

EXAMINATIONS

## 2008/2009 ACADEMIC YEAR

FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN ECONOMICS AND MATHEMATICS

## COURSE CODE: MATH 410

COURSE TITLE: PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION I
STREAM: Y4S1

DAY:
TUESDAY
TIME:
9.00-11.00 A.M.

DATE:
24/03/2009

## INSTRUCTIONS:

ANSWERQUESTION ONE AND ANY OTHER TWO QUESTIONS

PLEASE TURN OVER

## QUESTION ONE (30 MARKS)

a. What is P.D.E?
b. Explain what you understand by the term "compatible equations" in PDE.
c. Form a first order PDE from the equation $a x^{2}+b y^{2}+z^{2}=1$
d. Use Charpit's method to find the complete integral of the equation:

$$
\begin{equation*}
p^{2} z^{2}=1-q^{2} \tag{6marks}
\end{equation*}
$$

e. Use Jacobi's method to find the complete solution of the differential equation

$$
z p x+y^{2} q^{2}-z^{2}=0
$$

f. Find the equation of the tangent plane to the surface $\frac{x^{2}}{16}+\frac{y^{2}}{9}=\frac{z^{2}}{8} \quad$ at the point (4,3,4).
g. Find the complete integral of the PDE: $\mathrm{zpq}=\mathrm{p}+\mathrm{q}$

## QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)

a. Define the following terms as used in PDE:
(i) Complete integral
(2 marks)
(ii) General integral
(2 marks)
b. Hence use Cauchy's method to find the complete integral of the equation

$$
\left(y^{2}-z^{2}\right) p-x y q=x z \text { containing } \mathrm{x}=\mathrm{y}=\mathrm{z}, \mathrm{x}>0
$$

c. Use charpit's method to find the complete integrals of the following differential equations:

$$
\begin{equation*}
\mathrm{P}^{x^{5}}-4 q^{3} x^{2}+6 x^{2} z-2=0 \tag{7marks}
\end{equation*}
$$

## QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)

a. Find the integral curves of the following simultaneous differential equation:
(i) $\frac{d x}{2 x z}=\frac{d y}{-2 y z}=\frac{d z}{x^{2}-y^{2}}$
(5 marks)
(ii) $\frac{d x}{x\left(4 y^{2}-4 z^{2}\right)}=\frac{-d y}{y\left(z^{2}+9 x^{2}\right)}=\frac{d z}{z\left(9 x^{2}+y^{2}\right)}$
(5 marks)
b. Find the equations for the tangent plane to the surface

$$
\begin{gathered}
x^{2} y z+3 y^{2}-2 x z^{2}=8 z \\
\text { at the point }(1,2,-1) .
\end{gathered}
$$

c. Test for integrability. Hence find the primitive of $\left(x-x^{2} y\right) d y+y d x=0$.

## QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)

a. Show that the following pair of surfaces are tangent at the point $(3,3,0)$

$$
\begin{gathered}
x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}=18 \\
x y=9
\end{gathered}
$$

(7 marks)
b. Test whether the differential equation $p^{2} z^{2} y^{2} d x+q^{2} x^{2} z^{2} d y+r^{2} x^{2} y^{2} d z=0$ is integrable. Hence solve using separation of variables method where $\mathrm{p}, \mathrm{q}$ and r are constants.
c. Find the orthogonal trajectories of the surfaces: $3 x^{2}+4 y^{2}+8 z^{2}-36=0$ and

$$
\begin{equation*}
x^{2}+2 y^{2}-4 z^{2}-6=0 \tag{7marks}
\end{equation*}
$$

## QUESTION FIVE (20 MARKS)

a. Verify that the following differential equations are homogeneous and integrable and hence find the primitive :

$$
\operatorname{yzdx}+\left(x^{2} y-2 x\right) d y+\left(x^{2} z-x y\right) d z=0
$$

(10 marks)
b. Verify whether the following equation is integrable and hence solve:

$$
\begin{equation*}
z y^{2} d x+z x^{2} d y-x^{2} y^{2} d z=0 \tag{6marks}
\end{equation*}
$$

c. Solve the pfaffian differential equation $\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{x} 2-\mathrm{y}^{2}}+\frac{y}{x^{2}} \frac{d y}{d x}=0$ using separation of variables. (4 marks)

