

(i) Printed Pages : 3

Roll No.

(ii) Questions : 9

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Exam. Code :

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**Bachelor of Arts (FYUP) 3rd Semester Examination
(2125)**

MATHEMATICS

Paper–Differential Equations-I

(Common With B.Sc. 3rd Sem. NEP)

Time Allowed : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

Note :— Attempt *five* questions in all, selecting *one* question from each unit and the compulsory question. Each question will carry equal marks.

(Compulsory Question)

1. (i) Prove that $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^4 y^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^3}$ does not exist.

(ii) Solve the following differential equation :

$$(5x^4 + 3x^2y^2 - 2xy^3)dx + (2x^3y - 3x^2y^2 - 5y^4) dy = 0$$

(iii) Find the orthogonal trajectory of the family of parabolas $y = ax^2$.

(iv) Solve the following differential equation :

$$x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 3x \frac{dy}{dx} + 3y = x^2.$$

4×4

UNIT—I

2. (i) Examine the function $f(x, y) = \frac{xy^3}{x^2 + y^2}$, $x \neq 0$, $y \neq 0$
 $f(0, 0) = 0$ for continuity at $(0, 0)$. 8

(ii) Let $f(x, y) = y \sin \frac{1}{x} + x \sin \frac{1}{y}$, where $x \neq 0$, $y \neq 0$. Prove
that $f(x, y) \rightarrow 0$ as $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$. 8

3. (i) If $u = \log (x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz)$, show that

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2 = \frac{9}{(x + y + z)^2}. \quad 8$$

(ii) State and prove Euler's theorem on homogeneous functions
of three variables. 8

UNIT—II

4. (i) Solve : $x^2ydx - (x^3 + y^3) dy = 0$. 8

(ii) Solve : $y - 2px = \tan^{-1} (xp^2)$. 8

5. (i) Solve $(px - y) (py + x) = h^2p$. 8

(ii) Obtain the primitive and singular solution, if it exists, of the
equation $xp^2 - 2yp + 4x = 0$. 8

UNIT—III

6. (i) Find the orthogonal trajectory of $r^n = a^n \cos n\theta$. 8

(ii) Solve : $(D^2 + 2D + 1) y = e^{-x}$. 8

7: (i) $\frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} - y = x^2 \sin x.$ 10

(ii) Solve the differential equation : $(D^2 + 36)y = \sin 6x.$ 6

UNIT—IV

8. (i) Solve the differential equation :

$$x^3 \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} + 3x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x \log x. \quad 8$$

(ii) $(2x - 1)^3 \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} + (2x - 1) \frac{dy}{dx} - 2y = 0.$ 8

9. (i) Solve the differential equation :

$$x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = x^2 e^x. \quad 10$$

(ii) Solve :

$$[(x^3 - 4x) D^3 + (9x^2 - 12) D^2 + 18x D + 6]y = 0. \quad 6$$