DHANAMANJURI UNIVERSITY

JUNE-2022

Name of Programme

B.A/B.Sc. Mathematics (Honours)

Semester

II

Paper Type

Core IV

Paper Code

CMA-104

Paper Title

Differential Equations

Full Marks

100

Duration: 3 Hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions Answer all the questions:

1. Choose and rewrite the correct answer for each of the following questions:

 $1 \times 5 = 5$ a) The integrating factor of the group of terms as being part of an exact differential equation $\frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2}$, is

i)
$$d\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$

i)
$$d\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$
 ii) $d\left(\log\frac{y}{x}\right)$

$$(iv)$$
 $d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

b) The order and degree of the differential equation

$$\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^{3/2} + 5\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^4 + 8y = \log x \text{ is}$$

- i) (3,4) iii) (4,3) ii) (2,3) iv) (3,1)

- c) The complementary solution of the equation $(D^2 + 4)y = 0$ is

 - i) $\cos 2x + i \sin 2x$ ii) $e^{-2x}(\cos x + \sin x)$

 - iii) $\cos 2x + \sin 2x$ iv) $e^{2x}(\cos x + \sin x)$

- d) In the Lake Pollution Model of equation $\frac{dM}{dt} = C_{in}(t) \otimes Q_{in}(t) - C_{out}(t) \otimes Q_{out}(t), \text{ the volumetric flow}$ rate through the lake is denoted by:
 - i) С,

iii) t,

- e) The solution of the differential equation $\tan y dx + \tan x dy = 0$ is
 - $\sin x \sin y = c$

ii) $\sin x \cos y = c$

 $iii) \cos x \cos y = c$

iv) $\cos x \sin y = c$

2. Write very short answer for each of the following questions:

a) What is an integrating factor?

 $1 \times 11 = 11$

- b) Define Wronskian of a differential equation.
- c) Write the length formula of the Cartesian tangent.

d) Define a non-linear differential equation.

e) What do you mean by orthogonal trajectory?

f) Name the two solutions involved in the general solution of a non-homogeneous differential equation.

g) When the method of variation of parameters be applied for solving a non-homogeneous linear differential equation?

h) What do you mean by battle model in a differential equation?

i) Why drug assimilation into the blood is modelled?

- j) What is that condition that the equation Mdx + Ndy = 0 will be exact?
- k) Which differential equation is known as the extension form of Clairaut's equation?
- 3. Write short answers for each of the following questions:

 $2 \times 8 = 16$

- a) What is Mathematical Modelling? Write the applications of Mathematical Modelling.
- If the complementary function (y_c) of a differential equation is $c_1 e^x + c_2 e^x + c_3 e^{2x} + c_4 e^{-2x}$, then find the roots of the auxiliary equation (AE).

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- c) Solve $(x^4e^x 2axy^2)dx + 2ax^2ydy = 0$
- d) Define homogeneous linear equations or Cauchy-Euler
- e) What is the condition that the equation of the type Mdx + Ndy = 0 where M and N are functions of x and y to be exact?
- (f) What are equilibrium points in differential equations? Give का example of equilibrium.
- g) Define singular solution. What is the singular solution of the differential equation of the form $y = px + \frac{a}{p}$, where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$.
- h) Solve $x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 1$.

Write the answer for each of the following questions: $4 \times 8 = 32$

- a) Solve the equation $(4D^4 8D^3 7D^2 + 11D + 6)y = 0$.
- b) Solve the Clairaut's equation $p(p^2 + xy) = p^2(x + y)$ and obtain the singular solution.
- c) In a certain culture of bacteria, the rate of increase is proportional to the number present. If it be found that their number doubles in 4 hours. What will be their number at the end of 12 hours?
- d) Solve $\frac{dx}{y+z} = \frac{dy}{z+x} = \frac{dz}{x+y}$ e) Prove that $e^{\int Pdx}$ is an integrating factor of the linear equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + Py = Q$ where P and Q are functions of x alone or constants.
 - f) Define the term epidemiology. Derive a mathematical model to solve an epidemic problem by assuming N_i = the number of infected students at any time and N_u = the number of uninfected students. Also draw the logistic curve of the above model.

- What is the Bernoulli's form of ordinary differential equation? Show that such an equation can be reduced to the linear form of differential equation.
- h) Write down the method of solution of the equation of the

form
$$y = px + f(p)$$
 where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$

5. Answer any two parts:

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

- Solve $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} 3\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = x + e^{3x}$
 - Write the necessary condition for the integrability of a Pfaffian differential equation Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = 0
 - c) Show that the orthogonal trajectories of the system of coaxial circles $x^2 + y^2 + 2\lambda x + c = 0$ form another system of eoaxial circles $x^2 + y^2 + 2\mu y - c = 0$, where λ and μ are parameters and c is a given constant
- Answer any two parts:

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

- a) Solve, by the method of variation of parameters, the equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = \sec x \tan x$
- Solve $yz \log z dx zx \log z dy + xy dz = 0$
- The rate at which radioactive substance is proportional to the number of atoms present at any instant. If initially there are N_0 atoms at times t_0 , find the number of atoms N at any instant t.
- 7. Answer any two parts:

$$6 \times 2 = 12$$

- a) Solve $x^3 \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + 2x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2y = 10\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)$
- b) Reduce the equation $\sin y \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x (2\cos y \sin^2 x)$ to a linear differential equation and solve it
- c) Solve $(D^2 4D + 4)y = 8x^2e^{2x}\cos 2x$
