

**B. SC. MATHEMATICS (HONS.) EXAMINATION, 2023**

( 1st Year, 2nd Semester )

**DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION**

**PAPER – CORE-04**

Time : Two hours

Full Marks : 40

Use separate Answer script for each Part.

Symbols / Notations have their usual meanings.

**Part – I (Marks: 20)**

Answer *any two* questions.

1. a) Define ‘integrating factor’ of the differential equation  $M(x, y)dx + N(x, y)dy = 0$ .

If an integrating factor does exist, is it unique? Justify your answer.

- b) Show that the solutions  $y_1, y_2$  of the 2nd order linear differential equation

$$a_0(x)y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_2(x)y = 0$$

are linearly independent on  $[c, d]$  iff  $w(y_1, y_2) \neq 0$  for some  $x$  on the interval  $[c, d]$ .

- c) Show that the system of confocal conics

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2 + \lambda} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 + \lambda} = 1$$

is self orthogonal, where  $\lambda$  is a parameter and  $a, b$  are given constants.

4+3+3

[ Turn over

[ 2 ]

2. a) If  $y_1, y_2$  are two linearly independent solutions of

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + P(x)\frac{dy}{dx} + Q(x)y = 0 \text{ then find the general}$$

solution of  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + P(x)\frac{dy}{dx} + Q(x)y = X(x)$  by using the method of variation of parameters, where P, Q and X are functions of  $x$  only.

- b) Find general and singular solution (if any) of the differential equation  $y = 2px + p^2 \left( p \equiv \frac{dy}{dx} \right)$ . 5+5

3. a) Does unique solution of  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{y}$ ,  $y(0) = 0$ , exist? Justify your answer.

b) Solve:  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} \log y = \frac{y}{x^2} (\log y)^2$

- c) Reduce the differential equation

$$(1+2x)^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 6(1+2x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 16y = 8(1+2x)^2$$

to Euler-Cauchy form and hence solve it. 2+3+5

**Part – II (Marks: 20)**

Answer *any two* questions.

4. Show that  $x=0$  is a regular singular point of

$$(2x+x^3) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} - 6xy = 0 \text{ and find it's solution about}$$

$x = 0$ . 10

[ 3 ]

5. Solve the Legendre's equation

$$(1-x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + n(n+1)y = 0 \text{ about } x = 0. \quad 10$$

6. Find the general solution of the following linear system

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{dx_1}{dt} \\ \frac{dx_2}{dt} \\ \frac{dx_3}{dt} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 7 & 4 & 4 \\ -6 & -4 & -7 \\ -2 & -1 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{pmatrix} \quad 10$$