MATHEMATICS Paper-II

(Differential Equations-I)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 30

Note: Paper is divided into two Units: Unit—I and Unit—II. Each Unit contains four questions. Students are required to attempt five questions selecting at least two questions from each Unit.

UNIT-L

(a) Find the necessary and sufficient condition that the equation Mdx
+ Ndy = 0 may be exact where M and N are functions of x and y with

the condition that $M, N, \frac{\partial M}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial N}{\partial x}$ are continuous functions of

x,y.

(b) Solve and test for singular solution:

$$p^3 - 4pxy + 8y^2 = 0 \text{ where } P = \frac{dy}{dx}.$$

3+3=6

2. (a) Solve the differential equation: $y'' + y = x e^x \sin 2x$.

(b) Solve
$$(p-1)e^{4x} + p^2e^{2y} = 0$$
 where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$.

3. (a) Solve the differential equation : $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + a^2y = \sec ax$.

(b) Show that the system of confocal conics
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2 + \lambda} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 + \lambda} = 1$$
 is self orthogonal.

4. (a) Solve: $(3x^2y^4 + 2xy)dx + (2x^3y^3 - x^2)xy = 0$.

(b) Find the orthogonal trajectory of
$$r^n = a^n \cos n\theta$$
. $3+3=6$

UNIT-II

5. (a) Solve:
$$(x^2D^2 + 3x D + 1)y = (1 - x)^{-2}$$
 where $D = \frac{d}{dx}$.

(b) Solve:
$$\sqrt{x} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + 3y = x, x > 0$$
. 3+3=6

- 6. (a) Solve: $(D^2-1)y=2(1-e^{-2x})^{-1/2}$ by method of variation of parameters.
 - (b) Find the particular solution of the Linear system

$$\frac{\mathrm{dx}}{\mathrm{dt}} = -2x + 7y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 3x + 2y$$
 where $x(0) = 1$ and $y(0) = -1$. $3+3=6$

7. (a) Using operator method, find the general solution of the linear system

$$\frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} - x - 6y = e^{3t}, \frac{dx}{dt} + 2\frac{dy}{dt} - 2x - 6y = t.$$

(b) Solve:
$$(3x+2)^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 5(3x+2)\frac{dy}{dx} - 3y = x^2 + x = 1.$$
 3+3=6

8. (a) Solve: $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \cot x \frac{dy}{dx} - (1 - \cot x) y = e^x \sin x$.

(b) Solve:
$$x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = x^2 e^x$$
. 3+3=6