CHRIST UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU - 560029

End Semester Examination March - 2017 **Bachelor of Science II SEMESTER**

Code: MAT231 Max.Marks: 100 Subject: DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS **Duration: 3Hrs**

SECTION A

Answer any TEN questions

10X3 = 30

- Solve: $e^x \tan y dx + (1 e^x) \sec^2 y dy = 0$. 1
- Solve: $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \tan x = y^3 \sec x$. 2
- Solve: $(x^2y^3 3x^2y + 4x)dx + (y^2x^3 x^3 + 4y)dy = 0$. 3
- Find the general and singular solution of $y=px+2p^2$. 4
- Solve: $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} 13\frac{dy}{dx} + 12y = 0$. 5
- Find the particular integral of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4y = x^2 + 3$. 6
- Verify the condition of exactness: $(1-x^2)rac{d^2y}{dx^2}-3xrac{dy}{dx}-y=0, x
 eq 1.$ 7
- Solve: $\frac{dx}{z^2y} = \frac{dy}{z^2x} = \frac{dz}{xy^2}$. 8
- Find the partial differential equation of all planes which are at a constant distance a 9 from the origin.
- Solve: $p^2 + q^2 = npq$.
- Solve: $z px qy \log pq = 0$.
- Classify the partial differential equation: $x^2r+2xys+y^2t=0$.

SECTION B

Answer any TEN questions

10X5 = 50

- Solve: (3y+2x+4)dx-(4x+6y+3)dy=0 . Solve: $rac{dy}{dx}=rac{x^2+y^2}{x(x+y)}$.
- 14
- Solve: $(x+ an y)dy = \sin 2y dx$. Solve: $rac{dy}{dx} + rac{y\cos x + \sin y + y}{\sin x + x\cos y + x} = 0$.
- Solve: $(D^3 + 1)y = 3 + e^{-x} + 5e^{2x}$
- Solve: $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + 9y = 3x^2 + \sin(3\log x)$.
- Solve the simultaneous differential equations: $\frac{dx}{dt} = 3x y; \; \frac{dy}{dt} = x + y.$
- Solve $x^2y''-xy'-y=2x^2; (x>0)$ given that $rac{1}{x}$ is a part of complementary **20** function.
- Solve the following by changing the dependent variable: 21

$$rac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4xrac{dy}{dx} + (4x^2 - 1)y = -3e^{x^2}\sin 2x$$
 .

- Solve: $\frac{dx}{x(y-z)} = \frac{dy}{y(z-x)} = \frac{dz}{z(x-y)}$
- Form the partial differential equation from $xyz=f(x^2+y^2+z^2)$.
- Solve: $(x^2 yz)p + (y^2 zx)q = (z^2 xy)$.
- Solve: $z^2(p^2x^2+q^2)=1$.
- Solve: $yp = 2yx + \log q$.

SECTION C

Answer any TWO questions

2X10 = 20

27 Solve: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+2y-3}{2x+y-3}$

- Solve $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} y = \frac{2}{1+e^x}$, by the method of variation of parameters.
- ${f 29}$ Find the complete integral of $2(z+px+qy)=yp^2$ by Charpit's method.