



AAN-467

Seat No. _____

B. Sc. (Sem. V) Examination

October / November – 2016

Mathematics : CC MATH - 503

(Differential Equations)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

- Instructions :** (i) All questions are compulsory.
 (ii) Figures to the right indicate the marks of the corresponding question.

1 (a) Prove that $\frac{1}{f(D)}[e^{ux} \cdot v] = e^{ux} \cdot \frac{1}{f(D+u)} \cdot V$ 6

Where $u = \text{constant}$, $v = \text{function of } x$.

(b) Solve : $(D^4 - 4D^3 + 8D^2 - 8D + 4)y = 0$. 6

(c) Solve : $(D^2 - 5D + 6)y = \sin 3x$. 6

OR

1 (a) Prove that 6

$$\frac{1}{D-\alpha} X = e^{\alpha x} \cdot \int X \cdot e^{-\alpha x} dx$$

Where X is a function of x .

(b) Solve : $(D^5 - 13D^3 + 26D^2 + 82D + 104)y = 0$. 6

(c) Solve : $(D-1)^2(D^2+1)^2 y = \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + e^x$. 6

2 (a) Obtain the first integral of 6

$$x^5 \cdot y^{(2)} + 3x^3 \cdot y^{(1)} + (3-6x)x^2 y = x^4 + 2x - 5.$$

(b) Solve : $y^{(2)} = x^2 \cdot \sin x$. 6

(c) Solve : $y y^{(2)} - (y^{(1)})^2 - 2y^{(1)} = 0$. 6

OR

2 (a) Obtain the first integral of 6

$$y^{(2)} + 2 \tan x \cdot y^{(1)} + 3y = \tan^2 x \cdot \sec x.$$

(b) Solve : $y^{(3)} = x e^x$. 6

(c) Solve : $2y y^{(2)} - 3(y^{(1)})^2 + 4y^2 = 0$. 6

3 (a) Solve : $\cos x \cdot y^{(2)} + \sin x \cdot y^{(1)} - 2 \cos^3 x \cdot y = 2 \cos^5 x$. 6

[By changing the independent variable]

(b) Solve : $3x^2y^{(2)} + (2-6x^2)y^{(1)} - 4y = 0$. 6

[By factorisation of operator method]

(c) If $y=U(x)$ and $y=V(x)$ are solution of the 6

equation $y^{(2)} + P(x) \cdot y^{(1)} + Q(x) \cdot y = 0$ where $P(x)$

and $Q(x)$ are continuous function of x . Prove that

$$U \cdot V^{(1)} - V \cdot U^{(1)} = C \cdot e^{-\int P dx}.$$

OR

3 (a) Solve : $y^{(2)} + (1 - \cot x)y^{(1)} - y \cot x = \sin^2 x$. 6

(b) Solve : $[3x^3D^2 - 6x^2D + 2xD - 4]y = 0$. 6

[Using factorisation of operator method]

(c) Solve : $y^{(3)} - 6y^{(2)} + 11 \cdot y^{(1)} - 6y = e^{2x}$. 6

[By variation of parameter method]

4 Solve any four : 16

(1) $(D^4 + 4)y = 0$

(2) $(D - a)^n y = e^{a \cdot x}$

(3) $x^2y^{(4)} + 1 = 0$

$$(4) \quad (1+x)y^{(3)} = y^{(2)}$$

$$(5) \quad y^{(2)} - 2y^{(1)} + y = x \cdot e^x \cdot \log x$$

[By variation of parameter method]

$$(6) \quad y^{(2)} + 2y^{(1)} + 2y = 1 + x^2$$

[By method of undetermined coefficients]
