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**SB—155—2022**

**FACULTY OF SCIENCE**

**B.A./B.Sc. (Second Year) (Fourth Semester) EXAMINATION**

**MAY/JUNE, 2022**

**(Old Pattern)**

**MATHEMATICS**

**Paper—IX**

**(Partial Differential Equations)**

**(Wednesday, 22-6-2022)**

**Time : 2.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.**

*Time— 2½ Hours*

*Maximum Marks—40*

*N.B. :— (i) All questions are compulsory.*

*(ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.*

1. Discuss the method to solve Lagrange's linear equations of the type  $Pp + Qq = R$ ,

where  $P, Q, R$  are functions of  $x, y, z$  and  $P = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

From the partial differential equation :

$$z = f(x^2 + y^2). \quad 15$$

Or

(a) Solve :

$$\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3} = \cos(2x + 3y) \quad 8$$

(b) Explain the method to solve the equation of type  $f(z, p, q) = 0$  equations not containing  $x$  and  $y$ . 7

P.T.O.

2. Explain the Charpit's method to solve partial differential equation with two independent variables  $f(x, y, z, p, q) = 0$ . 15

Or

- (a) Explain Monge's method to solve the non-linear equation of second order :

$$Rr + Ss + Tt = V$$

Where R, S, T, V are functions of  $x, y, z, p$  and  $q$  :

8

$$r = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}$$

$$s = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$t = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}$$

- (b) Solve :

7

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = 0$$

by the method of separation of variables.

3. Attempt any *two* of the following :

5 each

- (a) Solve :

$$\sqrt{p} + \sqrt{q} = 1$$

- (b) Solve :

$$\frac{2 \partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{5 \partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{2 \partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

- (c) Solve :

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - 6 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = y \cos x.$$

- (d) Solve the wave equation :

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$$

by D'Alembert's method.