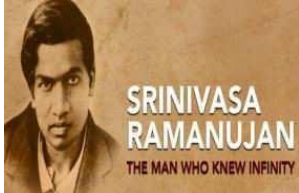
		SRM Institute of Science and Technology Kattankulathur	
		DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS	
		18MAB101T Calculus and Linear Algebra	
		UNIT –III – Ordinary Differential Equations	
		Tutorial Sheet -3	Answers
1	Solve $(D^2 + a^2)y = \tan ax$ by the method of variation of parameter	$y = (c_1 \cos ax + c_2 \sin ax) - \frac{1}{a^2} \cos ax \log [\sec ax + \tan ax]$	
2	Solve $(D^2 + 1)y = \sec ax$ by the method of variation of parameter	$y = (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x) - \cos x \log (\cos x) + x \sin x$	
3	Solve $(D^2 + 1)y = \operatorname{cosec} x$ by the method of variation of parameter	$y = (c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x) + \sin x \log (\sin x) - x \cos x$	
4	Solve $(D^2 + 2D + 5)y = e^{-x} \tan x$ by the method of variation of parameter	$y = e^{-x}(c_1 \cos 2x + c_2 \sin 2x) + \left[-\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\sin 2x}{4} \right] e^{-x} \cos 2x + \left[-\frac{\cos 2x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \log (\cos x) \right] e^{-x} \sin 2x$	
5	Solve $\frac{dx}{dt} - y = 0; \frac{dy}{dt} + x = 0$	$x = A \cos t + B \sin t$ $y = -A \sin t + B \cos t$	
6	Solve $\frac{dx}{dt} + y = e^t; x - \frac{dy}{dt} = t$	$x = -A \sin t + B \cos t + \frac{1}{2} e^t + t$ $y = A \cos t + B \sin t + \frac{1}{2} e^t - 1$	
7	$\frac{dx}{dt} + 2x - 3y = t; \frac{dy}{dt} - 3x + 2y = e^{2t}$ _____	$x = Ae^t - Be^{-5t} - \frac{2}{5}t + \frac{3}{7}e^{2t} - \frac{13}{25}$ $x = Ae^t + Be^{-5t} - \frac{3}{5}t + \frac{4}{7}e^{2t} - \frac{12}{25}$	
