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NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED MATHEMATICS

May 2002 EXAMINATION

SMA1204 ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

3 Hours

Answer ALL questions in Section A and any FOUR questions in Section B.

SECTION A : Answer ALL questions from this section.

[32 Marks]

1. Solve the following initial value problems:

(a)  $x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = x^2 \sin x, \quad y(\pi/2) = 1$

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

[3+3 Marks]

2. Carry out three steps of the Picard Iteration scheme for the initial value problem

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -y + x, \quad y(0) = 1.$$

[4 Marks]

3. Find the general solutions of

(a)  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3 \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$

(b)  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3 \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 3 \sin(2x)$

(c)  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3 \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 3e^{-2x}$

[2+4+4 Marks]

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4. Find the general solution of the following system and sketch its phase portrait.

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= -4x + 2y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= -x - y\end{aligned}$$

Find also the solution satisfying  $x(0) = 2, y(0) = 1$ .

[6 Marks]

5. Use a power series method to find the first 5 non-zero terms in the series solution in the neighbourhood of  $x = 0$  to the initial value problem

$$(1 - x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0.$$

[6 Marks]

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**SECTION B - Answer any FOUR questions from this section.**

[68 Marks]

6. (a) Show that the following differential equation is exact and find its general solution.

$$(y \cos x + 4x) + (\sin x + 2y) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$$

- (b) By finding an integrating factor, solve the initial value problem

$$(3x^2 + 8y) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = 0, \quad y(0) = 1.$$

- (c) By making the substitution  $z = y^{-2}$ , solve the equation

$$x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = y^3.$$

- (d) By making the substitution  $z = e^y$  solve the equation

$$(x^2 + xe^y) \frac{dy}{dx} = e^y + x^2 e^{-y}.$$

[4+5+4+4 Marks]

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7. (a) Use the method of reduction of order to solve the following differential equations.

i.  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = \operatorname{cosec} x$

ii.  $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = -x^3 \sin x, \quad y(0) = y'(0) = 0.$

- (b) By looking for solutions of the form  $y = x^r$ , find the general solution of the differential equation

$$x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2x \frac{dy}{dx} - 2y = 0.$$

Hence use the method of variation of parameters to solve the differential equation

$$x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2x \frac{dy}{dx} - 2y = x^2 e^x.$$

[4+5+8 Marks]

8. (a) Show that  $\mathbf{x} = e^{\lambda t} \mathbf{v}$  is a solution of the system  $\frac{d\mathbf{x}}{dt} = \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}$ , where  $\lambda$  and  $\mathbf{v}$  are an eigenvalue and a corresponding eigenvector of  $\mathbf{v}$ .

- (b) Find and classify the equilibrium point of the system

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= 3x - 4y + 7 \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= x + y - 7 \end{aligned}$$

- (c) Find the general solution and sketch the phase portrait of the system

$$\frac{d\mathbf{x}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & -2 \\ -4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}.$$

- (d) Find the general solution of the system

$$\frac{d\mathbf{x}}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} -4 & 6 \\ -3 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x}.$$

[3+5+5+4 Marks]

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9. (a) Verify that  $y = \sin x^2$  and  $y = \cos x^2$  are linearly independent solutions of the differential equation

$$2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} + 8x^2 y = 0.$$

Hence find the particular solution of the differential equation, given that  $y(0) = 1$  and that  $y(\sqrt{\pi/2}) = 2$ .

- (b) Solve the following differential equations.

- i.  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 4y = 2 \sin 2x$
- ii.  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 2x^2$
- iii.  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = e^{-x} \sin x$

[4+4+4+5 Marks]

10. (a) Use the method of Frobenius in the neighbourhood of  $x = 0$  to find one solution of the differential equation

$$x \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} - xy = 0.$$

- (b) Write your solution above in terms of a Bessel function of integer order,

$$J_n(x) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-x)^{n+2j}}{j!(n+j)!2^{n+2j}}.$$

- (c) Find and classify the singular points of the differential equation

$$(1-x^2)x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + (1+x) \frac{dy}{dx} - (1-x^2)y = 0.$$

[10+4+3 Marks]

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END OF EXAMINATION PAPER

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