Bangladesh Open University

School of Science and Technology

B.Sc in Computer Science and Engineering

First Year Second Semester Examination,

Course Code & Title: MAT1234 Linear Algebra and Differential Equation

1. (a) Define differential equation. Show that the differential equation of circle touch the x-axis at the origin is

$$(x^2 - y^2) \, dy - 2xy \, dx = 0.$$

- (b) Define order and degree of a differential equation with examples. Distinguish between an ODE and a PDE.
- (c) Find the differential equations from the following equation: $y = e^x(A\sin 2x + B\cos 2x)$.
- (d) Show that, $Ax^2 + By^2 = 1$ is the solution of $x \left[y \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \right] = y \frac{dy}{dx}$
- (e) Find the differential equation of which $y = 2A + Blogx + C(logx)^2 + 3x^2$ is a solution
- (f) Find the differential equation of which $y = ae^x + be^{-x} + c \cos x + d \sin x$ is a solution
- 2. Solve any three of the following equations:

(i)
$$dy = (y^2 - 1) dx$$
;

(ii)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + e^{x-y};$$

(iii)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sin(x+y) + \cos(x+y);$$

(iv)
$$(x^2 + y^2) dy = xy dx$$
.

(v)
$$x^2(1+y)dy + y^2(x-1)dx = 0$$

(vi)
$$e^{x-y}dx + e^{y-x} = 0$$
;

(vii)
$$(x^2-yx^2)dy + (y^2+xy^2)dx = 0$$

(viii)
$$(x^2 + y^2) dy = xy dx.$$

(ix)
$$x\sqrt{1+y^2} dx + y\sqrt{1+x^2} dy = 0$$
.

- 3. (a) Prove that the differential equation M dx + N dy = 0 is exact if and only if $\frac{\partial M}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$, where M and N both are functions of x, y.
 - (b) Verify that the differential equation $\left(1 + e^{\frac{x}{y}}\right)dx + e^{\frac{x}{y}}\left(1 \frac{x}{y}\right)dy = 0$ is exact and hence solve it.
 - (c) Determine whether the equation (2x + 3y + 4) dx + (3x 6y 5) dy = 0 is exact. If it is then solve it.
 - (d) Explain an exact differential equation and a linear differential equation with example
 - (e) What is integrating factor? Solve the following equations:

(i)
$$(12y + 4y^3 + 6x^2)dx + 3(x + xy^2) dy = 0$$
;

(ii)
$$y^2(ydx + 2xdy) - x^2(2ydx + xdy) = 0$$
.

4. Define homogeneous and linear differential equation with examples. Solve:

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(iii)
$$(x^3 + 3xy^2) dx + (3x^2y + y^3) dy = 0$$
;

(iv)
$$(1 + xy)y dx + (1 - xy)x dy = 0$$
.

(v)
$$(x^3 + 3xy^2) dx + (y^3 + 3x^2y) dy = 0$$

(vi)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4x+6y+5}{3y+2x+4}$$

(vii)
$$(x^3 + 3xy^2) dx + (y^3 + 3x^2y) dy = 0$$

(viii)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + 2ytanx = sinx, \qquad y\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = 0.$$

(ix)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y(y+x)}{x(y-x)}$$

$$(x) \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y - x - 1}{y + x + 5}$$

(xi)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3y - 7x + 7}{3x - 7y - 3}$$

$$(xii)\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + tan\frac{y}{x}$$

(xiii)
$$(x + y + 1)dx - (2x + 2y + 1)dy = 0$$

- 5. (a) Define Bernoulli's equation and hence solve $\frac{dy}{dx} + x \sin 2y = x^3 \cos^2 y$
 - (b) Solve the equations:

(i)
$$(1+y^2) dx = (\tan^{-1} y - x) dy$$
; (ii) $x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = y^2 \log_e x$.

- (c) (i) Find the general solution of 2y'' 7y' + 3y = 0.
 - (ii) Find the particular solution of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$ when y(0) = 0 and y'(0) = 1.
- (d) It is evident that $y_p = 3x$ is a particular solution of the equation y'' + 4y = 12x, and that $y_c(x) = c_1 cos 2x + c_2 sin 2x$ is its complementary solution. Find a solution of this differential equation that satisfies the initial conditions y(0) = 5, y'(0) = 7.
- (e) Find the complementary function of the equations:

i)
$$(D^3 - 8)v = 0$$
;

ii)
$$(D^3 + 3D^2 + 3D + 1)v = 0$$
.

6. (a) Solve

(i)
$$(D^2 - 4D + 13)y = 0$$
;

(ii)
$$(D^2 + 4)y = e^x + x^2$$
;

(iii)
$$(D^2 + a^2)y = \cos ax$$

(iv)
$$(4D^2 + 12D + 9)y = 144e^{-3x}$$

(v)
$$(D^3 + 8)y = x^4 + 2x + 1$$
.

(vi)
$$(D^3 - 2D^2 - 19D + 20)y = 0$$

(vii)
$$(D^2 + 1)y = \sin 3x$$

(viii)
$$(D^2 + 3D + 2)y = 0$$
 when $y(0) = 0$ and $y'(0) = 1$.

(ix)
$$(D^2 - 5D + 6)y = x^3e^{2x}$$

(x)
$$(D^2 + 4)y = 12x$$
 when $y(0) = 5$, $y'(0) = 7$.

(xi)
$$(D^2 - 2D + 4)y = e^x Cosx$$
;

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