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10252

Reg. No.

Name:

**APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY  
SECOND SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE SPECIAL EXAMINATION, AUGUST 2016  
Course Code: MA-102  
Course Name: DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS**

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 3 hrs

**PART A**

*Answer all questions Each carries 3 marks*

1. Find ordinary differential equation for the basis  $e^{-x\sqrt{2}}$ ,  $xe^{-x\sqrt{2}}$
2. Reduce  $y'' = y^{\frac{1}{3}}$  to 1<sup>st</sup> order differential equation and solve.
3. Find the particular solution to  $(D^4 - m^4) y = \sin mx$
4. Use variation of parameters to solve  $y'' + y = \sec x$
5. Find the Fourier coefficient  $a_n$  for the function  $f(x) = 1 + |x|$  defined in  $-3 < x < 3$
6. Develop the Fourier Sine series of  $f(x) = x$  in  $0 < x < \pi$
7. Obtain the partial differential equation by eliminating arbitrary function from  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = f(xy)$
8. Solve  $y^2 zp + x^2 zq = xy^2$
9. Solve  $u_x + u_y = 0$  using method of separation of variables
10. A finite string of length L is fixed at both ends and is released from rest with a displacement  $f(x)$ . What are the initial and boundary conditions involved in this problem?
11. Write all the possible solutions of one-dimensional heat transfer equation
12. Find the steady state temperature distribution in a rod of length 30cm having the ends at  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $80^{\circ}\text{C}$  respectively.

**PART B**

*Answer one full question from each module*  
**Module -I**

13. (a) Verify linear independence of  $e^{-x} \cos x$  and  $e^{-x} \sin x$  using Wronskian and hence solve the initial value problem  $y'' + 2y' + 2y = 0$ ,  $y(0) = 0$ ,  $y'(0) =$

(b) Find the general solution of the equation  $x^2y'' + xy' + (x^2 - 0.25)y = 0$

If  $y_1 = \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}}$

OR

14. (a) Find a second order homogeneous linear ODE for which  $x, x \log x$  are solutions and solve the IVP with  $y(1) = 2, y'(1) = 4$ .

(b) Solve the IVP  $y'' - 4y' + 9y = 0, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = -8$

### Module- II

15. (a) Solve  $(D^2 - 2D + 5)y = e^{2x} \sin x$

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

OR

16. (a) Solve  $x^3 \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + 2x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2y = 10 \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)$

(b) Solve  $y'' - 4y' + 5y = \frac{e^{2x}}{\sin x}$  by method of variation of parameters

### Module - III

17. (a) Find the Fourier series representation of  $f(x) = x \sin x$  periodic with period  $2\pi$ , defined in  $0 < x < 2\pi$  <http://www.ktuonline.com>

(b) Find the Fourier cosine series of  $f(x) = \cos x, 0 < x < \pi/2$

OR

18. (a) Find the Fourier series expansion of  $f(x) = e^{-x}$  in  $-c < x < c$

(b) Develop the Sine series representation of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x < 2 \\ 4-x, & 2 < x < 4 \end{cases}$

### Module - IV

19. (a) Solve  $(y + zx)p - (x + yz)q = x^2 - y^2$

(b) Find the differential equation of all spheres of fixed radius having their centres in  $XY$  -plane.

OR

20. (a) Solve  $(D^2 - 2DD - 15D^2)z = 12xy$

(b) Find the particular integral of

$$(D^3 - 7DD^2 - 6D^3)z = \sin(x + 2y) + e^{3x+y}$$

Module – V

21. A tightly stretched homogeneous string of length 20cm with its fixed ends executes transverse vibrations. Motion starts with zero initial velocity by displacing the string into the form  $f(x) = K(x^2 - x^3)$ . Find the deflection  $u(x, t)$  at any time  $t$ .

OR

22. A tightly stretched string of length 'a' with fixed ends is initially in equilibrium position. Find the displacement  $u(x, t)$  of the string if it is set vibrating by giving each of its points a velocity  $v_0 \sin^3\left(\frac{\pi x}{a}\right)$ .

Module - VI

23. Find the temperature distribution in a rod of length 2m whose end points maintained at temperature zero and the initial temperature  $f(x) = 100(2x - x^2)$

OR

24. The temperatures at the ends of a bar of length  $l$  cm with insulated sides are  $30^\circ C$  and  $90^\circ C$  respectively until steady state conditions prevail. If the temperature at each end is then suddenly reduced to  $0^\circ C$  and maintained so, find the temperature distribution at a distance  $x$  at time  $t$ .