



**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**  
**End Semester Examination, December 2021**

**Course: Differential Equations**  
**Program: B.Sc.(H)Phy/Chem/Geology**  
**Course Code: MATH 1034**

**Semester : III**  
**Duration : 03 hrs.**  
**Max. Marks: 100**

**Instructions: All questions are compulsory.**

<b>SECTION A</b>			
(Scan and upload)		(5Qx 4M = 20 Marks)	
		Marks	COs
<b>Q 1</b>	Find the differential equation for the equation $(x - \alpha)^2 + y^2 = \alpha^2$ , where $\alpha$ is an arbitrary constant. Also find the order of differential equation.	[4]	<b>CO1</b>
<b>Q 2</b>	Solve the differential equation $xyp^2 + p(3x^2 - 2y^2) - 6xy = 0$ for $p$ . Here $p$ stands for $\frac{dy}{dx}$ .	[4]	<b>CO2</b>
<b>Q 3</b>	Find the complete solution of the following differential equation: $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - 3\frac{dx}{dt} + 2x = e^{5t}$	[4]	<b>CO3</b>
<b>Q 4</b>	Solve for $x = f(z)$ in the following simultaneous equations $\frac{dx}{dz} - x + y = z^2, \quad \frac{dx}{dz} + x - \frac{dy}{dz} = z$	[4]	<b>CO4</b>
<b>Q 5</b>	Classify the following partial differential equation (a) $2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} + 4\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial t} + 3\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0$ (b) $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - c^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0$	[4]	<b>CO5</b>
<b>SECTION B</b>			
(Scan and upload)		(4Qx10M = 40 Marks)	
<b>Q 1</b>	Show that the differential equation of a curve $a^2x^2 + 2abxy + b^2y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$ is $\frac{d^2}{dx^2} \left\{ \frac{a^2y}{dx^2} \right\}^{-2/3} = 0$	[10]	<b>CO1</b>
<b>Q 2</b>	Solve the following exact differential equation: $\left( y + \frac{1}{3}y^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) dx + \frac{1}{4}(x + xy^2)dy = 0$	[10]	<b>CO2</b>
<b>Q 3</b>	Obtain the solution for the following differential equation for $y$ $y = yp^2 + 2px$ , where $p \equiv \frac{dy}{dx}$ .	[10]	<b>CO2</b>

Q 4	Find the complete solution of $2(z + px + qy) = yp^2$ where $p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ and $q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ . <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> Solve $x(x^2 + 3y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y(3x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z(y^2 - x^2)$ .	[10]	CO5
<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>(Scan and upload) (2Qx 20M= 40 Marks)</b>			
Q 1A	Solve the following simultaneous equations: $D^2x - 3x - 4y = 0, \quad D^2y + x + y = 0$ $D$ stands for $\frac{d}{dz}$	[10]	CO4
Q 1B	Solve: $y^2z(x \cos x - \sin x)dx + x^2z(y \cos y - \sin y)dy + xy(y \sin x + x \sin y + xy \cos z)dz = 0$	[10]	CO4
Q 2A	Use Variation of parameter method to solve the following differential equation $(D^2 + 1)y = \frac{1}{1 + \sin x}, D \equiv \frac{d}{dx}$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> Obtain the complete solution of differential equation $(D^2 + 2)z = t^2 e^{3t} \cos 2t, D \equiv \frac{d}{dt}$	[10]	CO3
Q 2B	Solve the differential equation $x^2 \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + 2x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3 \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{3}{x}y = x + 1$ <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> Find the solution of differential equation $(D^2 - 1)y = 1$ , which vanishes when $x = 0$ and tends to a finite limit as $x \rightarrow \infty$ and $D$ stands for $\frac{d}{dx}$ .	[10]	CO3