## WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY

B.Sc. Honours/Programme 2nd Semester Examination, 2020

## MTMHGEC02T/MTMGCOR02T-MATHEMATICS (GE2/DSC2)

## Differential Equations

Time Allotted: 2 Hours
Full Marks: 50

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
Candidates should answer in their own words and adhere to the word limit as practicable. All symbols are of usual significance.

## Answer Question No. 1 and any five from the rest

1. Answer any five questions from the following:
(a) Examine whether $\{\cos x \tan y+\cos (x+y)\} d x+\left\{\sin x \sec ^{2} y+\cos (x+y)\right\} d y$ is an exact differential equation.
(b) Show that the functions $1, x$ and $x^{2}$ are linearly independent. Hence find the differential equation whose solutions are $1, x$ and $x^{2}$.
(c) Prove that if $f$ and $g$ are two different solutions of $y^{\prime}+P(x) y=Q(x)$, then $f-g$ is a solution of the equation $y^{\prime}+P(x) y=0$.
(d) Show that $\left\{x\left(x^{2}-y^{2}\right)\right\}^{-1}$ is an integrating factor of the differential equation $\left(x^{2}+y^{2}\right) d x-2 x y d y=0$.
(e) Find a particular integral of the differential equation

$$
\left(D^{2}-4 D\right) y=x^{2} \text { where } D \equiv \frac{d}{d x} .
$$

(f) Eliminating the arbitrary constants from the following equation form the partial differential equation:

$$
z=(a+x)(b+y)
$$

(g) Eliminate the arbitrary function $f$ and $g$ from $z=f(x+i y)+g(x-i y)$ where $i^{2}+1=0$.
(h) Find the order and degree of the following differential equation

$$
\left(\frac{d^{2} y}{d x^{2}}\right)^{3}+x^{2}\left(\frac{d y}{d x}\right)^{4}=4
$$

2. (a) Obtain the general solution of the differential equation

$$
x d y-y d x+a\left(x^{2}+y^{2}\right) d x=0
$$

(b) Determine the constant $A$ so that the following differential equation is exact and hence solve the resulting equation:

$$
\left(\frac{A y}{x^{3}}+\frac{y}{x^{2}}\right) d x+\left(\frac{1}{x^{2}}-\frac{1}{x}\right) d y=0
$$

3. (a) Given that $y=x+1$ is a solution of $\left[(x+1)^{2} D-3(x+1) D+3\right] y=0$, find a linearly independent solution by reducing the order. Hence determine the general solution. $\left(D \equiv \frac{d}{d x}\right)$
(b) Find an integrating factor of the following differential equation

$$
x \frac{d y}{d x}+\sin 2 y=x^{4} \cos ^{2} y
$$

4. (a) Obtain complete primitive and singular solution of

$$
y=p x+\left(1+p^{2}\right)^{1 / 2}
$$

(b) Solve: $p^{2}+p x=x y+y^{2}$
5. (a) Show that $e^{x}$ and $x e^{x}$ are linearly independent solutions of the differential $1+1+1+1+1$ equation $\frac{d^{2} y}{d x^{2}}-2 \frac{d y}{d x}+y=0$. Write the general solution of this differential equation. Find the solution that satisfies the condition $y(0)=1, y^{\prime}(0)=4$.
Is it unique solution? Over which interval is it defined?
(b) The complementary function of $\frac{d^{2} y}{d x^{2}}+y=\cos x$ is $A \sin x+B \cos x$, where $A$ and $B$ are constants. Find a particular integral.
6. (a) Apply the method of variation of parameters to solve the following equation:

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

(b) Fill in the blank:

In the 'method of variation of parameter' if $y=A f_{1}(x)+B f_{2}(x)$ be the complementary function then the complete primitive is $y=\phi(x) f_{1}(x)+\psi(x) f_{2}(x)$ provided $\qquad$
7. (a) Solve: $\frac{d x}{d t}=-2 x+7 y, \frac{d y}{d t}=3 x+2 y$ subject to the conditions $x(0)=9$ and $y(0)=-1$.
(b) Solve: $\frac{d^{2} y}{d x^{2}}+y=\sin 2 x$ given that $y=0$ and $\frac{d y}{d x}=0$ when $x=0$.
8. (a) Verify that the following equation is integrable and find its primitive:

$$
z y d x+\left(x^{2} y-z x\right) d y+\left(x^{2} z-x y\right) d z=0
$$

(b) Find a complete integral of the following partial differential equation by Charpit's method: $z=p+q$ where $p=\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ and $q=\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.
9. (a) Find the particular solution of the differential equation
$(y-z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+(z-x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=x-y$ which passes through the curve $x y=4, z=0$.
(b) Classify the partial differential equation

$$
\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x^{2}}+(1-x) \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y^{2}}=0
$$

into elliptic, parabolic and hyperbolic for different values of $x$.
N.B. : Students have to complete submission of their Answer Scripts through E-mail / Whatsapp to their own respective colleges on the same day / date of examination within 1 hour after end of exam. University / College authorities will not be held responsible for wrong submission (at in proper address). Students are strongly advised not to submit multiple copies of the same answer script.

