

TEZPUR UNIVERSITY
Semester End Examination (Spring) 2021
MMS 203: Ordinary Differential Equation

Time: 3 Hours

Full Marks: 70

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks for the individual question

1. Write the integrating factor of the differential equation

$$(y^2 + xy + 1)dx + (x^2 + xy + 1)dy = 0.$$

2

2. Find the wroskian of the functions $e^x \sin x$ and $e^x \cos x$.

2

3. Locate and classify the singular points of the differential equation

$$(x^2 - x - 2)y'' + (x - 2)y' + xy = 0.$$

3

4. Compute the indicial equation of $x^2y'' + xy' + (x^2 - \frac{1}{9})y = 0$

3

5. Given that $y_1 = x^3$ is a solution of the differential equation $x^2y'' - 5xy' + 9y = 0$. Find the other linearly independent solution.

3

6. Justify: $0 < x < 3$ is the largest interval in which the solution of the IVP

$$(x^2 - 3x)y'' + xy' - (x + 3)y = 0, y(1) = 2, y'(1) = 1$$

is certain to exist.

3

7. Plot the slope line of the differential equation $y' = xy$ in a region containing the point $(1, 2)$.

5

8. Consider the initial value problem $y' = y^{\frac{1}{3}}, y(0) = 0$. Is there a solution that passes through the point $(1, 1)$? If so, find it.

5

9. Let y_1 and y_2 be two solutions of the differential equations $y'' + p(x)y' + Q(x)y = 0, x \in [a, b]$. Show that the wronskian $W(y_1, y_2)(x)$ of y_1 and y_2 satisfies the following relation

$$W(y_1, y_2)(x) = ce^{-\int p(x)dx},$$

where c being an arbitrary constant.

5

10. Using Laplace transformation solve: $y'' - 2y' + 2y = 0, y(0) = y'(0) = 1$.

5

11. Consider the initial value problem

$$y' = x^2y - x, y(0) = 0.$$

Determine the Picard's approximation y_n and find the limit of the sequence $\{y_n\}$.

6

12. Find the Laplace transform of the following functions:

$$(i) t \cos^2 2t, \quad (ii) e^{2t} \sin 3t \cos 2t$$

8

13. Find the fundamental matrix of the following system:

6

$$Y' = AY$$

where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -3 & -2 \\ 8 & -5 & -4 \\ -4 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

14. Using the method of undetermined coefficients find a particular solution of $y'' + 3y' + y = x^2 + 3 \sin x$.

6

15. Find power series solution in powers of x of the equation $y'' + xy' + (2x^2 + 1)y = 0$.

8
