

C.U.SHAH UNIVERSITY

Summer Examination-2022

Subject Name: Differential Equations

Subject Code: 5SC01DIE1

Branch: M.Sc. (Mathematics)

Semester:1

Date: 22/04/2022

Time: 11:00 To 02:00

Marks: 70

Instructions:

- (1) Use of Programmable calculator and any other electronic instrument is prohibited.
 - (2) Instructions written on main answer book are strictly to be obeyed.
 - (3) Draw neat diagrams and figures (if necessary) at right places.
 - (4) Assume suitable data if needed.
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SECTION – I

Q-1 Attempt the Following questions (07)

- a. Find the radius of convergence of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} x^n$. (02)
- b. State Legendre's differential equation (01)
- c. Check whether $\{1, e^x, e^{-x}\}$ linearly independent or dependent. (02)
- d. Determine the nature of the point $x = 0$ for the equation, (02)
 $xy'' + y \sin x = 0.$

Q-2 Attempt all questions (14)

- a. Solve the ordinary differential equation $y'' - 3y' + 2y = e^x$ by the method of Variation of parameters. (05)
- b. Determine the series solution of the differential equation $y'' - y = 0$ at $x = 0$. (05)
- c. Solve: $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} - y = \cos 2x$. (04)

OR

Q-2 Attempt all questions (14)

- a. Find the series solution of $(x - 1)y'' + xy' + y = 0$ with $y(0) = 2$, $y'(0) = -1$. (07)
- b. By power series method solve the initial value problem $xy'' + y' + 2y = 0$ with $y(1) = 2$, $y'(1) = 4$. (07)

Q-3 Attempt all questions (14)

- a. State and prove Orthogonality of Legendre's polynomials. (07)



- b. State and Prove Rodrigue's Formula. (07)

OR

Q-3 Attempt all questions (14)

- a. Prove that $(1 - 2xt + t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n P_n(x)$, where $|x| \leq 1, |t| < 1$ (06)
- b. In usual notation prove that $J_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(n\theta - x \sin \theta) d\theta$ if $m = n$. (06)
- c. Show that $P_n(1) = 1$. (02)

SECTION – II

Q-4 Attempt the Following questions (07)

- a. Find $\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{5}{2})$. (02)
- b. $J_{\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ (01)
- c. Find complete integral of $p + q + pq = 0$. (02)
- d. State Lagrange's equation. (01)
- e. Write formula of $\Gamma(n + 1)$. (01)

Q-5 Attempt all questions (14)

- a. State and prove Fourier Bessel's expansion of $f(x)$. (06)
- b. Show that $J_n(ax)$ is solution of $y'' + \frac{1}{x}y' + (a^2 - \frac{p^2}{x^2})y = 0$ (05)
- c. Express $x^2 - 3x + 1$ in terms of Legendre polynomials. (03)

OR

Q-5 Attempt all questions (14)

- a. Form partial differential equation by eliminate arbitrary function from following (05)
- (a) $z = e^y f(x + y)$ (b) $z = f(x^2 - y^2)$.
- b. Find the third approximation of the solution of the equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 - (\frac{y}{x})$, $y(1) = 0$ by Picard's method (05)
- c. Prove that $J_{-\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos x$. (04)

Q-6 Attempt all questions (14)

- a. Solve the following partial differential equations. (06)
- (a) $y^2p - xyq = x(z - 2y)$.
- (b) $z(xp - yq) = y^2 - x^2$
- b. Find complete integral of $z + 2u_z - (u_x + u_y)^2 = 0$ by Jacobi's method. (06)
- c. Prove that $J_n(x) = (-1)^n J_{-n}(x)$. (02)



OR

Q-6

Attempt all Questions

(14)

- a. If $\vec{X} \operatorname{curl} \vec{X} = 0$, where $\vec{X} = (P, Q, R)$ and μ is an arbitrary differential function of x, y and z then prove that $\mu \vec{X} \cdot \operatorname{curl} (\mu \vec{X}) = 0$. (06)
- b. Verify that the Pfaffian differential equation $yz dx + xzdy + xy dz = 0$ is integrable and find its solution. (05)
- c. Check whether the partial differential equations $p = 1 + e^{\frac{x}{y}}$ and $q = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right)$ are compatible or not. (03)

