MTL101::: Major Test November, 2014

- 1. Total mark: 45, Maximum Time: 2 hours.
- 2. No marks will be awarded if appropriate justification is not provided.
- 1. Consider the following IVP

$$[4 = 2 + 2]$$

$$y' = \sqrt{t} + y^2$$
, $y(0) = y_0 = 0$.

- (a) Discuss the existence and uniqueness of this IVP.
- (b) Find the first two Picard's iterations y_1 and y_2 .
- 2. Find the general solution of

$$t^2y'' - 4ty' + 6y = \sin(\ln t).$$

3. Solve the following IVP

[6]

[5]

$$y'' - 4y' + 4y = \delta(t - 2) + H_1(t), \quad y(0) = y'(0) = 0,$$

where δ and H are Dirac-delta function and Heaviside function respectively.

4. Find the general solution of
$$\vec{x}' = A\vec{x}$$
, where $A = \begin{pmatrix} 8 & 12 & -2 \\ -3 & -4 & 1 \\ -1 & -2 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$.

[5]

$$f(t) = \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{e^{-\pi s/2} - e^{-3\pi s/2}}{s(s^2 + 2s + 5)} \right],$$

where \mathcal{L}^{-1} is the inverse Laplace transform. Find the value of $f(2\pi)$.

6. Find the general solution of the following system of differential equations:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 2x + 6y + e^t$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = x + 3y - e^t$$

5. Let

7. Apply elemetary row operations on the augmented matrix of the given system of linear non-homogenous equations so that the coefficient matrix is a row reduced echelon matrix. Conclude that there are infinitely many solutions and find the general solution by assigning arbitrary value(s) to the free unknown(s).

[4]

$$x + 2y + 3z + w = 4$$

$$2x + 3y + z - w = 4$$

$$3x + 4y - z + 2w = 5$$

$$2x + 3y + z + 4w = 5$$

8. Let

$$W_1 = \{(x, y, z, w) \in \mathbb{R}^4 : x = 0, y + z + w = 0\}$$

and

$$W_2 = \{(x, y, z, w) \in \mathbb{R}^4 : x - y = 0, x + y + z + w = 0\}.$$

Find a basis B_1 of $W_1 \cap W_2$ and find a basis B_2 of $W_1 + W_2$ containing B_1 .

9. Let $T: \mathbb{R}^3 \to \mathbb{R}^3$ be a linear transformation. Suppose

$$T(1,1,1) = (1,-1,0),$$

 $T(1,-1,1) = (0,1,-1),$
 $T(0,1,-1) = (-1,0,1).$

Find the nullity of T and the vector T(0,0,1).

10. Find the span of the set

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & t \\ t^2 & t^3 \end{pmatrix} \in M_2(\mathbb{R}) : t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$

in the vector space $M_2(\mathbb{R})$ over \mathbb{R} .

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[4]

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