

**M.Sc. 1st Semester Examination-2022-23****MATHEMATICS**

Course ID : 12154

Course Code : MATH/104C

**Course Title : Ordinary Differential Equations and  
Partial Differential Equations**

Time : 2 Hours

Full Marks : 40

*The figures in the right hand margin indicate full marks.**Candidates are required to give their answers in their  
own words as far as practicable.**Notations and symbols have their usual meaning.*Answer **any five** questions :

8×5=40

1. (a) State the basic existence theorem for Cauchy problem.
- (b) Find the parallelogram identity for the wave equation when the wave speed  $c \neq 1$ .
- (c) Find the adjoint of the following PDE:

$$u_{xx} + 4u_{xy} + u_x = 0.$$

- (d) State the Picard's theorem.

2+2+2+2

*(Turn Over)*

2. Solve the following D'Alembert's problem: 5

$$u_{tt} - u_{xx} = x, \quad -\infty < x < \infty, \quad t > 0$$

$$u(x, 0) = 0, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

$$u_t(x, 0) = e^x, \quad -\infty < x < \infty$$

3. Solve using the separation of variables 5

$$u(x, y) = k u_{xx}(x, y), \quad 0 < x < b, \quad y > 0$$

$$\text{with } u(x, 0) = f(x)$$

$u(0, y) = u(b, y) = 0$ ,  $k$ ,  $a$  and  $b$  are constants

4. Consider the linear differential equation:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + P \frac{dy}{dx} + Qy = 0$$

where  $P, Q$  are either constants or functions of  $x$  alone. Prove that two solutions of this equation are linearly dependent if and only if their Wronskian vanishes identically. 5+5

5. Construct Green's function to solve the boundary value problem 5

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4y = f(x), \quad y(0) = 0, \quad y\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0$$

6. Find a complete integral of  $2xyy' + y^2 = x^2 - y^2 = 0$ . 5

7. Prove that the Legendre functions of a regular singular-point problem corresponding to distinct eigenvalues are orthogonal w.r.t. weight function  $(1-x^2)^{-1/2}$ . That is, if  $y_1(x)$  and  $y_2(x)$  are Legendre functions corresponding to distinct eigenvalues  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  respectively, then

$$\int_0^1 y_1(x)y_2(x) dx = 0. \quad 5$$

8. Solve  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 1/y = 0$ , where  $y(0) = 0$  and  $y(\pi) = 0$ . 5