

# **SCHOOL OF EDUCATION**

## **BACHELOR OF EDUCATION ARTS**

## UNIT CODE/NAME: MAT 410: PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS I

## September - December 2020/2021 - End Semester Exam - Time: 2 Hours

### Instructions: Answer Question ONE (Compulsory) and any other TWO questions

### **QUESTION ONE**

a) Verify that  $T(x,t) = e^{-kt} sinx$  is a solution of the parabolic heat equation:

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial^2 x}$$
(4 Marks)

b) Classify and sketch the surface given by  $x - y^2 - 4z^2$ . (4 Marks)

- c) Solve  $\frac{y^2 z}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xz \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y^2$ . (6 Marks)
- d) Describe the orthogonal trajectories of the family of curves given by  $y = \frac{c}{x}$  for  $c \neq 0$ . Sketch several members of each family. (5 Marks)
- e) Eliminate the arbitrary function *f* from the equation

$$f(x^2+y^2+z^2,z^2-2xy)$$
 (6 Marks)

f) Solve: 2yzdx + zxdy + xy(1+z)dz = 0. (5 Marks)

#### **QUESTION TWO**

- a) Verify the equation  $(x+z)dx+zx^2dy+(yx^2-x)dz=0$  for integrability and solve it. (5 Marks)
- b) Find the Orthogonal trajectories of the family of curves given by  $2x^2 y^2 = c$  then sketch several members of each family. (5 Marks)
- c) Identify and sketch the quadric surface:  $4x^{2}+y^{2}-4z^{2}-16x-6y-16z+9=0$ (5 Marks)

### **QUESTION THREE**

- a) Solve  $(x^2 y^2 z^2) \frac{dz}{dx} + 2xy \frac{dz}{dy} = 2xz$ . (10 Marks)
- b) Find the integral curves of the equations:

$$\frac{dx}{x+z} = \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dz}{z+y^2}$$
 (5 Marks)

#### **QUESTION FOUR**

a) Show whether or not the set of equations represents a surface and if so, find the constraint equation:
x=u+v

$$y = u - v$$
  
$$z = 4 u v$$

b) Describe and sketch the surface:  $z=\sin y$ . (10 Marks) (5 Marks)

#### **QUESTION FIVE**

a) Show that the charpit's equation of the differential equation

 $(q^2+1)z^2=2 pxz+x^2$  has an integral qz=ax and find the corresponding complete integral of the equation. (10 Marks)

b) Find the equation of the tangent line to the curve  $3x^2+y^2z+2=0$   $2xz-x^2y-3=0$ at the point P(1,-1,1). (5 Marks)