

**Program : M.A./M.Sc. (Mathematics)**  
**M.A./M.Sc. (Previous) Question Bank-2015**  
**Paper Code:MT-03**

**Section-A (Very Short Answer type Questions)**

1. Define exact differential Equation.  
(P.N. 26, Art 2.1, M.A./MSC MT-03)
2. Write the Monge's subsidiary equation for  
 $x^2r + 2xys + y^2t = 0$   
(P.N. 54, Ex (3), M.A./MSC MT-03)
3. Find the nature of following PDE  
$$\frac{3\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\partial y} + 5\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + x\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$
  
(P.N. 67, Ex (3), M.A./MSC MT-03)
4. Check whether the boundary value problem.  
 $y'' - \lambda y = 0$  with  $y(0) = 0 = y(\pi)$   
Is Sturm-Liouville problem or not.  
(P.N. 110, Ex (1), M.A./MSC MT-03)
5. Test for extremism of the functional  
 $F[y(x)] = \int_a^b (\cos y - xy' \sin y) dx$  With the boundary conditions  $y(a) = y_0, y(b) = y_1$   
(P.N. 128, Ex (2), M.A./MSC MT-03)
6. Define ordinary and singular points.  
(P.N. 159, Art., 9.2.2(a), M.A./MSC MT-03)
7. Define Bessel's differential Equation.  
(P.N. 248, Art., 13.2.1, M.A./MSC MT-03)
8. Write Rodrigul's Formula for  $L_n(x)$   
(P.N. 290, Art., 15.5, M.A./MSC MT-03)
9. Show that  $\int (2x + y^2 + 2xz) dx + y dy + x^2 dz = 0$  integrable.  
(P.N. 30, Ex(3), M.A./MSC MT-03)
10. Write the Monge's subsidiary equations for equation of the type  $Rt + Ss + Tt = V$   
(P.N. 50, Art 3.4, M.A./MSC MT-03)
11. Determine the nature of following PDE  
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$$
  
(P.N. 67, Ex(1), M.A./MSC MT-03)
12. Check whether the following boundary value problem.  
 $xy'' + y' + (x^2 + 1 + \lambda)y = 0$   
 $Y(0) = 0$  and  $y'(L) = 0$   $L$  is constant such that  $L > 1$  is Sturm-Liouville problem or not.

- (P.N. 110, Ex(2)., M.A./MSC MT-03)
13. Define linear Functionals.  
(P.N. 122, Art 7.22., M.A./MSC MT-03)
14. Define Regular singular point.  
(P.N. 160, Art 9.2.2 (b)., M.A./MSC MT-03)
15. Give the expression for  $P_n(\cos\theta)$  in terms of cosine series.  
(P.N. 230, Art 9.2.2 (b)., M.A./MSC MT-03)
16. State the addition theorem for Bessel function,  
(P.N. 259, Art 13.7., M.A./MSC MT-03)

### Section-B (Short Answer type Questions)

17. Show that there are two values of the constant for which  $K/x$  is an integral of  $x^2(y_1 + y^2) = 2$  and hence obtain the general solution.  
(P.N. 12, Ex(3)., 15.5, M.A./MSC MT-03)
18. Solve  
 $z(1+q^2)r - 2pqzs(1+p^2)t + z^2(rt+s^2) + 1 + p^2 + q^2 = 0$   
(P.N. 62, Ex(5)., 15.5, M.A./MSC MT-03)
19. Find the most general Functions  $X(x)$  and  $T(t)$ , each of one is variable, such that

$$u(x,y)=x(t) \text{ satisfies the PDF } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{K} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$$

Also obtain a solution of the above equation for  $K = 1$  and which satisfies the boundary conditions

$$u = 0 \text{ when } x = 0 \text{ or } \pi$$

$$u = \sin 3x \text{ when } t = 0 \text{ and } 0 < x < \pi$$

(P.N. 83, Ex(1)., 15.5, M.A./MSC MT-03)

20. Test for an extremum the functional

$$I = [y(x)] = \int_0^1 (xy + y^2 - 2y^2 y^1) dx, d(0) = 1, y(1) = 2$$

(P.N. 13.8, Ex(13.2), Advanced mathematics (M-IV) N.K.)

21. Find the solid of maximum volume formed by the revolution of a given surface area.

(P.N. 13.12, Ex(13.6), Advanced mathematics (M-IV) N.K.)

22. Show that  $n(p_n Q_{n-1} - Q_n P_{n-1}) = 1$

(P.N. 243, Ex(12)., M.A./MSC MT-03)

23. Prove that  $J_n(x) = (-2)^n x^n \frac{d^n}{d(x^2)} J_0(x)$

(P.N. 263, Ex(3)., M.A./MSC MT-03)

24. Show that  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{H_{n+s}(x)t^n}{Ln} = \exp(2xt - t^2) H_s(x-t)$

(P.N. 282, Ex(4)., M.A./MSC MT-03)

25. Solve the following differential equation.

$$2 \sin x \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2 \cos x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2 \sin x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y \cos x = \cos x$$

(P.N. 3, Ex. (2)., M.A./MSC MT-03)

26. Solve  $z(y+z)dx + z(t-x)dy + y(x-t)dz + y(y+z)dt = 0$

(P.N. 42, Ex. (2)., M.A./MSC MT-03)

27. Use the method of separation of variables to solve the equation.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \text{ given that } u(x,0) = 6x^{-3x}$$

(P.N. 75, Ex. (4)., M.A./MSC MT-03)

28. Explain the orthogonality of Eigen functions

(P.N. 112, Art 6.5., M.A./MSC MT-03)

29. Find the extremal of the function

$$I(y(x)) = \int_0^{\pi/2} [y'^2 - y^2 + x^2]$$

$$y(0) = 1, y'(0), y(\pi/2) = -1$$

(P.N. 147, Ex. (2)., M.A./MSC MT-03)

30. Prove that  $\frac{1+z}{z\sqrt{1-xz+z^2}} - \frac{1}{z} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (p_n + p_{n+1})z^n$

(P.N. 231, Ex. (1)., M.A./MSC MT-03)

31. Prove that  $J_{-n}(x) = (-1)^n J_n(x)$

(P.N. 251, Art 13.4., M.A./MSC MT-03)

32. Prove that if  $m < n$

$$\frac{d^m (H_n(x))}{dx^m} = \frac{\alpha^m L_n}{L_{N-m}} H_{n-m}(x)$$

(P.N. 275, Ex. (2)., M.A./MSC MT-03)

### Section-C (Long Answer type Questions)

33. Obtain the necessary and sufficient condition for integrability of the total differential equation  $pdx + Qdy + Rdz = 0$

(P.N. 26, Art 2.2, M.A./MSC MT-03)

34. State and obtain the Euler – logrange Equation

(P.N. 124, Art 7.3.2, M.A./MSC MT-03)

35. Determine the solution of Legendre's equation.

(P.N. 177, Ex(1), M.A./MSC MT-03)

36. Write the Hermite Differential equation and obtain its solution.

(P.N. 296, Art 14.2, M.A./MSC MT-03)

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

(P.N. 6, Ex. (4)., M.A./MSC MT-03)

38. Let  $\lambda_m$  and  $\lambda_n$  be two distinct eigenvalues of the Sturm–Liouville problem.

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[ P(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] + (\lambda q(x) + r(x))y = 0$$

And  $y_m(x)$  and  $y_n(x)$  be their corresponding eigen functions. Then prove that  $y_m(x)$  and  $y_n(x)$  are orthogonal with respect to the weight function  $q(x)$  on the interval  $a \leq x \leq b$

(P.N. 114, art 6.6.2, M.A./MSC MT-03)

39. If  $Z$  is a curve which is dependent on  $x, y$  and is twice differentiable in its domain  $D$ , and extremize the functional

$$I(z(x, y)) = \int_D F(x, y, p, q) dx dy$$

Then prove that following differential equation must be satisfied.

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial Z} - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial P} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial F}{\partial q} \right) = 0 \text{ where } P = \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \text{ and } q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

(P.N. 141, art 8.3, M.A./MSC MT-03)

40. Prove that

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x L_n(x) L_m(x) dx = \frac{Ln + k}{Ln} = \delta_{mn}$$

(P.N. 298, art 15.11, M.A./MSC MT-03)