	AM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY H DEGREE EXAMINATION (R & S), MAY 2019
	Course Code: MA102
	: DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS
Max. Marks: 100	Duration: 3 Hours
Answer all	PART A questions, each carries 3 marks

Name:____

Reg No.:_____

Find the general solution of $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + y = 0$ (3) Find the Wronskian of $e^x \cos 2x$ and $e^x \sin 2x$ (3)

2 Find the Wronskian of $e^x \cos 2x$ and $e^x \sin 2x$ (3)

Find the Particular Integral of $y'' - 4y' - 5y = 4 \cos 2x$. (3)

Find the particular integral of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4\frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = \sinh 2x$ (3)

Evaluate the coefficient a_n in the Fourier series expansion for $f(x) = |\sin x|$ in $-\pi < x < \pi$ (3)

Find the half range Fourier sine series representation of f(x) = k in $(0,\pi)$ (3)

Find the partial differential equation of all spheres having their centre lies on z-axis. (3)

Form the partial differential equation of $z = f(\frac{xy}{z})$ by eliminating the arbitrary function f. (3)

Solve $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 4 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $u(0,y) = 8e^{-3y}$, using the method of separation of variables. (3)

A tightly stretched string of length l is fixed at both ends and pulled from its mid point to a height h and realised from rest from this position. Write down the initial and boundary conditions. (3)

Find the steady state temperature distribution in a rod of length 30 cm, if the ends of the rod are kept at $20^{\circ}C$ and $80^{\circ}C$ (3)

Write down the three possible solutions of the one dimensional heat equation. (3)

PART B

Answer six questions, one full question from each module

Module 1

13 a) Solve the initial value problem y'' + 4y' + 5y = 0, y(0) = 2, y'(0) = -5. (6)

b) Find the general solution of the differential equation y''' - y'' + 4y' = 0 (5)

OR

14 a) If $y_1(x) = x$ is a solution to the differential equation

$$(1+x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0, \text{ find the general solution.}$$
 (6)

b) Solve the ordinary differential equation y''' - 3y'' - 4y' + 6y = 0. (5)

Module 1I

15 a) Solve
$$2(3x+1)^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 21(3x+1)\frac{dy}{dx} + 18y = 9x$$
 (6)

b) Solve
$$(D^4 + 2D^2 + 1)y = x^4$$
 (5)

OR

16 a) Use method variation of parameters to solve
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4y = \tan 2x$$
 (6)

b) Solve
$$(D^2 - 4D + 4)y = \sin^2 x$$
 (5)

Module 1II

- 17 a) Obtain the half range Fourier cosine series expansion of $f(x) = x \sin x$ in $(0,\pi)$. (6)
 - b) Find the Fourier series for $f(x) = |x|, -\pi < x < \pi$ (5)

OR

18 a) Find the Fourier series for
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, -\pi < x < 0 \\ \pi, 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$
 (6)

b) Find the Fourier series of the periodic function f(x) of period 4, where

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, -2 < x \le -1 \\ k, -1 < x < 1 \\ 0, 1 \le x < 2 \end{cases}$$
 (5)

Module 1V

19 a) Solve
$$\frac{y^2 z}{x} p + xzq = y^2$$
 (6)

b) Find the partial differential equation of all planes which are at a constant distance k from the origin. (5)

OR

20 a) Solve
$$x^2(y-z)p + y^2(z-x)q = z^2(x-y)$$
 (6)

b) Solve
$$(D^2 + 3DD' + 2D'^2)z = x^2y^2$$
 (5)

Module V

A string is stretched between two fixed points at a distance of 60 cm and the points of the string are given initial velocities where

$$v = \begin{cases} \frac{\lambda x}{30}, & 0 < x < 30\\ \frac{\lambda}{30}(60 - x), & 30 < x < 60 \end{cases}$$
, x being the distance from an end, find the

displacement at any time t.

OR

A uniform elastic string of length 60 cm is subjected to a constant tension of 2 Kg. If the ends are fixed, the initial displacement $u(x,0) = 60x - x^2, 0 < x < 60$ and the initial velocity is zero, find the displacement function u(x,t)

Module VI

Find the temperature distribution in a rod of length 2m whose end points are maintained at temperature $0^{\circ}C$ and the initial temperature is $f(x) = 100(2x - x^{2}), 0 \le x \le 2$ (10)

OR

A bar 10 cm long with insulated sides has its ends A and B maintained at 50°C and 100°C respectively until steady state conditions prevail. The temperature of A is suddenly raised to 90°C and at the same time that at B is lowered to 60°C.

Find the temperature distribution in the bar at time t.
