



QP CODE: 25022246



25022246

Reg No :

Name :

M.Sc DEGREE (CSS) SPECIAL REAPPEARANCE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025

Third Semester

CORE - ME010302 - PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

M.Sc MATHEMATICS , M.Sc MATHEMATICS (SF)

2019 ADMISSION ONWARDS

6B2C2215

Time: 3 Hours

Weightage: 30

Part A (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any **eight** questions.

Weight **1** each.

1. Verify that the equation $(x^2z - y^3)dx + 3xy^2dy + x^3dz = 0$ is integrable.
2. Eliminate the constants a and b from the equation $2z = (ax + y)^2 + b$
3. Find the general integral of the partial differential equation $(2xy - 1)p + (z - 2x^2)q = 2(x - yz)$.
4. Verify that the equation $z = \sqrt{(2x + a)} + \sqrt{2y + b}$ is a complete integral of the partial differential equation $z = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q}$.
5. Prove that the equations $p = P(x, y)$, $q = Q(x, y)$ are compatible if $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$.
6. Find the complementary function of $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x - y$.
7. Show that $F(D, D')e^{ax+by}\phi(x, y) = e^{ax+by}F(D + a, D' + b)\phi(x, y)$.
8. Find the particular integral of $[D^2 - D'^2]z = x - y$.
9. Write Monge's equations.
10. Prove that the function $\phi = \sin x \cosh y + 2 \cos x \sinh y + x^2 - y^2 + 4xy$ is Harmonic.

(8×1=8 weightage)

Part B (Short Essay/Problems)

Answer any **six** questions.

Weight **2** each.

11. Find the integral curves of $\frac{dx}{x+z} = \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dz}{z+y^2}$





12. Show that the orthogonal trajectories on the hyperboloid $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 1$ of the conics in which it is cut by the system of planes $x + y = c$ are its curves of intersection with the surfaces $(x - y)z = k$, where k is a parameter.
13. Find the complete integral of the equation $2(y + zq) = q(xp + yq)$.
14. Show that the integral surface of the equation $2y(1 + p^2) = pq$ which is circumscribed about the cone $x^2 + z^2 = y^2$ has the equation $z^2 = y^2(4y^2 + 4x + 1)$.
15. By Jacobi's method solve $p^2x + q^2y = z$.
16. Verify that the PDE $z_{xx} - \frac{1}{x}z_x = 4x^2z_{yy}$ is satisfied by $z = f(x^2 - y) + g(x^2 + y)$.
17. Describe the method of separation of variables for solving a second order linear partial differential equations.
18. Show that in cylindrical coordinates ρ, z, ϕ , the Laplace's equation has solutions of the form $R(\rho)\exp(\pm mz \pm in\phi)$ where $R(\rho)$ is a solution of Bessel's equation $\frac{d^2R}{d\rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho}\frac{dR}{d\rho} + (m^2 - \frac{n^2}{\rho^2})R = 0$.

(6×2=12 weightage)

Part C (Essay Type Questions)

Answer any **two** questions.

Weight 5 each.

19. a) Prove that necessary and sufficient condition that the Pfaffian differential equation $X. dr = 0$ should be integrable is that $X. curlX = 0$.
b) Prove that given one integrating factor of the Pfaffian differential equation $X_1dx_1 + X_2dx_2 + \dots + X_ndx_n = 0$, we can find an infinity of them.
20. a) If $u_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, z) = c_i, (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ are the independent solutions of the equations $\frac{dx_1}{P_1} = \frac{dx_2}{P_2} = \dots = \frac{dx_n}{P_n} = \frac{dz}{R}$, then prove that the relation $\Phi(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n) = 0$, in which Φ is arbitrary, is a general solution of the linear partial differential equation $P_1 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_1} + P_2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_2} + \dots + P_n \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_n} = R$.
b) Find the general solution of the partial differential equation $(y - z)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (z - x)\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + (x - y)\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$ if u is a function of x, y and z .
21. Reduce the equation to canonical form and solve $y^2u_{xx} - 2xyu_{xy} + x^2u_{yy} = \frac{y^2}{x}u_x + \frac{x^2}{y}u_y$.
22. (a) Prove that if $f(x, y, z) = c$ is a family of equipotential surfaces, then $\frac{\nabla^2 f}{|\nabla f|^2}$ is a function of f alone.
(b) Show that the right circular cones $x^2 + y^2 = cz^2$ forms a set of equipotential surfaces and show that the corresponding potential function is of the form $A \log \tan \frac{\theta}{2} + B$ where A and B are constants and θ is the usual polar angle.

(2×5=10 weightage)

