Section III

6. Solve the differential equation :

$$x^{2} \frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} - \left(x^{2} + 2x\right) \frac{dy}{dx} + \left(x + 2\right)y = x^{3}e^{x}.$$
 5

7. Apply the method of variation of parameters to solve:

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4y = \tan 2x.$$

Section IV

Solve the simultaneous equations :

$$\frac{dx}{dt} + 5x + y = e^t$$

and

$$\frac{dy}{dt} - x + 3y = e^{2t} \,.$$

9. Solve the simultaneous equation :

$$\frac{dx}{xy} = \frac{dy}{y^2} = \frac{dz}{z(xy - 2x^2)}.$$

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B. A. & Hons. (Subsidiary) **EXAMINATION, 2025**

(Second Semester)

(Re-appear Only)

MATHEMATICS

BM-122

Ordinary Differential Equations

Time : 3 *Hours*] [Maximum Marks : 26

Before answering the question-paper, candidates must ensure that they have been supplied with correct and complete question-paper. No complaint, in this regard will be entertained after the examination.

Note: Attempt *Five* questions in all, selecting *one* question from each Section. Q. No. 1 is compulsory.

(Compulsory Question)

- 1. (a) If $Mx + Ny \neq 0$ and the equation Mdx + Ndy = 0 is homogeneous, then what is the integrating factor?
 - (b) Define Orthogonal Trajectory.
 - (c) What do you mean by the inverse operator $\frac{1}{f(D)}$?
 - (d) Define Homogeneous Linear differential equation.
 - (e) Write the auxiliary equation of the simultaneous differential equations $\frac{dx}{dt} + y = \sin t; \quad \frac{dy}{dt} + x = \cos t.$ 2

Section I

2. (a) Solve:

$$(x^2 + y^2 + 2x)dx + 2y dy = 0$$
.

(b) Solve the differential equation :

2

$$\sin px \cos y = \cos px \sin y + p. \qquad 2$$

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3. (a) Solve the differential equation :

$$y = px + f(p).$$
 2

(b) Solve and find the complete primitive and singular solution of the equation :

$$3y = 2px - \frac{2p^2}{x}.$$

Section II

- 4. (a) Find the orthogonal trajectory for the family of curves $r = a(1 + \sin \theta)$.
 - (b) Solve the differential equation :

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

5. (a) Solve the differential equation :

$$x^{2} \frac{d^{2} y}{dx^{2}} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} - 4y = x^{4}.$$
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(b) Solve the differential equation:

$$(3x+2)^{2} \frac{d^{2}y}{dx^{2}} + 3(3x+2)\frac{dy}{dx} - 36y =$$

$$3x^{2} + 4x + 1. \ 2\frac{1}{2}$$