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degree

 $(\frac{d^{2}y}{{\rm ad} x^{2}}+a^{2}x=0)$

[MTH421] The differential equation corresponding to $(y=ae^{3x}+be^{x})$ is $(\frac{x^{2}} y}{\mathbf{x^{2}}-4\frac{x^{$

 $\label{eq:matrix} [MTH421] ______ is an example of a non-linear differential equation of 2nd order and 2nd degree $$ (\left [1+\left (\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} \right)^{2} \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}=\frac{\mathrm{d} x}{2}} $$ (\left [1+\left (\frac{\mathrm{d} x}{\mathrm{d} x} \right)^{2} \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}=\frac{\mathrm{d} x}{\mathrm{d} x} }$$

[MTH421] The order and degree of the differential equation $(\cos x \frac{\pi^2}{y}) = \frac{\pi^2}{y} + \sin x \le \frac{y}{mathrm{d} y} + \sin x \le \frac{y}{mathrm{d} y} = x + \sin x \le \frac{y}{mathrm{d} y} = x + \sin x \le \frac{y}{2} + \frac{y}{$

[MTH421] The order and degree of the differential equation $(L\frac{mathrm{d^{2}}q }{mathrm{d} t^{2}} + R\frac{mathrm{d} q}{mathrm{d} t} + \frac{q}{c} = E\sin wt) 2,1$

[MTH421] The solution of the differential equation $(\left| y + x \right|) ^{2} \left| x - \frac{1}{y} \right| + x = a^{2}) is given by$ $(y+x=a \tan \left (\frac{y-c}{a} right))$

[MTH421] The differential equation of which\(y^\){2}=4a\left (x+a \right) is $(y^{2} \ \frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x} \right)^{2}+2xy\frac{\mathrm{d} y}{\mathrm{d} x}-y^{2}=0$)

[MTH421] An equation which involves _____ co-efficient is called a differential equation Differential

[MTH421] The order and degree of the differential equation \(\left [1+\left ($\frac{1}{x} \right)$ \right)^{2} \right]^{3}=\left ($\frac{1}{x}$ \right)^{2}\) }(mathrm{d} x^{2}) \right)^{2}\) 2,2

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