



**National University of Computer & Emerging Sciences, Karachi**  
**Spring-2021 CS-Department**  
**Class Test**



**March 10<sup>th</sup>, 2021 (09:00-10:30) PM**

<b>Course Code: MT 224</b>	<b>Course Name: Differential Equations</b>
<b>Instructor Name: Ms. Asma Masood</b>	
<b>Student Roll No:</b>	<b>Section No:</b>

Instructions:

- All the answers must be solved according to the sequence given in the question paper.
- Convert the answer sheet into PDF and upload on GCR before time.
- No submission after due time is acceptable.

**Time:** 90 minutes.

**Total weightage: 05**

**Question: 01**

**[Weightage: 0.5 Marks: 12]**

In each part determine whether the equation is linear in  $x$  and  $y$ . If nonlinear explain why. Also give the order and degree of the differential equation.

- a)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \cos x = \sin x$
- b)  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + xy \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = 0$
- c)  $\left(1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$
- d)  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} = e^x$

**Question: 02**

**[Weightage: 1.5 Marks: 10]**

State true or false. If false give reason why

- a) A differential equation is considered to be ordinary if it has more than one independent variable.
- b) Elimination of constants  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  from the equation  $y = C_1 e^{3x} + C_2 e^{3x}$  gives a differential equation of order 3.
- c) The differential equation  $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^5 + \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}\right)^3 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$  has the order and degree, 1 and 5 respectively.
- d)  $e^x \frac{dy}{dx} + 3y = x^2 y$  is linear in  $x$ .
- e)  $t dx - (x + t^2 - 2x\sqrt{t})dt = 0$  is a variable separable and linear DE.
- f)  $y = 1 - x^2$  is a solution to the differential equation  $y'' - xy + y = 0$ .

g)  $y' = \frac{xy^2}{x^2y + y^3}$  is a Bernoulli DE.

h)  $(2x^2t - 2x^3)dt + (4x^3 - 6x^2t + 2xt^2)dx = 0$  is an exact DE.

i) The IF  $(y + 1)dx - xdy = 0$  is given by  $\frac{-1}{x^2}$ .

j) The value of  $m$  will be 2 for which  $y = e^{mx}$  will be a solution of  $y'' - 5y' + 6y = 0$

**Question: 03**

**[Weightage: 03 Marks: 20]**

Solve the following differential equations

(a)  $y' = \frac{y + x}{x}$ .

(b)  $y' = \frac{2y^4 + x^4}{xy^3}$ .

(c)  $y' = \frac{2xye^{(x/y)^2}}{y^2 + y^2e^{(x/y)^2} + 2x^2e^{(x/y)^2}}$ .

(d)  $y' = \frac{3yx^2}{x^3 + 2y^4}$ .

**GOOD LUCK**