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Your Roll No.....

5193E

B.Sc. (Physical Science)/IV Sem. B

Paper MAPT-404

MATHEMATICS-IV (Differential Equations)

(Admission of 2010 and onwards)

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum Marks: 75

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

Attempt two parts from each question.

All questions are compulsory,

Section A

. (a) Solve the initial value problem :

61/2

$$\frac{1+8xy^{2/3}}{x^{2/3}}\frac{dx}{y^{1/3}} dx + \frac{2x^{4/3}}{y^{4/3}}\frac{y^{2/3}-x^{1/3}}{y^{4/3}} dy = 0, y(1) = 8.$$

(b) Solve: 61/2

$$(4xy^2 + 6y) dx + (5x^2y + 8x) dy = 0.$$

(c) Solve: 61/2

$$p^3 + 2xp^2 - y^2p^2 - 2xy^2p = 0, p = \frac{dy}{dx}.$$

P.T.O.

2. (a) Solve:

61/2

$$(D^2 + 2)y = x^2 e^{3x} + e^x \cos 2x$$
, where $D = \frac{d}{dx}$.

(b) Solve:

 $6\frac{1}{2}$

$$(x+1)^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 3(x+1) \frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = x^2.$$

(c) Prove that two solutions f_1 and f_2 of the second order homogeneous linear differential equation:

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

where a_0 , a_1 , a_2 are continuous real functions on a real interval $a \le x \le b$ and $a_0(x) \ne 0$ for any $x \in [a, b]$, are linearly dependent on [a, b] if and only if the Wronskian of f_1 and f_2 is zero, for all $x \in [a, b]$.

3. (a) Find the general solution of:

$$(2x+1)(x+1)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}+2x\frac{dy}{dx}-2y=(2x+1)^2,$$

given that y = x and $y = (x + 1)^{-1}$ are linearly independent solutions of the corresponding homogeneous equation. 61/2

(b) Given that y = x is a solution of:

$$(x^2 + 1)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0,$$

Find a linearly independent solution by reducing the order.

Write the general solution also.

6½

(c) A large tank initially contains 50 gal. of brine in which there is dissolved 10 lb of salt. Brine containing 2 lb of dissolved salt per gallon flows into the tank at the rate of 5 gal/min. The mixture is kept uniform by stirring and the stirred mixture simultaneously flows out at the slower rate of 3 gal/min. How much salt is in the tank at any time
 t > 0?

4. (a) Solve: 61/2

(i)
$$4\frac{dx}{dt} + 9\frac{dy}{dt} + 44x + 49y = t$$

(ii)
$$3\frac{dx}{dt} + 7\frac{dy}{dt} + 34x + 38y = e^t$$

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(b) Solve:

61/2

$$\frac{dx}{x(y^2-z^2)} = \frac{dy}{-y(z^2+x^2)} = \frac{dz}{z(x^2+y^2)}.$$

(c) Solve:

61/2

$$(y^2 + yz) dx + (zx + z^2) dy + (y^2 - xy) dz = 0.$$

Section B

5. (a) Eliminate the arbitrary function f from the equation:

$$f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2, z^2 - 2xy) = 0$$

to write the required partial differential equation. 51/2

(b) Find the general integral of:

$$px(x + y) = qy(x + y) - (x - y)(2x + 2y + z)$$
. 51/2

(c) Find the complete integral of:

$$p^2y(1+x^2) = qx^2.$$
 5½

6. (a) Find the complete integral of:

$$(p^2+q^2) y = qz.$$

(b) Show that the equations:

$$f(x, y, p, q) = 0, g(x, y, p, q) = 0,$$

are compatible if:

$$\frac{\partial(f,g)}{\partial(x,p)}+\frac{\partial(f,g)}{\partial(y,q)}=0.$$

Also show that the equations :

$$p = P(x, y)$$
 and $q = Q(x, y)$

are compatible if:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{P}}{\partial \mathbf{y}} = \frac{\partial \mathbf{Q}}{\partial \mathbf{x}}.$$

(c) Reduce the equation:

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + x^2 \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

to canonical form.

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