



Register Number:

Date:

**St. Joseph's College (Autonomous), Bangalore-560027**  
**M.Sc Mathematics - II Semester**  
**Semester Examination: April 2022**  
(Examination conducted in July 2022)  
**MT 8421: Partial Differential Equations**

**Time: 2.5 Hours**

**Max. Marks: 70**

- 
1. This paper contains ONE printed page.
  2. Attempt any **SEVEN FULL** questions.
- 

1. a) Form a PDE by eliminating the arbitrary constants  $a$  and  $b$  from  $z = (x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2$  [3m]  
b) Find the integral surface of the PDE  $2y(z - 3)p + (2x - z)q = y(2x - 3)$  which pass through the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$  and  $z = 0$ . [7m]
2. Find the canonical form of the PDE  $y^2r - 2xys + x^2t = \left(\frac{y^2}{x}\right)p + \left(\frac{x^2}{y}\right)q$ , where  $x \neq 0, y \neq 0$  and hence find the general solution. [10m]
3. a) Classify the PDE  $yr + (x + y)s + xt = 0$  into hyperbolic/ parabolic/ elliptic type depending on the conditions given below:  
i) when  $x = y$  ii) when  $x \neq y$  [3m]  
b) Solve  $(D - D'^2)z = \cos(x - 3y)$ . [7m]
4. (a) Solve  $x^2r - y^2t - yq + xp = 0$ . [5m]  
(b) Solve  $xs + q = 4x + 2$ . [5m]
5. Solve the given PDE  $r = a^2t$  using Monge's method. [10m]
6. Obtain the general solution of one dimensional wave equation using the method of separation of variables. [10m]
7. Deduce the D'Alembert's solution for the given Cauchy problem:  $z_{tt} - c^2z_{xx} = 0$ , where  $-\infty < x < \infty, t > 0$  subjected to the conditions  $z(x, 0) = f(x)$  and  $z_t(x, 0) = g(x)$ . [10m]
8. Solve the Neumann problem  $\nabla^2u = 0$ , where  $0 < x < \pi, 0 < y < \pi$  subjected to the boundary conditions,  $u_y(x, 0) = \cos(x), u_y(x, \pi) = 0, u_x(0, y) = 0, u_x(\pi, y) = 0$ . [10m]
9. Derive the solution of three dimensional Laplace equation in cylindrical co-ordinates. [10m]
10. Solve using the method of eigen function expansion,  $u_{tt} - u_{xx} = \pi^2 \sin(\pi x)$ , where  $0 < x < 1, t > 0$ , subjected to the boundary conditions  $u(0, t) = 0, u(1, t) = 0, u(x, 0) = \pi$  and  $u_t(x, 0) = 2\pi \sin(2\pi x)$ . [10m]