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(3rd Semester)

MATHEMATICS

THIRD PAPER

(Differential Equation)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

Answer any **one** question from each Unit

UNIT—I

1. (a) Solve : 5

$$(1-x)ydx + (1-y)xdy = 0$$

(b) Reduce the equation

$$(x^3y^2 - xy)dx + dy$$

to a linear differential equation and solve it. 5

2. (a) Solve : 5

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

(b) Reduce the following equation to exact form and solve it : 5

$$xdy - ydx - x\sqrt{x^2 - y^2} dx$$

UNIT—II

3. (a) Solve : 5

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

where

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

(b) Solve : 5

$$(D^2 - 2D - 1)y = e^x - x^2$$

where

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

4. (a) Solve : 5

$$(D^3 - 3D^2 - 4D - 2)y = e^x$$

where

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

(b) Solve : 5

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

where

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

(3)

UNIT—III

5. (a) Solve : 5

$$p \frac{1}{p} \frac{10}{3}$$

where

$$p \frac{dy}{dx}$$

(b) Solve : 5

$$y \quad px \quad x^4 p^2$$

where

$$p \frac{dy}{dx}$$

6. (a) 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

(b) Find the orthogonal trajectories of coaxial circles $x^2 + y^2 - 2gx - c = 0$, where c is a parameter. 5

UNIT—IV

7. (a) Solve : 5

$$\frac{dx}{dt} \frac{dy}{dt} = 2y - 2\cos t - 7\sin t$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} \frac{dy}{dt} = 2x - 4\cos t - 3\sin t$$

(4)

(b) Solve : 5

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

8. (a) Solve by the method of variation of parameters

$$x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = (x - 1) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x - 1 \quad 6$$

(b) Solve : 4

$$yz \log z dx - zx \log z dy - xy dz = 0$$

UNIT—V

9. (a) Find the surface which intersect the surface of the system $z(x - y) = c(3z - 1)$ orthogonally and which passes through the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 1$. 5

(b) Solve : 5

$$z(xp - yq) = y^2 - x^2$$

10. (a) Solve : 4

$$\frac{y}{yz} z p - \frac{z}{zx} x q = \frac{x}{xy} y$$

(b) Solve $(p^2 - q^2)y = qz$ by Charpit's method. 6

Subject Code : MATH/III/03

Booklet No. **A**

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Date Stamp

To be filled in by the Candidate

DEGREE 3rd Semester
(Arts / Science / Commerce /
.....) Exam., **2017**
Subject
Paper

.....

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To be filled in by the Candidate

DEGREE 3rd Semester
(Arts / Science / Commerce /
.....) Exam., **2017**

Roll No.

Regn. No.

Subject

Paper

Descriptive Type

Booklet No. B

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1. The Booklet No. of this script should be quoted in the answer script meant for descriptive type questions and vice versa.**
- 2. This paper should be ANSWERED FIRST and submitted within 1 (one) Hour of the commencement of the Examination.**
- 3. While answering the questions of this booklet, any cutting, erasing, overwriting or furnishing more than one answer is prohibited. Any rough work, if required, should be done only on the main Answer Book. Instructions given in each question should be followed for answering that question only.**

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Scrutiniser(s)*

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Examiner(s)*

*Signature of
Invigilator(s)*

2 0 1 7

(3rd Semester)

MATHEMATICS

THIRD PAPER

(Differential Equation)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 25)

Answer **all** questions

SECTION—A

(Marks : 10)

Each question carries 1 mark

Put a Tick mark against the correct answer in the box provided :

1. The differential equation of the family of curves $y = e^{mx}$, where m is an arbitrary constant is

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

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

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

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

(2)

2. A solution to differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^x - y$ is

(a) $e^x - e^{-y}$

(b) $e^x + e^y$

(c) $e^{-x} - e^y$

(d) $e^{-x} + e^y$

3. The general solution of the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4\frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = 0$$

is

(a) $y = (A + B)e^{2x}$

(b) $y = (A + Bx)e^{2x}$

(c) $y = Ax + Be^{2x}$

(d) None of the above

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(3)

4. The particular integral (PI) of the differential equation $(D^2 - D - 1)y = e^x$, where $D = \frac{d}{dx}$, is

(a) e^x

(b) $2e^x$

(c) e^{-x}

(d) $2e^{-x}$

5. The complete primitive solution of the equation $p^2 - px - py - xy = 0$, where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$, is

(a) $(2y - x^2 - c)(x - \log y) = 0$

(b) $(2y - x^2 - c)(x - \log y - c) = 0$

(c) $(2y - x^2 - c)(x - \log y) = 0$

(d) $(2y - x^2 - c)(x - \log y - c) = 0$

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(4)

6. The orthogonal trajectory of the curve $y = ax^n$ is

(a) $x^2 + y^2 = c$

(b) $y = cx$

(c) $x^2 + ny^2 = c$

(d) $y^2 = cnx$

7. For the equation $(D^2 + PD + Q)y = 0$ where $D = \frac{d}{dx}$ and P, Q are functions of x or constants, then which of the following is incorrect?

(a) $y = x$ is a particular solution if $P = xQ = 0$

(b) $y = e^x$ is a particular solution if $1 - P - Q = 0$

(c) $y = e^{-x}$ is a particular solution if $1 - P - Q = 0$

(d) $y = e^{mx}$ is a particular solution if $mP - Q = 0$

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(5)

8. Which of the following differential equations does not satisfy condition of integrability?

(a) $zdx - xdy - ydz = 0$

(b) $(y - z)dx + (z - x)dy + (x - y)dz = 0$

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

(d) $yz \log z dx + zx \log z dy + xy dz = 0$

9. The partial differential equation obtained by eliminating arbitrary function from the equation $y = F(x - at) + F(x + at)$ is

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

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

(c) $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$

(d) None of the above

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(6)

10. The general solution of the 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) $(x + z, y - z) = 0$

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(7)

SECTION—B

(Marks : 15)

Each question carries 3 marks

1. Solve :

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

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(8)

2. Solve

$$(D^2 - 2D - 5)y = 0$$

where

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

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(9)

3. Solve :

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dx}{dy} + 3\frac{1}{3}$$

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(10)

4. Solve :

$$(y - z)dx - dy + dz = 0$$

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(11)

5. Solve the partial differential equation

$$pz + qz = z^2 + (x + y)^2$$

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