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**GA—121—2023**

**FACULTY OF SCIENCE**

**B.Sc. (Fourth Semester) EXAMINATION**

**APRIL/MAY, 2023**

**(New Course)**

**MATHEMATICS**

**Paper XI**

**(Partial Differential Equations)**

**(Thursday, 11-5-2023)**

**Time : 2.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.**

**Time—Two Hours**

**Maximum Marks—40**

**N.B. :— (i) All questions are compulsory**

**(ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

1. Discuss the method of finding the complementary function of the homogeneous equation : 15

$$(a_0 D^n + a_1 D^{n-1} D^1 + \dots + a_n D^1) z = f(x, y)$$

Solve :

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = e^{2x+y}$$

Or

- (a) Explain working rule of Lagrange's linear equation is an equation of type : 8

$Pp + Qq = R$ , where  $P$ ,  $Q$  and  $R$  are functions of  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $z$  and :

$$p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

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(b) Find the general solution :

$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + t \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} = xyt$$

2. Solve :

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0$$

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by the method of separation of variables.

Or

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(a) Find the solution of the wave equation :

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$$

such that  $y = P_0 \cos pt$ , ( $P_0$  is a constant) when  $x = l$  and  $y = 0$  when  $x = 0$ .

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(b) Solve :

$$(D + 1)(D + D^1 - 1)z = \sin(x + 2y)$$

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3. Attempt any two of the following :

(a) Solve :

$$z = f(x^2 + y^2)$$

(b) Explain the method for solving the equation of the type :

$$f_1(x, p) = f_2(y, q)$$

where :

$$p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

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(c) Solve :

$$r = a^2 t$$

(d) Use the method of separation of variables to solve the equation :

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial t}$$

given that  $V = 0$  when  $t \rightarrow \infty$ , as well as :

$$V = 0 \text{ at } x = 0 \text{ and } x = l.$$