

LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI- 6000034

M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION- MATHEMATICS

I SEMESTER – NOVEMBER 2014

MT 1817 - ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

TIME: Forenoon / Afternoon

DATE:

MAX: 100 MARKS

**Answer all questions. Each question carries 20 marks.**

1. (a) Prove that  $x(t) = x_p(t) + x_h(t)$  is the general solution of  $L[x(t)] = d(t)$  where  $x_p(t)$  is any particular solution of  $L[x(t)] = d(t)$  and  $x_h(t)$  is the general solution of the homogeneous equation  $L[x(t)] = 0$ . (5)  
(OR)
- (b) Prove that  $uL(v) - vL(u) = a_0(t) \frac{d}{dt} W[u, v] + a_1(t) W[u, v]$ , where  $u, v$  are twice differentiable functions and  $a_0, a_1$  are continuous on  $I$ . (5)
- (c) Explain the method of variation of parameters. (15)  
(OR)
- (d) Determine whether the given sets of functions are linearly dependent or independent.  
(i)  $e^x, e^{-x}$  (ii)  $1 + x, 1 - x, 1 - 3x$  (iii)  $\sin x, \sin 2x, \sin 3x$  on  $I = [0, 2\pi]$   
(iv)  $1 + x, x^2 + x, 2x^2 - x - 3$  and (v)  $1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n$  (15)
2. (a) Find the Legendre polynomial of first four orders. (5)  
(OR)
- (b) State and prove Rodrigue's formula. (5)
- (c) Show that  $\frac{1}{1-2tx+t^2} = \sum_{l=0}^{\infty} t^l P_l(x)$  if  $|t| < 1$  and  $|x| \leq 1$ . (15)  
(OR)
- (d) Solve by Frobenius method:  $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + (x^3 - 2x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$ . (15)
3. (a) When  $n$  is an integer (positive or negative), show that  $J_{-n}(x) = (-1)^n J_n(x)$ . (5)  
(OR)
- (b) State and prove any two recurrence relations on Bessel's function. (5)
- (c) State and prove the integral representation of Bessels's function. (15)  
(OR)
- (d) With usual notation, prove that  $P_n(x) = {}_2F_1(-n, n + 1; 1; \frac{1-x}{2})$ . (15)

4. (a) Using the method of successive approximations, solve the initial value problem  
 $x' = -x, x(0) = 1, t \geq 0.$  (5)
- (OR)
- (b) For the parameters,  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  ( $\lambda \neq \mu$ ), let  $x$  and  $y$  be the corresponding solutions of the Sturm-Liouville problem such that  $[pW(x,y)]_A^B = 0$ . Prove that  
 $\int_A^B r(s)x(s)y(s)ds = 0.$  (5)
- (c) State Green's function and prove that  $x(t)$  is a solution of  $L[x(t)] + f(t) = 0$ ,  
 $a \leq t \leq b$  if and only if  $x(t) = \int_a^b G(t,s)f(s) ds.$  (15)
- (OR)
- (d) State and prove Picard's theorem for boundary value problem. (15)
5. (a) Prove that the null solution of equation  $x' = A(t)x$  is stable if and only if a positive constant  $k$  exists such that  $|\phi(t)| \leq k, t \geq t_0.$  (5)
- (OR)
- (b) Explain asymptotically stable solution by an example. (5)
- (c) Explain the stability of  $x' = Ax$  by Lyapunov's method. (15)
- (OR)
- (d) State and prove the fundamental theorems on the stability of non-autonomous systems. (15)

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