## **COEP Technological University**

A Unitary Public University of Government of Maharashtra

## ( MA-20001 ) Ordinary Differential Equations and Multivariate Calculus

Program: S.Y.B.Tech. Sem. I

Examination: Re-Test 2

Date: 4/11/2023

Branch:

Academic Year: 2023-24 Maximum Marks: 20

Time: 8 am - 9 am

Student MIS Number:

Name and Signature of the Invigilator: \_

Q.1	Q.2	Q.3	Total	Signature
	-	-		

Attempt All the Questions.

Question [I](10 marks)

- (1) If the auxiliary equation of  $(x^3D^3 + 4x^2D^2)y = 0$  is  $m^3 + m^2 2m = 0$  then:
  - (a) It's three linearly independent solutions are ...
  - (b) General solution is ...

[CO2][1.5]

(2) For the differential equation  $x^2y'' - xy' + y = x \ln x$ , x > 0, find  $y_p(x)$  using the method of variation of parameters. Given that the linearly independent solutions of corresponding homogeneous equation [CO3][3]are  $y_1(x) = x$  and  $y_2(x) = x \ln x$ .

Detailed Answer:

(3) In an RLC circuit, the charge Q on the plate is given by  $L\frac{d^2Q}{dt^2} + R\frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{Q}{C} = E$  sin pt. The circuit is tuned to resonance so that  $p^2 = \frac{1}{LC}$ . If initially the current I(t) and the charge Q(t) be zero, then show that, for small values of  $\frac{R}{L}$ , the current in time t is given by  $\frac{Et}{2L}$  sin pt. [CO5][3.5] Detailed Answer:

(4) Solve  $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 4x^2$  by the method of undetermined coefficients. Detailed Answer:

[CO3][2]

Question [II](5 marks)

(1) Using appropriate theorems/properties, find the Laplace transform of  $\int_0^t \frac{1 - e^{-u}}{u} du$ . [CO3][3] Detailed Answer:

(2) Fill in the blanks: If  $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = F(s)$  then
(a)  $\mathcal{L}\{t|f(t)\} = \dots$ (b)  $\mathcal{L}\{\sin(3t)|U(t-\pi)|\} = \dots$ 

(a) 
$$\mathcal{L}\left\{t\ f(t)\right\} = \dots$$

(b) 
$$\mathcal{L}\{\sin(3t)\ U(t-\pi)\} = ...$$

[CO1, CO2][2]

Question [III](5 marks)

(1) If  $\mathcal{L}\{f(t)\} = F(s)$  (where s > k for some k), then prove that  $\mathcal{L}\{e^{at} f(t)\} = F(s-a)$  (where s - a > k). [CO4][2]

Detailed Answer:

(2) Find 
$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{s^2+3}{s(s^2+9)}\right\}$$
. Detailed Answer:

ROUGH WORK (Will Not Be Assessed)