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**RAN-2403000503023001****B. Sc. (Sem. - III) (NCF - NEP) Examination March - 2025****MH - MJ - 2 - Mathematics****Differential Equations****Time: 1 Hours ]****[ Total Marks: 25****સૂચના : / Instructions**

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નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી.

Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book

Name of the Examination:

B. Sc. (Sem. - III) (NCF - NEP)

Name of the Subject :

MH - MJ - 2 - Mathematics Differential Equations

Subject Code No.: 2403000503023001

Seat No.:

Student's Signature

- (2) All questions are compulsory.  
(3) Figures to the right indicate marks of the corresponding question.

**Q. 1. Answer the following (Any five)****05**

1. Find the general solution of  $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$
2. Find  $Q_1$  while solving the differential equation  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{2}{x} \frac{dy}{dx} - n^2y = 0$  by using the method of removal of first-order derivative.
3. Find the known integral of a linear differential equation  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{y}{x^2} = 0$
4. Obtain a partial differential equation by eliminating the arbitrary constants  $a$  and  $b$  from the relation  $z = (x^2 + a)(y^2 + b)$ .
5. Find the complete integral of  $p + q = pq$ .
6. Find the complete integral of  $z = px + qy + (p^2 + q^2)$

**Q. 2. Answer the following (Any two)****10**

1. Discuss the method to transform a homogeneous linear differential equation with variable coefficients into a linear differential equation with constant coefficients by changing the independent variable.

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2. Solve :  $(3x + 2)^2 y'' + 3(3x + 2)y' - 36y = 3x^2 + 4x + 1$ .
3. Solve given ordinary differential equation  $x \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} + 4x^3 y = x^5$  by changing the independent variable  $x$ .

**Q. 3. Answer the following (Any two)**

**10**

1. Obtain the partial differential equation by eliminating the arbitrary functions  $f$  and  $\phi$  from  $z = f(ax + by) + \phi(ax - by)$ .
  2. Solve:  $p(1 + q^2) = q(z - a)$ .
  3. Discuss the method to solve the first-order non-linear partial differential equation of the form  $F(p, q) = 0$ .
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