

M. Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2011
BRANCH I - MATHEMATICS
THIRD SEMESTER

COURSE : CORE
PAPER : PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS
TIME : 3 HOURS
MAX. MARKS : 100

SECTION – A (5 X 8 = 40)
ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS

1. Form the PDE by eliminating the arbitrary function
(i) $Z = f(x + ib) + g(x - ib)$ where $i = \sqrt{-1}$
(ii) $f(x + y + z, x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = 0$
2. Use Jacobi's method to solve $p^2x + q^2y = 8$.
3. If f and g be arbitrary functions of their respective arguments. Show that $u = f(x - vt + iy) + g(x - vt - i\alpha y)$ is a solution of $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$ provided $\alpha^2 = 1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}$.
4. Solve the equation $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3} - 2 \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^3 \partial y} - \frac{\partial^3 y}{\partial x \partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial y^3} = e^{x+y}$.
5. Find the solution of Interior Neumann problem for a circle.
6. State and prove uniqueness theorem on heat conduction equation.
7. Derive the one dimensional wave equation.

SECTION – B (3 X 20 = 60)
ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS

8. (a) Show that the following PDES $xp - yq = x$ and $x^2p + q = xz$ are compatible and hence find their solution.
(b) Find the complete integral of $x^2p^2 + y^2q^2 - 4 = 0$ using charpit's method.
9. (a) Find the solution of the equation $\nabla_1^2 z = e^{-x} \cos y$ which tends to zero as $x \rightarrow \infty$ and has the value $\cos y$ when $x = 0$.
(b) Reduce the Tricomi equation, $u_{xx} + xu_{yy} = 0$, $x \neq 0$ for all x, y to canonical form.

10. (a) Derive Poisson equation.
 (b) Find the solution of interior Dirichlet problem for a circle.
11. (a) Find the solution of the one-dimensional diffusion equation satisfying the boundary conditions.
 (i) T is bounded as $t \rightarrow \infty$
 (ii) $\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=0} = 0$, for all t
 (iii) $\frac{\partial T}{\partial x}\Big|_{x=a} = 0$ for all t
 (iv) $T(x, 0) = x(a - x)$, $0 < x < a$.
- (b) State and prove the maximum-minimum principle.
12. (a) State and prove D'Alemberts solution of one-dimensional wave equation.
 (b) By separating variables, show that one dimensional wave equation $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{c^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2}$ has a solution of the form $A \exp(\pm inx \pm inct)$, where A and n are constants. Hence show that functions of the form $z(x, t) = \sum_r (A_r \cos \frac{r\pi ct}{a} + B_r \sin \frac{r\pi ct}{a}) \sin \left(\frac{r\pi x}{a} \right)$ where A_r 's and B_r 's are constants, satisfy the wave equation and the boundary conditions $z(0, t) = 0$, $z(a, t) = 0$, $\forall t$.

