MTH203N: Assignment-I

1.D Classify each of the following differential equations as linear, nonlinear and specify the order

(i)
$$y'' + y \sin x = 0$$
 (ii) $y'' + x \sin y = 0$ (iii) $y' = \sqrt{1+y}$
(iv) $y'' + (y')^2 + y = x$ (v) $y'' + xy' = \cos y'$ (vi) $(xy')' = xy$

2.T Find the differential equation of each of the following one-parameter families of plane curves:

(i)
$$xy^2 - 1 = cy$$
 (ii) $cy = c^2x + 5$ (iii) $y = ax^2 + be^{2x}$

(*iv*) Circles of unit radius with centres on y-axis (v) $y = a \sin x + b \cos x + b$,

where a, b and c are constants.

- 3.D Verify that the given function in the left is the general solution to the corresponding differential equation in the right.
 - (i) $x^3 + y^3 = 3cxy$ $x(2y^3 x^3)y' = y(y^3 2x^3)$ (ii) $y = ce^{-x} + x^2 - 2x + 4$ $y' + y = x^2 + 2$ (iii) $y = cx - c^2$ $y'^2 - xy' + y = 0$
- 4.T Verify that y = -1/(x+c) is general solution of $y' = y^2$. Find particular solutions such that (i) y(0) = 1, and (ii) y(0) = -1. In both the cases, find the largest interval I on which y is defined.
- 5.D Consider the differential equations y' = αy, x > 0, where α is a constant. Show that
 (i) if φ(x) is any solution and ψ(x) = φ(x)e^{-αx}, then ψ(x) is a constant;
 (ii) if α < 0, then every solution tends to zero as x → ∞.
- 6.D Reduce the differential equation $y' = f\left(\frac{ax+by+m}{cx+dy+n}\right)$, $ad-bc \neq 0$ to a separable form. Also discuss the case of ad = bc.
- 7.T For each of the following differential equations, draw several isoclines with appropriate lineal elements and hence sketch some solution curves

(*i*)
$$y' = x$$
 (*ii*) $y' = -x/y$

 ${\bf Supplementary \ problems \ from \ ``Advanced \ Engg. \ Maths.'' \ by \ E. \ Kreyszig \ (8^{th} \ Edn.)$

(i) Page 8–9, Q.9,12,17
(ii) Page 13, Q.9,18
(iii) Page 18, Q.7,10,14,20,22
(iv) Page 23–24, Q.1,2,4,11,13