

**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

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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

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