

2018

(CBCS)

(3rd Semester)

MATHEMATICS

THIRD PAPER

(Differential Equations)*Full Marks : 75**Time : 3 hours***(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)***(Marks : 25)**The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

SECTION—A

*(Marks : 10)*Tick the correct answer in the box provided :

1×10=10

1. The differential equation of all circles passing through the origin and having circles on the axis is

(a) $x^2 - y^2 - 2xy \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

(b) $x^2 + y^2 - 2xy \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

(c) $x^2 - y^2 + 2xy \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

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

2. The general solution of the differential equation, $(x - 1)y dx - x(1 - y)dy$ is

(a) $x - y = \log \frac{x}{y} + c$

(b) $x + y = \log \frac{x}{y} + c$

(c) $x + y = \log(xy) + c$

(d) $x - y = \log xy + c$

3. The complementary function of $(D^2 - 2D - 5)y = \cos 3x$ is

(a) $c_1 e^{-2x} + c_2 e^{3x}$

(b) $(c_1 + c_2 x)e^x$

(c) $e^x(c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x)$

(d) $e^{2x}(c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x)$

4. The particular integral of $(D^2 - 4D - 4)y = e^{-2x}$ is

(a) $\frac{xe^{-2x}}{2}$

(b) $\frac{e^{-2x}}{2}$

(c) $\frac{x^2 e^{-2x}}{3}$

(d) $\frac{x^2 e^{-2x}}{5}$

5. The orthogonal trajectories to the family of parabolas $y = cx^2$ are

(a) parabolas

(b) hyperbolas

(c) ellipses

(d) None of the above

6. The complete solution of $(D^3 - 6D^2 - 11D - 6)y = 0$, where $D = \frac{d}{dx}$, is

(a) $y = c_1e^x + c_2e^{2x} + c_3e^{3x}$

(b) $y = c_1e^{-x} + c_2e^{-2x} + c_3e^{-3x}$

(c) $y = c_1e^x + c_2e^{3x} + c_3e^{5x}$

(d) $y = c_1e^{-x} + c_2e^{-3x} + c_3e^{-5x}$

7. The transformed equation of $x^6 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 3x^5 \frac{dy}{dx} - ay = \frac{1}{x^2}$ is

(a) $\frac{d^2y}{dz^2} - 2y = \frac{2z}{a}$

(b) $\frac{d^2y}{dz^2} - 2y = \frac{2z}{a^3}$

(c) $\frac{d^2y}{dz^2} - y = \frac{2z}{a}$

(d) $\frac{d^2y}{dz^2} - y = \frac{2z}{a^3}$

8. The particular integral of $(1-x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - (1-x) \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 4 \cos \log(1-x)$ is

(a) $2 \log(1-x) \sin \log(1-x)$

(b) $2 \log(1-x) \cos \log(1-x)$

(c) $\log(1-x) \sin \log(1-x)$

(d) $\log(1-x) \cos \log(1-x)$

9. The partial differential equation of $z = f(x + iy) = F(x + iy)$ by eliminating f and F is

(a) $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$

(b) $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$

(c) $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$

(d) None of the above

10. The general solution of partial differential equation $p^2 + q^2 = 1$ is

(a) $(x + z, y + z) = 0$

(b) $(x - z, y - z) = 0$

(c) $(x + z, y - z) = 0$

(d) $(x - z, y + z) = 0$

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Each question carries 3 marks

1. Solve :

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = x \tan \frac{y}{x}$$

OR

Test the exactness of the differential equation

$$(1 - 3e^{\frac{x}{y}}) dx + 3e^{\frac{x}{y}} (1 - xy^{-1}) dy = 0$$

2. Solve the differential equation

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} - y \tan x = \sec x$$

OR

Solve the differential equation $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + 15 = e^{3x}$, where $\frac{d}{dx} = D$.

3. Solve :

$$x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4x \frac{dy}{dx} - 6y = x$$

OR

Solve :

$$(1 - x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$$

4. Find the general and singular solution of $y = px + \frac{a}{p}$, $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$.

OR

Find the orthogonal trajectories of the system of curves $y^2 = 4a(x - a)$, a being the parameter.

5. Find the surface satisfying the partial differential equation $(x - y)y^2p + (y - x)x^2q = (x^2 - y^2)z$, which passes the curve $xz = a^3$, $y = 0$.

OR

Find the complete integral of $p^3 + q^3 = 27z$.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer **one** question from each Unit

UNIT—I

1. (a) Reduce the equation $(x^3y^2 - xy)dx - dy$ to a linear differential equation and solve it. 5
- (b) Solve : 5

$$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{x - y}{x} = \frac{2}{3}$$

2. (a) Reduce the equation $x dy - y dx = xy^2 dx$ to exact form and solve it. 5
- (b) Reduce the following equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin(2y)}{x} - x^3 \cos^2 y$ to linear differential equation and solve it. 5

UNIT—II

3. (a) Solve : 5
- $$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} - 4y = e^x \cos x$$
- (b) Solve : 5
- $$\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - 3 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4 \frac{dy}{dx} - 2y = e^x$$
4. (a) Solve : 5
- $$(D^2 - 9)y = e^{2x} \sin 3x$$
- (b) Solve : 5
- $$(D^2 - 7D - 12)y = x^3$$

UNIT—III

5. (a) Find the orthogonal trajectories of the family of curves given by $r = \frac{2a}{1 - \cos \theta}$. 5
- (b) By substituting $x^2 = u$ and $y^2 = v$, reduce $x^2(y - px) = yp^2$ into Clairaut's form and find the singular solution. 5
6. (a) Find the orthogonal trajectory of $r = a(1 - \cos \theta)$. 5
- (b) Solve : $2^{1/2} + 2^{1/2} = 5$
- (i) $y - px = p^2 x^4$
- (ii) $xy p^2 - (x^2 - y^2)p - xy = 0$

UNIT—IV

7. (a) By using the method of variation of parameters, solve the equation

$$y_2 - 3y_1 - 2y = \frac{e^x}{1 - e^x} \quad 6$$

- (b) Solve : 4

$$x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} - 4x^3y = x^5$$

8. (a) Solve the simultaneous differential equations $\frac{dy}{dx} = 3z - y$ and

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = 4z - 2y. \quad 5$$

- (b) Solve : 5

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2 \tan x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$$

UNIT—V

9. (a) Find the equation of integral surface of the differential equations

$$2y(z - 3)p - (2x - z)q - y(2x - 3)z = 0 \quad 5$$

- (b) Apply Charpit's method and solve

$$2xz - px^2 - 2xyq - pq - z = 0 \quad 5$$

10. (a) Find the equation of integral surface of the differential equation

$$(x - y)p - (y - x - z)q - z = 0 \text{ through the circle } z = 1, x^2 + y^2 = 1. \quad 5$$

- (b) Solve : 5

$$(p^2 - q^2)y = qz$$

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(Pre-CBCS)

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SECTION—A

*(Marks : 10)*Tick the correct answer in the box provided :

1×10=10

1. If $y = \frac{2}{x-2}$, then the corresponding differential equation satisfying to it, is

(a) $x^2 y' - xy = x^2$ in $(-2, 2)$

(b) $xy' - y = y^2$ in $(-2, 2) \cup (2, \infty)$

(c) $x^2 y' - xy = x^2$ in $(2, \infty)$

(d) $xy' - y = y^2$ in $(2, \infty)$

2. The differential equation of the family of parabolas $y^2 = 4ax$ is

(a) $y = 2x \frac{dy}{dx}$

(b) $x = 2y \frac{dy}{dx}$

(c) $y = 4x \frac{dy}{dx}$

(d) $x = 4y \frac{dy}{dx}$

3. The general solution of the differential equation $(D^2 - 1)^2 y = 0$, where $D = \frac{d}{dx}$ is

(a) $y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$

(b) $y = (C_1 + C_2) \cos x + (C_1 - C_2) \sin x$

(c) $y = C_1 x \cos x + C_2 x^2 \sin x$

(d) $y = (C_1 + C_2 x) \cos x + (C_3 + C_4 x) \sin x$

4. The particular integral (PI) of the differential equation $(D^4 - D^2)y = 2$, where $D = \frac{d}{dx}$ is

(a) x

(b) x^2

(c) $-x^2$

(d) $\frac{x}{2}$

5. The general solution of the differential equation $p \log(px + y)$, where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$ is

(a) $y = Cx + \log C$

(b) $y = x + C$

(c) $y = Cx + e^C$

(d) $y = C(x + 1)$

6. The singular solution of $xp^2 = (y-x)p - y - 1$, where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$ is

(a) $x = 0$

(b) $y = 0$

(c) $(x-y)^2 - 4y = 0$

(d) $(x-y)^2 - 4x = 0$

7. $y = x^2$ is a solution of $y' = P(x)y + Q(x)y = 0$ if

(a) $1 - xP - x^2Q = 0$

(b) $1 - P - Q = 0$

(c) $2 - 2xP - x^2Q = 0$

(d) None of the above

8. If $zy dx - zx dy + y^2 dz$ is integrable, then the general solution is

(a) $z = Ce^{\frac{y}{x}}$

(b) $z = Ce^{\frac{x}{y}}$

(c) $z = Ce^{x-y}$

(d) $z = Ce^{x+y}$

9. The differential equation of all surfaces of revolution having z-axis as the axis of rotation is

(a) $y \frac{z}{x} = x \frac{z}{y}$

(b) $x \frac{z}{x} = y \frac{z}{y}$

(c) $\frac{z}{x} = \frac{z}{y}$

(d) $\frac{z}{x} - \frac{z}{y} = 0$

10. The differential equations $\frac{z}{x} = 5x - 7y$, $\frac{z}{y} = 6x - 8y$ are

- (a) compatible and have common solutions
- (b) not compatible and have no solutions
- (c) not compatible and have solutions
- (d) compatible and have no solutions

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Each question carries 3 marks

1. Solve the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y \cot x - 2 \cos x$$

2. Solve the differential equation $(D^2 - 1)y = \operatorname{cosec} x$ where $D = \frac{d}{dx}$.

3. Assuming that a spherical rain drop evaporates at a rate proportional to its surface area. If its radius originally is 3 mm, and one hour later it has been reduced to 2 mm, then find an expression for the radius of the rain drop at any time.

4. Solve the simultaneous equations :

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = y - z + e^x$$
$$\frac{dz}{dx} = z - y + e^x$$

5. Solve the partial differential equation $xzp = yzq - xy$, where $p = \frac{z}{x}$, $q = \frac{z}{y}$.

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer **one** question from each Unit

UNIT—I

1. (a) Solve the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sec(x - y) \quad 5$$

(b) Solve the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y}{x} \sin x \quad 5$$

2. (a) Solve the differential equation

$$(xy^2 - x^2)dx + (3x^2y^2 - x^2y - 2x^3 - y^2)dy = 0 \quad 5$$

(b) Solve the differential equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x - y + 4}{x + y - 6} \quad 5$$

UNIT—II

3. (a) Solve the differential equation

$$(D^2 - 1)y = \sin x + \sin 2x$$

where $D = \frac{d}{dx}$. 5

(b) Solve the differential equation

$$(D^3 - D^2 - 3D - 5)y = e^x \cos x$$

where $D = \frac{d}{dx}$. 5

4. (a) Solve the differential equation

$$(D^2 - 4)y = \tan 2x$$

where $D = \frac{d}{dx}$.

5

(b) Solve the differential equation

$$(xD^3 - D^2)y = \frac{1}{x}$$

where $D = \frac{d}{dx}$.

5

UNIT—III

5. (a) Solve the differential equation

$$y^2 - 2px = y^2 p^3$$

where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$.

5

(b) Solve the differential equation

$$y^2 - 2px = p^2$$

where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$.

5

6. (a) Reduce the differential equation

$$(px - y)(x - py) = 2p$$

to Clairaut's form by substitution $x^2 = u$ and $y^2 = v$, and find its complete primitive and singular solutions.

5

(b) Find the orthogonal trajectories of

$$x^2 - y^2 = 2ax$$

a being a parameter.

5

UNIT—IV

7. (a) Solve the differential equation

$$x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = x^2 e^x$$

5

(b) Apply the method of variation of parameters to solve

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = \frac{2}{1 - e^x} \quad 5$$

8. (a) Solve the differential equation

$$y + \frac{2y}{x} = 1 + \frac{2}{x^2} y = xe^x$$

by changing the dependent variable. 5

(b) Verify that

$$(x^2z - y^3)dx + 3xy^2dy - x^3dz = 0$$

is integrable and solve it. 5

UNIT—V

9. (a) Solve the differential equation

$$x(y^2 - z^2)p + y(z^2 - x^2)q + z(x^2 - y^2)r = 0 \quad 5$$

(b) Solve the differential equation

$$px(z - 2y^2) + (z - qy)(z - y^2 - 2x^3) = 0 \quad 5$$

10. (a) Find the integral surface of the partial differential equation

$$(x - y)y^2p + (y - x)x^3q + (x^2 - y^2)zr = 0$$

passing through the curve $xz = a^3, y = 0$. 5

(b) Find a complete, singular and general integral of

$$(p^2 - q^2)y = qz \quad 5$$
