



Date: 12-11-2024

 Dept. No. 

Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 09:00 am-12:00 pm

**SECTION A - K1 (CO1)**
**Answer ALL the Questions (10 x 1 = 10)**
**1. Answer the following**

a) Define Order of a Differential Equation  
 b) Solve  $(D^2 - 3D+2) y=0$   
 c) Eliminate arbitrary constants from  $z=ax+b y+b$ .  
 d) Find  $L[t^2+2t+3]$   
 e) Find  $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s+a)^2}\right\}$

**2. Fill in the blanks**

a) The General Solution of the Differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{1+y^2}{1+x^2}$  is  $y = \tan x$ .  
 b) The Particular Integral of  $(D^2 +5D+6) y=e^x$  is  $y_p = C_1 e^x + C_2 x e^x$ .  
 c) The Complete Integral of  $pq = k$  is  $y = C_1 e^{px} + C_2 e^{qx}$ .  
 d)  $L(Sinh t) = \frac{1}{2} e^t$   
 e)  $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s-3}{(s-3)^2+4}\right\} = \frac{1}{2} e^{3t} \sin 2t$

**SECTION A - K2 (CO1)**
**Answer ALL the Questions (10 x 1 = 10)**
**3. Match the following**

a) The Integrating factor of the Differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$   
 a)  $e^{\cos x}$    b)  $\sin x$    c)  $e^{\sin x}$    d)  $e^{\sin^2 x}$   
 b) The auxiliary equation of  $5\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 7\frac{dy}{dx} + 9y = e^{8x}$  is  
 (i)  $5m^2 + 7m + 9 = 0$  (ii)  $5m^2 + 7m + 9 = 0$  (iii)  $5m^2 + 7m + 9 = e^{8x}$  (iv)  $5m^2 + 7m + 9 = e^{8x}$   
 c) The solution of  $z = px + qy + 2\sqrt{pq}$  is  
 (i)  $z = p + q + pq$  (ii)  $z = ax + by + 2\sqrt{ab}$  (iii)  $z = pa + qb + ab$  (iv)  $z = ax + by + 2\sqrt{ab}$   
 d)  $L\left\{\frac{t^3}{3}\right\} is  
 (i)  $\frac{6}{s^4}$    (ii)  $\frac{4}{s^4}$    (iii)  $\frac{3}{s^3}$    (iv) (i)  $\frac{2}{s^4}$   
 e)  $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s+3)^2}\right\} is  
 a)  $e^{3t} t$    b)  $e^{-3t} t$    c)  $e^{3t} t^2$    d)  $e^{-3t} t^2$$$

4.	<b>True or False</b>
a)	A differential equation is said to be linear when the dependent variable and its derivate occur in first degree only.
b)	$D^2(\sin ax)$ is $-a^2 \sin ax$ .

c)	The Partial Differential equation of all spheres whose centres lie on the z- axis is $xp = yq$ .
d)	$L[f'(t)]$ is $sL[f(t)]$
e)	Laplace transform is used to solve system of differential equations

### SECTION B - K3 (CO2)

**Answer any TWO of the following in 100 words each.** **(2 x 10 = 20)**

5. Solve  $(1-x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2x y = x \sqrt{1-x^2}$  given that  $y=0$  when  $x=0$
6. Solve  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 4 y = \tan 2x$  using variation of parameters.
7. Solve  $(y-z) p + (z-x) q = x - y$ .
8. Find the Laplace transform of  $t e^{-t} \sin t$

### SECTION C – K4 (CO3)

**Answer any TWO of the following in 100 words each.** **(2 x 10 = 20)**

9. Solve  $x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x^3 y^6$ .
10. Solve  $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \log x$ .
11. Using Charpit's method, solve  $p^2 + q^2 - 2px - 2qy + 1 = 0$ .
12. Find the Laplace transform of the Periodic function with period a defined as  $f(t) = t$ ,  $0 \leq t < a$

### SECTION D – K5 (CO4)

**Answer any ONE of the following in 250 words** **(1 x 20 = 20)**

13. Using Laplace transform, solve the equation  $D^2 + 2D - 3y = \sin t$  given that  $y=0, y'=0$  when  $t=0$ .
14. A body of mass m falling from rest is subject to the force of gravity and an air resistance directly proportional to the square of the velocity ( $k v^2$ ). If it falls through a distance x and possesses a velocity v at that instant prove that  $\frac{2kx}{m} = \log \left( \frac{a^2}{a^2 - v^2} \right)$

### SECTION E – K6 (CO5)

**Answer any ONE of the following in 250 words** **(1 x 20 = 20)**

15. a) Evaluate  $\int_0^{\infty} t e^{-2t} \cos t dt$  (10 Marks)  
b) Verify that  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-t} - e^{-2t}}{t} dt = \log 2$ . (10 Marks)
16. Solve the simultaneous equation:  $3 \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} + 2x = 1$ ,  
 $\frac{dx}{dt} + 4 \frac{dy}{dt} + 3y = 0$ , given that  $x = y = 0$  at  $t = 0$ .

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