

### WEST BENGAL STATE UNIVERSITY

B.Sc. Honours 2nd Semester Examination, 2020

# MTMACOR04T-MATHEMATICS (CC4)

Time Allotted: 2 Hours Full Marks: 50

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates should answer in their own words and adhere to the word limit as practicable.

All symbols are of usual significance.

## Answer Question No. 1 and any five questions from the rest

1. Answer any *five* questions from the following:

 $2 \times 5 = 10$ 

- (a) Show that  $f(x, y) = x^2 \cos^2 y + y \sin^2 x$  satisfies Lipschitz condition on  $|x| \le 1$ ,  $|y| < \infty$ , and find a Lipschitz constant.
- (b) Solve:  $(D^3 + 3D^2 + 3D + 1)y = 0$ ,  $D = \frac{d}{dx}$ .
- (c) Find a particular integral for

$$(D^2+1)y = \sin 2x$$
,  $D \equiv \frac{d}{dx}$ .

- (d) Determine whether x = -1 is an ordinary point or a regular singular point of the differential equation:  $x^2(x+1)^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (x^2-1)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$ .
- (e) Find a fundamental matrix for the system  $\mathbf{X}(t) = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{X}(t)$ , where  $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 3 \\ 2 & 5 \end{pmatrix}$ ,  $\mathbf{X}(t) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ x_2(t) \end{pmatrix}$ , and denotes differentiation with respect to t.
- (f) Find the constant  $\lambda$  such that the vectors  $2\hat{i} \hat{j} + \hat{k}$ ,  $\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} 3\hat{k}$  and  $3\hat{i} + \lambda\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$  are coplanar.
- (g) A particle moves along the curve  $x = 2t^2$ ,  $y = t^2 4t$ , z = -t 5, where t is the time. Find the component of velocity at time t = 1 in the direction  $\hat{i} 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$ .
- (h) If  $\phi(x, y, z) = 3x^2yz$  and C is the curve  $x = t^2$ ,  $y = t^3$ , z = t, from t = 0 to t = 1, evaluate the vector line integral  $\int_C \phi d\vec{r}$ .
- 2. (a) Solve:  $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} 3x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \frac{\log x \sin \log x + 1}{x}$ .
  - (b) Show that  $e^x \sin x$  and  $e^x \cos x$  are linearly independent solutions of  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} 2\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$ . State the general solution and find the solution satisfying the conditions y(0) = 2, y'(0) = 3.

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- 3. (a) Show that the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + y^2$ , y(0) = 0 has unique solution in some interval about x = 0.
  - (b) Show that the Wronskian of two solutions  $y_1$  and  $y_2$  of  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + P(x)\frac{dy}{dx} + Q(x)y = 0$  satisfies  $\frac{dW}{dx} + P(x)W = 0$ .

Also show that if  $y_1$  is known then  $y_2$  can be obtained in the form  $y_2 = y_1 \int \frac{W(y_1, y_2)}{y_1^2} dx$ 

4 + 4

4+4

4. (a) Solve by the method of undetermined coefficients:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 6\frac{dy}{dx} + 9y = 24e^{-3x}$$

(b) Find the solution  $\mathbf{X}(t) = (x_1(t), x_2(t))^T$  such that  $\mathbf{X}(0) = (1, 6)^T$ , for the system

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = 2x_1 - x_2$$

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} = -4x_2$$

5. Solve by the method of variation of parameters:

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

with 
$$y(0) = 0$$
, and  $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)_{x=0} = 0$ .

(ii) 
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + a^2y = \sec ax.$$

6. (a) Solve: 4+4

$$(1+2x)^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 6(1+2x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 16y = 8(1+2x)^2.$$

- (b) Solve:  $(D^4 + D^2 + 1)y = e^{-\frac{x}{2}}\cos\frac{\sqrt{3x}}{2}$ .
- 7. (a) Locate and classify the singular points of the differential equation: 3+5

$$x^{3}(x^{2}-1)\frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} + 2x^{4}\frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = 0$$

(b) Find the series solution near x = 0 of the equation

$$x^{2} \frac{d^{2} y}{dx^{2}} + (x + x^{2}) \frac{dy}{dx} + (x - 9) y = 0$$

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8. (a) Find the equations of the tangent, principal normal and binormal of the space 5+3 curve:

$$\vec{r} = 3\cos t \,\hat{i} + 3\sin t \,\hat{j} + 4t \,\hat{k}$$
 at  $t = \pi$ .

(b) Show that the following points are coplanar by using the box-product:

$$A(-1,1,2)$$
,  $B(1,-2,1)$ ,  $C(2,2,4)$ ,  $D(-2,0,1)$ .

9. (a) If 
$$\frac{d^2\vec{a}}{dt^2} = 6t \ \vec{i} - 24t^2 \ \vec{j} + 4\sin t \ \vec{k}$$
, find  $\vec{a}$ , given that,  $\vec{a} = 2\vec{i} + \vec{j}$  and  $\frac{d\vec{a}}{dt} = -\vec{i} - 3\vec{k}$  at  $t = 0$ .

- (b) Show that  $\vec{a} \times \frac{d\vec{b}}{dt} = \vec{b} \times \frac{d\vec{a}}{dt}$ , and give a geometrical interpretation of the result.
  - **N.B.:** Students have to complete submission of their Answer Scripts through E-mail / Whatsapp to their own respective colleges on the same day / date of examination within 1 hour after end of exam. University / College authorities will not be held responsible for wrong submission (at in proper address). Students are strongly advised not to submit multiple copies of the same answer script.



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