

School of Mathematics
Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala,
UMA 004: Tutorial Sheet 01

1. Check whether the following differential equations are linear or nonlinear :

$$\begin{array}{lll} \text{(i)} \left(\frac{d^2y}{dt^2}\right)^2 + 3\frac{dy}{dt} + x = 0 & \text{(ii)} a\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} = \left[-6\left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^3 + 9y\right]^{4/3} & \text{(iii)} \left(1 + \frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 = \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} \\ \text{(iv)} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} = x^2 + \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} & \text{(v)} \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \sin(t+y) = \sin t & \text{(vi)} t^5\frac{d^4y}{dt^4} - t^3\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 6y = 0 \end{array}$$

2. Find the solution of the following differential equations:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{(i)} x\frac{dy}{dx} = (1 - 2x^2)\tan y & \text{(ii)} \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{2x-3y} + 4x^2e^{-3y} \\ \text{(iii)} x(e^{4y} - 1)\frac{dy}{dx} + (x^2 - 1)e^{2y} = 0, x > 0 & \text{(iv)} y - x\frac{dy}{dx} = a\left(y^2 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) \end{array}$$

3. Solve the following differential equations:

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{(i)} \frac{dy}{dx} = \sin(x+y) + \cos(x+y) & \text{(ii)} \frac{y}{x}\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 1}{2(x^2 + y^2) + 1} = 0 \\ \text{(iii)} \frac{dy}{dx} = (4x + y + 1)^2 & \text{(iv)} \frac{dy}{dx} - x\tan(x-y) = 1 \end{array}$$

4. Verify that the function is a solution of the differential equation on some interval for any choice of the arbitrary constants appearing in the function.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{(i)} y = \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{c}{x} \quad ; \quad x\frac{dy}{dx} + y = x^2 & \text{(ii)} y = \tan\left(\frac{x^3}{3} + c\right) \quad ; \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2(1 + y^2) \\ \text{(iii)} y = \frac{1}{2} + ce^{-x^2} \quad ; \quad \frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = x & \text{(iv)} y + \sin y = x \quad ; \quad (y \cos y - \sin y + x)\frac{dy}{dx} = y \end{array}$$

5. The initial value problem governing the current I flowing in an L-R circuit, when a step voltage of magnitude E is applied to the circuit is given by

$$IR + L\frac{dI}{dt} = E \quad ; \quad t > 0, \quad I(0) = 0$$

Find the solution $I(t)$ and the limiting value of I as $t \rightarrow \infty$.

6. The temperature of the surface of a steel ball at time t is given by $u(t) = 70e^{-kt} + 30$ (in °F) where k is positive constant. Show that u satisfies the first-order equation $\frac{du}{dt} = -k(u - 30)$. What is the initial temperature ($t = 0$) on the surface of the ball? What happens to the temperature as $t \rightarrow \infty$

Answers:

2. (i) $\sin y = cxe^{-x^2}$ (ii) $3e^{2x} - 2e^{3y} + 8x^3 = c$
 (iii) $e^{4y} + 1 = e^{2y}(\log x^2 - x^2 + c)$ (iv) $(1 - ay)(a + x) = cy$
3. (i) $x = \log[1 + \tan \frac{1}{2}(x + y)] + c$ (ii) $x^2 + 2y^2 - 3\log(x^2 + y^2 + 2) + c = 0$
 (iii) $4x + y + 1 = 2\tan(2x + c)$ (iv) $\log \sin(x - y) = -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + c$
5. (i) $I = \frac{E}{R}(1 - e^{-\frac{R}{L}t})$, $I(t \rightarrow \infty) = \frac{E}{R}$
6. (i) $u(t = 0) = 100$, $u(t \rightarrow \infty) = 30$