## Subject Code—3228

## M. Sc. EXAMINATION

(First Semester)

## MATHEMATICS

MAL-514

Ordinary Differential Equations-I

Time: 3 Hours Maximum Marks: 100

**Note**: Attempt any *Five* questions. All questions carry equal marks. Scientific calculator may be allowed to students.

- (a) Define Initial-Value Problem (IVP). State
  and prove the relation between the
  solution of IVP and the corresponding
  integral equation.
  - (b) State and prove Cauchy-Barler construction theorem for an approximation solution of IVP. 10

2. (a) State and prove Picard-Lindelof theorem.

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(b) Find the first four Picard successive approximations of the initial value problem:

$$x'(t) = x + t, \quad x(0) = 1$$

Find the nth approximation and its limit.

- 3. (a) State and prove Extension Theorem. 12
  - (b) Given that:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \log(x+y), \ y(0) = 2$$

Using Modified Euler's method, find an approximate value of y when x = 1.2 and 1.4 with h = 0.2.

- 4. (a) State and prove the basic theorem concerning the dependence of solution of IVP on function.
  - (b) Reduce the general n-th order initial value problem to an equivalent vector matrix differential equation.

5. (a) Prove that, a necessary and sufficient condition that there exists between two functions u(x, y) and v(x, y) a relation F(u, v) = 0, not involving x or y explicitly is that:

$$\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)}=0.$$

- (b) Verify that the equation: 10  $z(z+y^2)dx + z(z+x^2)dy xy(x+y)dz = 0$ is integrable and find its primitive using Natani's method.
- 6. (a) State and prove the comparison theorem for differential inequations.
  - (b) State and prove Sturm's Fundamental Comparison theorem. 10
- 7. (a) Explain Riccati equation. Hence, solve the IVP:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x + y^2}{2\cos x}, y(0) = -1$$

(b) Explain the phase plane method to seek the solution of Sturm-Liouville equation.

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- (a) Prove that eigenvalues of a Sturm-Liouville Boundary Value Problem are real and discrete.
  - (b) Find the eigenvalues and eigenfunctions of the Sturm-Liouville problem: 10

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = +\lambda y = 0, \ y(0) = 0, \ y'(\pi) = 0.$$