Total Pages : 3

Roll No. .....

# **MAMT-03**

### Differential Equations, Calculus of Variations and Special Functions

M.Sc./M.A. Mathematics (MSCMT/MAMT-19)

Ist Year Examination, 2022 (June)

Time : 2 Hours]

### Max. Marks : 80

**Note :** This paper is of Eighty (80) marks divided into two (02) Sections A and B. Attempt the questions contained in these sections according to the detailed instructions given therein.

# SECTION-A

## (Long Answer Type Questions)

**Note :** Section 'A' contains Five (05) long answer type questions of Twenty (20) marks each. Learners are required to answer any Two (02) questions only.

 $(2 \times 20 = 40)$ 

1. (a) Solve 
$$y(1 - \log y) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + (1 + \log y) \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 = 0.$$

(b) Solve 
$$(mz - ny)dx + (nx - lz)dy + (ly - mx)dz = 0$$
.

C175/MAMT-03

[P.T.O.

- 2. Find the real eigenvalues and eigenfunctions for the boundary value problem :  $y'' + \mu y = 0$ , y(0) = 0, y'(1) = 0.
- 3. Use the method of separation of variables to solve the partial

differential equation 
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0.$$

4. Solve in series 
$$(2-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2x\frac{dy}{dx} - 2y = 0.$$

5. (a) Show : 
$$xJ'_n(x) = nJ_n(x) - xJ_{n+1}(x)$$
.

(b) Expand  $x^n$  in a series of Hermite polynomial.

### **SECTION-B**

#### (Short Answer Type Questions)

**Note :** Section 'B' contains Eight (08) short answer type questions of Ten (10) marks each. Learners are required to answer any Four (04) questions only.  $(4 \times 10 = 40)$ 

1. Solve: 
$$y^3 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = C$$
.

$$2. \quad \text{Solve} : xdy - ydx - 2x^2zdz = 0.$$

**3.** Solve :  $r = 2y^2$ .

C175/MAMT-03 [2]

- 4. Show that to every eigenvalue of a Sterm-Liouville system there corresponds only one linearly independent eigenfunction.
- 5. Find the curve with fixed boundary revolves such that its rotation about *x*-axis generates minimal surface area.
- 6. Find the representation of  $(1 + z)^n$  in terms of Gauss hyper geometric function.
- 7. Show :  $(2n + 1)xP_n(x) = (n + 1)P_{n+1}(x) + nP_{n-1}(x)$ .
- 8. Show :  $xL'_n(x) = nL_n(x) nL_{n-1}(x)$ .