

# Assignment 1

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# 1 ODEMC Lesson Plan

## 1.1 Unit 1

A first-order differential equation is defined by an equation:  $f(x,y)$  of two variables  $x$  and  $y$  with its function  $f(x,y)$  defined on a region in the  $xy$ -plane. It has only the first derivative  $dy/dx$  so that the equation is of the first order and no higher-order derivatives exist

1. Review of first order differential equations
2. Reduction of order
3. Linear Differential Equations

## 1.2 Unit 2

Laplace transform is the integral transform of the given derivative function with real variable  $t$  to convert into a complex function with variable  $s$ . For let  $f(t)$  be given and assume the function satisfies certain conditions to be stated later on.

1. Laplace Transform
2. Properties
3. Unit step function

## 1.3 Unit 3

A function of variables, also called a function of several variables, with domain is a relation that assigns to every ordered  $n$ -tuple in a unique real number in  $\mathbb{R}$ . We denote this by each of the following types of notation. The range of  $f$  is the set of all outputs of  $f$ . It is a subset of  $\mathbb{R}$ , not  $\mathbb{R}^n$ .

1. Functions of several variables
2. Level curves and level surfaces
3. Partial and directional derivatives

## 2 Assignment 2 - Mathematical equations

Q.1) Solve the following:

(a)  $3x(xy - 2)dx + (x^3 + 2y)dy = 0$  [CO 2] [2]

(b)  $(2 \cos y + 4x^2)dx - x \sin y dy = 0$  [CO 2] [3]

Q.2) Find a homogeneous linear second order ordinary differential equation whose solution is the set of all straight lines in the  $xy$ -plane. [CO 1] [1]

Q.3) State whether the following differential equations are linear or non linear, justify and solve:

(a)  $xy' + 2y = \frac{e^{3x}}{x}, x > 0$  with  $y(1) = 1 + \frac{e^3}{3}$ . [CO 2] [3]

(b)  $x^2 y \frac{dy}{dx} - xy^2 = 1$  [CO 2] [3]

Q.4) If  $x^2$  and 1 are solutions of  $yy'' - xy' = 0$  then so is any linear combination of these. State true or false and justify. [CO 4] [2]

Q.5) Find a linear ordinary differential equation for which the function  $e^{-x} \cos 2x$  and  $e^{-x} \sin 2x$  are linearly independent solutions. [CO 2] [3]

Q.6) Make a matrix  $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ a & b & c \end{bmatrix}$

### 3 Inserting Images



Figure 1: figure

## 4 Tables using latex

Table 1: Price of various fruits

<b>Sr. no.</b>	<b>Fruits</b>	<b>Price</b>
1	Apple	20
2	Orange	40
3	Guava	50
4	Banana	60
5	Pineapple	10