9655

Your Roll No.

B.A. / B.Sc. (Hons.) / II MATHEMATICS – Unit VI

В

(Differential Equations – I)

(Admissions of 2008 and before)

Time: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 38

(Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.)

All the sections / questions are compulsory.

Section I

1. (a) Solve any two of the following:

(i)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + y \cot x = 5 e^{\cos x}$$
 2½

(ii)
$$x(4y dx + 2x dy) + y^3(3y dx + 5x dy) = 0$$
 21/2

(iii)
$$y p^2 - 2x p + y = 0$$
 2½

(b) In a certain city the population gets doubled in 2 years and after 3 years the population is 20,000.
Find the number of people initially living in the city.

Section II

- 2. (a) Attempt any two of the following:
 - (i) Using method of variation of parameters, solve $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4y = e^x$ 3
 - (ii) Using method of undetermined coefficients, solve $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y = x - e^x$ 3
 - (iii) Solve $(D^2 + 1) y = x^2 \sin 2x$ 3
 - (b) Prove that two solutions of the linear homogeneous second order differential equation

$$a_0(x)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + a_1(x)\frac{dy}{dx} + a_2(x)y = 0,$$

$$a_0(x)\neq 0, x\!\in\![a,b]$$

 $a_0(x)$, $a_1(x)$, $a_2(x)$ are continuous are linearly dependent if and only if their Wrenskian is identically zero.

Section III

3. Find the power series solution of any two of the following:

(i)
$$(2x+x^3)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} - 6xy = 0$$
 about $x = 0$

(ii)
$$(x^2+1)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x\frac{dy}{dx} - xy = 0$$
 about $x = 0$ 5

(iii)
$$x\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = 0 \text{ about } x = 0$$

Section IV

4. (a) Solve any two of the following:

(i)
$$\frac{dx}{dt} + 5x + y = e^t$$
$$\frac{dy}{dt} + 3y - x = e^{2t}$$

(ii)
$$\frac{yz}{y-z}dx = \frac{zx}{z-x}dy = \frac{xy}{x-y}dz$$

(iii)
$$a^2y^2z^2dx + b^2z^2x^2dy + c^2x^2y^2dz = 0$$
 3

(b) Using Picard's method, find up to three successive approximations the solution of differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3e^x + 2y, \ y(0) = 0$$