



VIT

Vellore Institute of Technology



SEARCH VIT QUESTION PAPERS

ON TELEGRAM TO JOIN

Final Assessment Test - April 2019

Course: MAT2002 - Applications of Differential and Difference Equations

Class NBR(s): 0443 / 0444 / 0445 / 0448 / 0450 / 0455 / 0457 / 0459 / 0462 / 0465 / 0467 / 0468 / 5969 / 5980

Slot: D2+TD2

Max. Marks: 100

Time: Three Hours

Answer any FIVE Questions

(5 X 20 = 100 Marks)

1. a) Find the Fourier series expansion of $f(x) = \frac{(\pi-x)^2}{2}$ ($0, 2\pi$) and deduce that $\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$. [10]
- b) Find the Fourier series expansion of the following periodic function of period 4:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2+x, & -2 \leq x \leq 0 \\ 2-x, & 0 < x \leq 2 \end{cases}$$
 [10]
2. a) Find the matrix A, where eigen values are 1, -1, and 2 and the corresponding eigen vectors are $(1 \ 1 \ 0)^T$, $(1 \ 0 \ 1)^T$ and $(3 \ 1 \ 1)^T$. [10]
- b) Reduce the quadratic form $3x^2 - 2y^2 - z^2 - 4xy + 8xz + 12yz$ to canonical form by orthogonal reduction, and identify its nature. [10]
3. a) Using the method of variation of parameters, solve: $y'' - 2y' + y = e^x \cdot \log x$. [10]
- b) Solve: $x^2 y'' - 3x' + 5y = x^2 \sin(\log x)$. [10]
4. a) Solve by the method of Laplace transform, the equation $y'' + 2y' + 5y = e^{-t} \sin t$. [10]
- b) Solve the following system of linear differential equations by matrix method:

$$\begin{aligned} x'(t) &= 2x + y + 2z \\ y'(t) &= 2x + 2y - 2z \\ z'(t) &= 3x + y + z, \end{aligned}$$
Where $x(0) = y(0) = z(0) = 1$. [10]
5. a) Solve the equation in Frobenius series: $3x \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right) + (1-x) \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right) - y = 0$. [10]
- b) Find the eigen values and eigen functions of $y'' + \lambda y = 0$ with $y(0) = 0$ and $y(\pi) = 0$. [10]
6. a) Find the Z-transform of: (i) $\frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)}$ (ii) $n^2 \cdot e^{n\theta}$ [10]
- b) Using convolution theorem, find the inverse Z-transform of $\frac{z}{(z-3)^3}$. [10]

7. a) Solve: $u_{n+2} - 4u_{n+1} + 4u_n = n^2 \cdot 2^n$

b) Using Z-transform, solve: $y_{n+2} - 5y_{n+1} + 6y_n = 1$, where $y_0 = 0$ and $y_1 = 1$. [10]