

B.Sc. Semester - 2 (NEP-2020) Examination

JUNE – 2024

MATH: Theory of Ordinary Differential Equations (Multidisciplinary Course)

Time: 2:00 Hours

Marks: 50

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate marks.

Que.1(A) Answer any one of the following questions. (05)

- (1) State and prove the necessary and sufficient condition for a differential equation to be exact.
- (2) Find the solution of general linear differential equation of type $\frac{dy}{dx} + Py = Q$. Also solve: $x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 3x^2 - 2xy + 1$.

Que.1(B) Answer any one of the following questions. (05)

- (1) Solve: $(2 + 2x^2\sqrt{y})ydx + (x^2\sqrt{y} + 2)xdy = 0$.
- (2) Solve: $(x^2 + y^2 + x)dx + xydy = 0$.

Que.2(A) Answer any one of the following questions. (05)

- (1) Solve: $y = 3px + 6y^2p^2$.
- (2) Solve: $x = yp + p^2$.

Que.2(B) Answer any one of the following questions. (05)

- (1) Solve: $p^2 + 2py \cot x - y^2 = 0$.
- (2) Solve: $y = 3p + 4p^2$.

Que.3(A) Answer any one of the following questions. (05)

- (1) Solve: $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - 12 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 6 \frac{dy}{dx} - 8y = e^{2x}$.
- (2) Prove that if $f(-a^2) \neq 0$, then $\frac{1}{f(D^2)} \sin ax = \frac{1}{f(-a^2)} \sin ax$.

Que.3(B) Answer any one of the following questions. (05)

- (1) Solve: $(D - 2)^2 y = \frac{e^{2x}}{x^2}$.
- (2) Prove: $\frac{1}{f(D)} e^{ax} V = e^{ax} \frac{1}{f(D+a)} V$; where V is a function of x.

Que.4(A) Answer any one of the following questions. (05)

- (1) Solve: $(D^2 - \frac{3}{x}D + \frac{3}{x^2})y = 2x - 1$.
- (2) Solve: $xy'' - (x + 2)y' + 2y = 0$.

Que.4(B) Answer any one of the following questions. (05)

- (1) Solve: $(2x + 1)^2 y'' - 2(2x + 1)y' - 12y = 6x$.
- (2) Solve: $(x + 2)^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - (x + 2) \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 3x + 4$.

Que.5(A) Answer any one of the following questions. (05)

- (1) Find the orthogonal trajectory of the family of curves $y = x - 1 + ce^{-x}$.
- (2) Solve: $e^{4x}(p - 1) + e^{2y}p^2 = 0$.

Que.5(B) Answer any one of the following questions. (05)

- (1) Solve: $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4 \frac{dy}{dx} + 3y = \cos(5x + 3)$.
- (2) Solve: $xy'' - y' + 4x^3y = 0$.
