

**B.Sc. (Hons. Math) (Semester – 3<sup>rd</sup>)**  
**DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS - I**  
**Subject Code: BMAT1-307**  
**Paper ID: [18131211]**

**Time: 03 Hours** **Maximum Marks: 60**

**Instruction for candidates:**

1. Section A is compulsory. It consists of 10 parts of two marks each.
2. Section B consist of 5 questions of 5 marks each. The student has to attempt any 4 questions out of it.
3. Section C consist of 3 questions of 10 marks each. The student has to attempt any 2 questions.

**Section – A** **(2 marks each)**

Q1. Attempt the following:

- a. Define Clairaut's differential equation with the help of an example.
- b. Solve the differential equation:  $xy y' = 1 + x + y + xy$ , where  $y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$ .
- c. Form the differential equation of  $y = a e^x + b e^{2x} + c e^{-3x}$ , where a, b, c are constants.
- d. Find the integrating factor of  $x^2 y dx - (x^3 + y^3) dy = 0$ .
- e. Solve the differential equation:  $\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} - 5 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 7 \frac{dy}{dx} - 3y = 0$ .
- f. Find the Particular integral of  $4 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 4 \frac{dy}{dx} + y = e^{\frac{x}{2}}$ .
- g. Define Euler's differential equation. Give an example.
- h. Prove that:  $J_{-n}(x) = (-1)^n J_n(x)$ .

$$P'_n(1) = \frac{n(n+1)}{2}$$

i. Prove that:

$$J_{-n}(x) = (-1)^n J_n(x)$$

j. State Legendre's differential equation.

**Section – B** **(5 marks each)**

Q2. Solve the differential equation:  $y' + 4xy + yx^3 = 0$ , where  $y' = \frac{dy}{dx}$ .

Q3. For what value of k, the differential equation:  $\left(1 + e^{\frac{kx}{y}}\right) dx + e^{\frac{x}{y}} \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right) dy = 0$  is exact.

Q4. Solve  $\tan y \frac{dy}{dx} + \tan x = \cos y \cos^2 x$

Q5. Solve the differential equation:  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 7 \frac{dy}{dx} + 12y = x \sin x$

Q6. State and Prove Rodrigue's formula

**Section – C**

**(10 marks each)**

Q7. Solve:

$$(x \sin x + \cos x) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \cos x \frac{dy}{dx} + y \cos x = \sin x (x \sin x + \cos x)^2$$

Q8. Apply the method of variation of parameter to solve:

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

Q9. Obtain the series solution of Bessel's differential equation of order two:

$$x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + (x^2 - 4)y = 0 \text{ near } x = 0.$$