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Name:
Reg. No:

# FIFTH SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021 (CUCBCSS-UG)

# CC15U MAT5 B08/CC18U MAT5 B08 - DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

(Mathematics – Core Course)

### (2015 to 2018 Admissions - Supplementary/Improvement)

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 120 Marks

### Part A

Answer *all* questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

- 1. If  $y = e^{rt}$  is a solution of y'' + 2y' y = 0. Then find r.
- 2. State whether the equation  $y'' + y^2 t = \sin t$  is linear or non-linear. Why?
- 3. Write down the general form of Bernoulli's equation
- 4. Give the general solution of y'' + by' + cy = 0 whose characteristic equation has a root  $\lambda + i\mu$ .
- 5. Solve y'' y = 0
- 6. Are the functions  $\sin x$  and  $\cos x$  linearly independent?
- 7. Write the initial value problem 2y'' 5y' + y = 0; y(3) = 6, y'(3) = -1 as a system of first order initial value problems.
- 8. Show that  $x^{(1)}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} e^{3t} \\ 2e^{3t} \end{bmatrix}$  is a solution of  $x' = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix} x$
- 9.  $\mathcal{L}(e^{-at}\sin bt) = \dots$
- 10.  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{s}{(s-2)^2}\right) = \dots$
- 11. Is the function f(x) = x|x| even, odd or neither?
- 12. What is the heat conduction equation?

 $(12 \times 1 = 12 \text{ Marks})$ 

#### Part B

Answer any *ten* questions. Each question carries 4 marks.

13. Solve the initial value problem ty' + (t + 1)y = 0,  $y(\ln 2) = 1$ .

14. Solve  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{ay+b}{cy+d}$ , where *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* are constants.

- 15. Without solving find an interval in which the differential equation  $(t^2 9)y' + 2y = \ln(20 4t); y(4) = -3$  has a unique solution.
- 16. State and prove the principle of superposition.
- 17. Find the general solution of y'' + 2y' + 1.25y = 0.
- 18. Find a particular solution of  $y'' y 2y = 6e^t$
- 19. Using method of reduction of order solve the differential equation

 $t^{2}y'' - 5ty' + 9y = 0; t > 0$  given  $y = t^{3}$  is a solution.

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- 20. Find f \* g if f(t) = t and  $g(t) = e^t$
- 21. Find the inverse Laplace transform of  $F(s) = \frac{1}{s^2 4s + 5}$
- 22. Define the Dirac delta function and find its Laplace transform.
- 23. Let f(x) = x where  $0 \le x \le 1$ . Find the 2-periodic even extension of f.
- 24. Find the half range sine series of the function f(x) = x for  $0 \le x \le \pi$
- 25. Determine whether  $\sin 4x$  is periodic. If so find its fundamental period.
- 26. Using the method of method of separating variables solve  $u_x + u_y = 0$

 $(10 \times 4 = 40 \text{ Marks})$ 

# Part C

Answer any six questions. Each question carries 7 marks.

27. Find an integrating factor and solve the differential equation

$$(x^2 - 2x + 2y^2)dx + 2xydy = 0$$

- 28. State and prove Abel's theorem.
- 29. Show that the initial value problem  $y' = y^{1/3}$ , y(0) = 0 has more than one solution. Does it contradict the existence and uniqueness theorem?
- 30. Solve the initial value problem 4y'' + 12y' + 9y = 0, y(0) = 0 and y(0) = -4
- 31. Find the general solution of the differential equation  $x^2y'' 4xy' + 6y = 21x^{-4}$
- 32. Find  $\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left(\frac{s}{(s+1)(s-2)^3}\right)$
- 33. Find the inverse Laplace transform of  $\ln\left(\frac{s+a}{s+b}\right)$
- 34. Find the Fourier series of the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \pi + x & -\pi \le x < 0 \\ \pi x & 0 \le x < \pi \end{cases}$
- 35. A string is stretched and fastened to two points L apart. Motion is started by displacing the string into the form  $u = k(Lx x^2)$  from which it is released at time t = 0. Find the displacement of any point on the string at a distance of x from one end at time t.

 $(6 \times 7 = 42 \text{ Marks})$ 

#### Part D

Answer any two questions. Each question carries 13 marks.

- 36. Find the general solution of  $y'' 3y' 4y = 3e^{2t} + 2\sin t$
- 37. Solve the initial value problem  $y'' + y = \sin 2t$ , y(0) = 2, y'(0) = 1 using Laplace transform.
- 38. Find the Fourier series expansion of the function  $f(x) = x^2$ ,  $-\pi \le x \le \pi$ . Also deduce that  $\frac{\pi^2}{8} = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \cdots$

 $(2 \times 13 = 26 \text{ Marks})$