

# Application Partial differential equation

## Question Bank

### Engineering Mathematics-IV (B.tech)

1. The solution of  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$  is  $u = \dots$
2. The solution of  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \cot x \cos y$  is  $z = \dots$
3. The solution of :  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u$  is  $u = \dots$
4. If  $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$  represents the vibration of the string of length  $L$ , fixed at both ends,

find the solution with conditions :

$$y(0,t) = y(L,t) = 0, y(x,0) = y_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{L} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \text{at} \quad t=0.$$

5. Solve :  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$  subject to the conditions,

$$u(0,t) = u(\pi,t) = 0, u(x,0) = 2 \sin 3x - 4 \sin 5x.$$

6. Solve  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 5u$ , when  $u(x,0) = 5e^{-3x} + 7e^{2x}$

7. Consider the conduction of heat along a bar which is covered by a material impervious to heat under the condition :

i)  $V \neq \infty$  as  $t \rightarrow \infty$

ii)  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$  when  $x=0 \wedge x=l$

iii)  $V = lx - x^2$  when  $t=0$  between  $x=0 \wedge x=l$ . then solve  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = k \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}$

8. Solve the equation  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$  subject to the conditions :

(i)  $u=0$  when  $y \rightarrow \infty$

(ii)  $u=0$  when  $x=0$

(iii)  $u=0$  when  $x=1$

(iv)  $u=x(1-x)$  when  $y=0$  for  $0 < x < 1$ .

9. Solution of  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \sec x \cos y$  is  $z$  .....

10. Solution of  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial t} = e^{2t-3x}$  is  $z$  .....

11. Solution of  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = x^2 \cos y$  is  $z$  .....

12. A tightly stretched string with fixed end points  $x=0$  and  $x=L$  is initially in a position given by

$$y(x, 0) = y_0 \sin^3\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right)$$

if it is released from rest position, find the displacement  $y$  at

any distance  $x$  from one end and at any time  $t$ .

13. Solution of  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0$  is  $u = \dots$

14. Solution of  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \operatorname{cosec} x \sec y$  is  $u$  .....

15. Solution of  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \cot x \cot y$  is  $z$  .....

16. If  $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$  represents the vibration of the string of length  $L$ , fixed at both ends,

find the solution with conditions :

$$y(0, t) = y(L, t) = 0, \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = 0 \text{ at } t = 0, y(x, 0) = y_0 \sin \frac{\pi x}{2} .$$

17. Solve :  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 4$   $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$  subject to the conditions,

$$u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = 0, u(x, 0) = 2 \sin 4x - 3 \sin 2x$$

18. Solution of  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{-x} \cos y$  is  $u$  .....

19. Solution of  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial t} = x^2 e^{2t}$  is  $u$  .....

20. Solution of  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = x^2 y^2$  is  $u$  .....

21. Solve  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial y^2}$  satisfying the conditions  $z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \sin x$  when  $y=0$ .

22. A rod of length  $L$  with insulated sides is initially at uniform temperature  $u_0$ , its ends are suddenly cooled to  $0^\circ$  C and are kept at that temperature. Find the temperature function  $u(x, t)$ .

23. Solution of  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial t} = e^{-t} \cos x$  is  $u$  .....

24. Solution of  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \sin x \sin y$  is  $z$  .....

25. Solution of  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$  is  $u = \dots$

26. Solve  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial y^2}$  satisfying the conditions  $z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \cos x$  when  $y=0$ .

27. The one dimensional wave equation is represented by partial differential equation .....

28. The Solution of  $3 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$  is  $u = \dots$

29. The Solution of  $4 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3u$  is  $u = \dots$

30. Solve :  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$  where  $u(x, t)$  satisfies the following conditions :

(i)  $u(0, t) = 0$

(ii)  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(l, t) = 0$  for all  $t$

(iii)  $u(x, 0) = 0, 0 < x < l$

(iv)  $u(x, \infty)$  is finite.

31. If  $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$  represents the vibration of the string of length  $L$ , fixed at both ends,

find the solution with conditions :

(i)  $y(0,t)=0$

(ii)  $y(l,t)=0$

(iii)  $\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial t}\right)_{t=0}=0$

(iv)  $y(x,0)=k(lx-x^2), 0 < x < l.$

32. Solve:  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$  by method of separation of variables.

33. Solve the boundary value problem:  $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = 4\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$ ,  $y(0,t)=y(5,t)=0, y(x,0)=0$

and  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = 5 \sin \pi x$  when  $t=0$ . [S.E.Oct/Nov 2011]

34. Solve the boundary value problem:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$  subject to the conditions:

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(0,t)=0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(5,t)=0, u(x,0)=5x-x^2, 0 < x < 5$  and  $u$  is not infinite for

$x \rightarrow \infty.$

[S.E.Oct/Nov 2011]

35. Solve:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = u, u(x,0) = 3e^{-5x} + 2e^{-3x}$  [S.E.Oct/Nov 2011]

36. Solve the boundary value problem:  $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$

Subject to the conditions:

(i)  $y(0,t)=0$

(ii)  $y(l,t)=0$

(iii)  $\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = 0$ , when  $t=0$

(iv)  $y(x,0) = \frac{x}{100}(l^2 - x^2)$  for  $0 \leq x \leq l$  [S.E.Oct/Nov 2012]

37. Solve:  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$  subject to the conditions  $u(0,y)=u(l,y)=u(x,0)=0$  and

$$u(x, a) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right) \quad [\text{S.E.Oct/Nov 2011}]$$

38. Solve the boundary value problem:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ ,  $0 < x < 1, t > 0$

Subject to the conditions:

(i)  $u(0, t) = 0$

(ii)  $u(1, t) = 0$

(iii)  $u(x, 0) = 3 \sin m \pi x$  [S.E.Oct/Nov 2012]

39. Solve:  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$  within the rectangle  $0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b$  given that

$$u(0, y) = 0, u(a, y) = 0, u(x, b) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad u(x, 0) = x(a - x) \quad [\text{S.E.Oct/Nov 2012}]$$

40. Solve:  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 3u$  subject to the conditions  $u = 0, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2 + 4e^{-4y}$  when  $x = 0$

[S.E.Oct/Nov 2012]

41. A string is stretched tightly between  $x = 0$  and  $x = l$  and both the ends are given the displacement  $y = \sin 2t$  perpendicular to the string. If the string satisfies the differential

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}, \quad \text{find the oscillation of the string.} \quad [\text{S.E.May/June 2012}]$$

42. Solve:  $2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - 3 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$  when  $u(0, y) = 3e^{-y}$  [S.E.May/June 2012]

43. Obtain the solution of  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$  subject to the condition

(i)  $u(0, t) = u(\pi, t) = 0$

(ii)  $u(x, 0) = x$  in every  $(0, \pi)$  [S.E.May/June 2012]

44. Solve:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$  with boundary condition  $u(x, 0) = 3 \sin n \pi x, u(0, t) = 0$  for

$$0 < x < 1$$

[B.tech. May/June 2013]

45. Solve:  $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$  subject to the conditions  $y(0,t)=0, y(l,t)=0, \frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = 0$  at

$t=0$  and  $y(x,0) = 40x - x^2, 0 \leq x \leq 40$

[B.tech. May/June

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46. Solve:  $2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 3y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$

[B.tech. May/June

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