and degree of the differential equation \(\cos x $\frac{d^{2}}{y} {\mathbf x^{2}} + \sin x\left(\frac{d^{2}}{y} \right)$ x \right \^{2}+8y=\tan x\) 2,1 [MTH421] The order and degree of the differential equation \(L\frac{\mathrm{d^{2}}q} ${\mathbf d} t^{2} + R\frac{d}{d} t^{2} + R\frac{d}{d$ 2,1 [MTH421] The solution of the differential equation \(\left (y+x \right) $^{2}\$ frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x}=a^{2}\) is given by \(y+x=a \tan \left (\frac{y-c}{a}\right)\) [MTH421] is an example of non-linear differential equation of 2nd order and 3rd degree $(x^{2}\left(\frac{d^{2}y} \right) / (x^{2}\left(\frac{d^{2}y} \right)$ $\frac{d}{x} \cdot \frac{d}{x} \cdot \frac{d}$ [MTH421] The differential equation of which\($(y^{\})$ {2}=4a\left (x+a \right) is $(y^{2} \left(\frac{y^{2}}{\pi athrm{d} y}{\pi d} x) \right)$ y{\mathrm{d} x}-y^{2}=0\) [MTH421] An equation which involves _____ co-efficient is called a differential equation Differential [MTH421] The order and degree of the differential equation \(\left \[1+\left ($\frac{d^{2}y}{\mathrm{d} x} \right)^{2} \right] (1)^{3}=\left(\frac{d^{2}y}{\mathrm{d} x} \right)^{2} \right]$ }{\mathrm{d} x^{2}} \right \)^{2}\) 2,2

Whatsapp: 08089722160 or click here for TMA assistance

Practice E-exams & Chat with course mates on noungeeks.net