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Name.....

Reg. No.....

FIRST SEMESTER M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, JANUARY 2014

(CUCSS)

Mathematics

MT IC 04-ODE AND CALCULUS OF VARIATIONS

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 36 Weightage

Part A

Answer all questions. Each question carries 1 weightage.

2. Locate and classify the singular points on the x-axis of the differential equation

$$x^{3} (x-1) y'' - 2 (x-1) y' + 3xy = 0.$$

3. The equation y'' + p y = 0, where *p* is a constant has a series solution of the form

 $y = a_n x^n$. Show that the coefficients a_n are related by the formula

$$(n+1)(n+2)\mathbf{a}_{n+2} + \left(p+\frac{1}{2}\right)a_n - \frac{1}{4}a_{n-2} = 0.$$

- 4. Determine the nature of the point x = 00 for Legendre's equation $(1 x^2) y'' 2xy' + p (p + 1) y = 0$.
- 5. Verify that $p_n (-1) = (-1)^n$ where p(x) is the nth degree Legendre polynomial.
- 6. Write Bessel's equation of order two and show that x = 0 is a regular singular point of it.
- 7. Show that $J_{-\frac{1}{2}}(x) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi x} \cos x$.
- 8. Describe the phase portrait of the system $\frac{dx}{dt} = x$, $\frac{dy}{dt} = 0$.

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- 9. Determine whether the function $-x^2 4xy 5y^2$ is positive definite, negative definite, or neither.
- 10. Show that every non-trivial solution of $y'' + (\sin x + 1) y = 0$ has an infinite number of positive zeros.
- 11. State Picard's theorem.
- 12. Show that $f(x, y) = xy^{-1}$ does not satisfy a Lipschitz condition on any strip a x b and -a < y < a.

13. Find the extremal for
$$\mathbf{r} = \frac{1}{dx}$$

14. What is the isoperimetric problem.

 $(14 \times 1 = 14 \text{ weightage})$

Part B

Answer any seven questions. Each question carries 2 weightage.

- 15. Express sin x in the form of a power series $\sum a_n x^n$ by solving $y' = (1 x^2)$ y(0) = 0; in two ways.
- 16. Find the general solution y'' + xy' + y = 0.
- 17. Show that the solutions of the equation $(1 x^2)y'' = 2xy' + n(n + 1)y = 0$, where n is a non-negative

integer, bounded near x = 1 are precisely constant multiples of F [--n, $n + 1, 1, \frac{1}{2}(1-x)$].

18. Find the first three terms of the Legendre series of

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & if -1 \le x < 0 \\ x & if OS \\ x \end{cases}$$

Show that between any two positive zeros of $J_0(x)$ there is a zero of $J_1(x)$ and that between any two positive zeros of $J_1(x)$ there is a zero of $J_0(x)$.

19. Find the critical points and the differential equation of the paths of the non-linear system :

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{2}{1}, \frac{dy}{dt} = 2xv^{2}$$
20. If $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & , \ 0 \le x < \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & , \ x = \frac{1}{2} \\ 0 & , \ \frac{1}{2} < x \le 1, \end{cases}$

then show that $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{J_1 \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ \lambda_n J_1(\lambda_n)^2 \end{pmatrix}}{(\lambda_n J_1(\lambda_n)^2} J_0(\lambda_n x)$, where the $\lambda_n' s$ are the positive zeros of $J_0(x)$.

21. Verify that (0, 0) is a simple critical point of the system

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = x + y - 2xy$$
, $\frac{dy}{dt} = -2x + y + 3y^2$ and determine its nature and stability properties.

- 22. State and prove sturm separation theorem.
- 23. Find the exact solution of the initial value problem $y' = y^2$, y (0) =1 : starting with y_0 (x) = 1, apply Picard's method to calculate $y_1(x)$, y_2 (x), y_3 (x), and compare these results with the exact solution.
- 24. Find the curve of fixed length L that joins the points (0, 0) and (1, 0), lies above the x-axis and encloses the maximum area between itself and the x-axis.

 $(7 \times 2 = 14 \text{ weightage})$

Part C

Answer any two questions. Each question carries 4 weightage.

- 25. Find two independent Frobenius series solutions of the equation $x^2 y'' x^2 y' + (x^2 2) y = 0$.
- 26. Determine the general solution of the hyper geometric equation

 $\mathbf{x} (1 - \mathbf{x}) \mathbf{y''} + [c - (\mathbf{a} + b + 1) \mathbf{x}] \mathbf{y'} - \mathbf{aby} = 0$

Turn over

27. Find the general solution of the system $\frac{dx}{dt} = 7x + 6y$, $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2x + 6y$.

28. Let f(x, y) be a continuous function that satisfies a Lipschitz condition

If $(x, y_1) - f(x, Y_2) = k |y_1 - y_2|$

on a strip defined by $a \le x \le b$ and -a < y < co. If (x_0, y_0) is any point of the strip, then the initial value problem y' = f(x, y), $y(x_0) = y_0$ has one and only one solution y = y(x) on the interval $a \le x \le b$.

 $(2 \ge 4 = 8 \text{ weightage})$