



- Notes :
1. Solve **all five** questions.
  2. Q.No. 1 to 4 have an alternative. Solve each question in full or it's alternative in full.
  3. All question carry equal marks.

**UNIT – I**

1. a) Solve  $\frac{dx}{x(y-z)} = \frac{dy}{y(z-x)} = \frac{dz}{z(-y+x)}$ . 6
- b) Find the general solution of the PDE  $x^2p + y^2q = (x+y)z$ . 6

**OR**

- c) Show that the equations  $z = px + qy$  and  $2xy(p^2 + q^2) = x(yq + xp)$  are compatible, Hence or otherwise solve these equations. 6
- d) Solve  $Z^2 = pqxy$  by Charpit's method. 6

**UNIT – II**

2. a) Solve  $(2D^2 + 3DD' + 2D'^2)z = x + y$ . 6
- b) Find  $\frac{1}{D^2 - D^1} \cos(ax + by)$ . 6

**OR**

- c) Find a particular integral of  $(D^2 - D^1)z = 2y - x^2$ . 6
- d) The solution of a non – homogeneous DE  $(aD + bD' + c)z = 0$  is 6  
 $Z = e^{-cx/a} F(ay - bx), a \neq 0$ .

**UNIT – III**

3. a) Find the Laplace Transform of  $t^n$  where n is positive integer. 6
- b) Find the Laplace Transform of  $\sin^2 2t$  &  $\sin^3 at$ . 6

**OR**

- c) Let  $L[f(t)] = F(S)$  then  $L[t^n f(t)] = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} F(S)$ ,  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$  6
- d) Find the Laplace transform of  $t^2 e^{-3t} \sin 2t$ . 6

**UNIT – IV**

4. a) Find the inverse Laplace Transform of  $\frac{1}{s(s^2 + 4)}$  by the convolution theorem and verify it by the method of partial fraction. 6

- b) Find the inverse Laplace Transform of  $\frac{1}{(s^2 + a^2)^2}$ . 6

**OR**

- c) Solve  $\frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} + \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2y = 0$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $y' = -1$ ,  $y'' = 0$  &  $y''' = 1$  when  $x = 0$  by Laplace Transform method. 6

- d) Find the Laplace Transform of  $t^2 \sin at$ . 6

5. Solve any six.

- a) Obtain P.D.E. by eliminating arbitrary constant from the equation  $Z = e^{-b^2 t} \sin bx$ . 2
- b) Write the condition of Compatibility. 2
- c) Solve  $r = a^2 t$  2
- d) Solve the partial differential equation  $(D^3 - 3D^2 D^1 + 2DD^2). Z = 0$ . 2
- e) Find the PI of the equation  $(D^2 - D^1)Z = e^{x-2y}$ . 2
- f) Find  $L[1]$ . 2
- g) Find the Laplace Transform of  $\frac{1 - \cos t}{t^2}$  2
- h) State Convolution theorem. 2

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