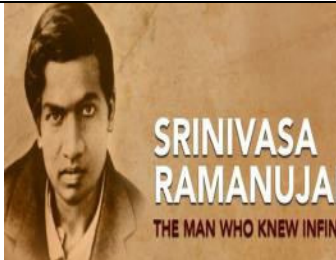
 SRM INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (Deemed to be University u/s 3 of UGC Act, 1956)		SRM Institute of Science and Technology Kattankulathur		 SRINIVASA RAMANUJAN THE MAN WHO KNEW INFINITY
		DEPARTMENT OF MEATHEMATICS		
		18MAB201T- TRANSFORMS AND BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS		
		UNIT - I Partial Differential Equations Tutorial Sheet - 1		
Sl. No.		Questions		Answer
Part - A				
1	Form the PDE by eliminating arbitrary constants ‘a’ and ‘b’ from $(x - a)^2 + (x - b)^2 + z^2 = c^2$			$(p^2 + q^2 + 1)z^2 = c^2$
2	Form the PDE by eliminating arbitrary constants ‘a’ and ‘b’ from $\log(az - 1) = x + ay + b$			$p = q(z - p)$
3	Eliminate the arbitrary function ‘f’ from $z = f(x^2 + y^2)$			$py = qx$
4	Solve $\sqrt{p} + \sqrt{q} = 1$			$z = ax + (1 - \sqrt{a})^2 y + c$
5	Solve the equation $pq + p + q = 0$			$z = ax - \frac{a}{a + 1} y + c$
Part - B				
6	Form the PDE by eliminating ‘f’ from $f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2, xyz) = 0$			$x(y^2 - z^2)p + y(z^2 - x^2)q = z(x^2 - y^2)$
7	Form the PDE by eliminating ‘f’ from $z = xy + f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$			$p(y + xz) - q(x + yz) = y^2 - x^2$
8	Form the PDE by eliminating ‘f’ from $xyz = f(x + y + z)$			$x(y - z)p + y(z - x)q = z(x - y)$
9	Form the PDE by eliminating ‘f’ and ‘g’ from $z = f(x + ct) + g(x - ct)$			$q^2 = c^2 p^2$
10	Obtain the PDE by eliminating ‘a’ , ‘b’ and ‘c’ from $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$			$zs + pq = 0$