



UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Final Examination
2016/2017 Academic Session

May/June 2017

JIM 317 – Differential Equations II
[Persamaan Pembezaan II]

Duration : 3 hours
[Masa: 3 jam]

Please ensure that this examination paper contains **TWELVE** printed pages before you begin the examination.

Answer **ALL** questions.

Read the instructions carefully before answering.

Each question is worth 100 marks.

In the event of any discrepancies, the English version shall be used.

*Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi **DUA BELAS** muka surat yang bercetak sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.*

*Jawab **SEMUA** soalan.*

Baca arahan dengan teliti sebelum anda menjawab soalan.

Setiap soalan diperuntukkan 100 markah.

Sekiranya terdapat sebarang percanggahan pada soalan peperiksaan, versi Bahasa Inggeris hendaklah diguna pakai.

1. (a) Explain what is meant by the terms ordinary point and singular point for the differential equation

$$p(x)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + q(x)\frac{dy}{dx} + r(x)y = 0$$

where $p(x)$, $q(x)$ and $r(x)$ are polynomials.

(20 marks)

- (b) Find the ordinary and singular points of the differential equation

$$(x^3 - 3x^2)y'' - y' + 2y = 0,$$

and for each singular point state whether it is regular or not.

(35 marks)

- (c) Given a differential equation

$$(x^2 - 2x - 3)y'' + xy' + 4y = 0.$$

Determine if the series solution in the form of

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x - x_0)$$

exist about each of the following given points

(i) $x_0 = -4$

(ii) $x_0 = 3$

If it exists, determine the radius of convergence of the series solutions.

[Complete series solution is not needed]

(45 marks)

2. Consider the differential equation

$$x^2 y'' - x y' + (1-x)y = 0, \quad x > 0.$$

(a) Show that $x = 0$ is a regular singular point.

(20 marks)

(b) The Frobenius solution in the neighbourhood of regular singular point $x = 0$ takes the form

$$y = x^r \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n.$$

Show that the repeated roots for the indicial equation are $r = 1$.

(25 marks)

(c) Show that one linearly independent solution corresponding to $r = 1$ is

$$y_1 = a_0 x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n!)^2} x^n, \quad x > 0.$$

(35 marks)

(d) Discuss the form for the second linearly independent solution.

(20 marks)

3. Consider the boundary value problem

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 4 \frac{dy}{dx} + \lambda y = 0$$
$$y(0) = 0, \quad y'(4) = 0$$

(a) Show that when $\lambda = 4$ the boundary value problem has **no** eigenfunctions, but for appropriate values of $\lambda > 4$ the eigenfunctions are

$$\phi_n(x) = e^{2x} \sin(\omega_n x), \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

where ω_n satisfy the equation

$$2 \tan(4\omega_n) = -\omega_n.$$

What are the corresponding eigenvalues?

(60 marks)

(b) Write the equation in the Sturm-Liouville form,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + \lambda q(x) y = 0.$$

Hence or otherwise show that

$$\int_0^4 e^{-4x} \phi_n(x) \phi_m(x) dx = 0$$

if $\phi_n(x)$ and $\phi_m(x)$ correspond to different eigenvalues.

(40 marks)

4. (a) Given the autonomous equation,

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y^2(y-1)(y-3)$$

- (i) Find all the equilibrium solutions.
- (ii) Classify the stability of each equilibrium solution. You must justify your answer.
- (iii) Suppose $y(10) = \lambda$, determine all possible values of λ , such that

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} y(t) = 1$$

(50 marks)

- (b) A nonlinear system is described by the differential equations

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dx}{dt} &= 1 - xy \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= x - y^3 \end{aligned}$$

- (i) Show that (1,1) is one of the singular points of the system. Find the other singular point.
- (ii) Calculate the linearised system at each of the singular points.
- (iii) Determine whether each equilibrium point is stable or unstable by computing the eigenvalues of the Jacobian matrices and describe the behavior of the nearby trajectories.

(50 marks)

5. Consider an initial value problem

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$$
$$y(x_0) = y_0$$

(a) Derive the Euler scheme to generate a numerical solution to an initial value problem.

(25 marks)

(b) Briefly explain the types of error in Euler Method.

(15 marks)

(c) Explain what it means for a method to be stable.

Is Euler method stable for initial value problem

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -5x, y(0) = 1$$

using step size $h = 0.5$? Why?

(30 marks)

(d) For initial value problem

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \tan x - \frac{y}{x}, y(1) = 1,$$

use Euler method with step size of 0.2 to estimate the value of y when $x = 1.4$. Explain why it would be inappropriate to continue this process for one further step.

(30 marks)

1. (a) Terangkan apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan sebutan titik biasa dan titik singular bagi persamaan pembezaan

$$p(x)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + q(x)\frac{dy}{dx} + r(x)y = 0$$

di mana $p(x)$, $q(x)$ dan $r(x)$ adalah polinomial.

(20 markah)

- (b) Cari titik-titik biasa dan titik-titik singular bagi persamaan pembezaan

$$(x^3 - 3x^2)y'' - y' + 2y = 0,$$

dan bagi setiap titik singular tersebut nyatakan sama ada ianya singular sekata atau tidak.

(35 markah)

- (c) Diberi persamaan pembezaan

$$(x^2 - 2x - 3)y'' + xy' + 4y = 0.$$

Tentukan sama ada penyelesaian siri dalam bentuk

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (x - x_0)$$

wujud di sekitar titik-titik berikut

(i) $x_0 = -4$

(ii) $x_0 = 3$

Jika wujud, tentukan jejari penumpuan penyelesaian siri berkenaan.

[Penyelesaian siri lengkap tidak diperlukan]

(45 markah)

2. Pertimbangkan persamaan pembezaan

$$x^2 y'' - x y' + (1 - x)y = 0, \quad x > 0.$$

(a) Tunjukkan bahawa $x = 0$ adalah titik singular sekata.

(20 markah)

(b) Penyelesaian Frobenius dalam kejuranan titik singular sekata $x = 0$ mengambil bentuk

$$y = x^r \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n.$$

Tunjukkan bahawa punca berulang bagi persamaan indeks adalah $r = 1$.

(25 markah)

(c) Tunjukkan bahawa satu penyelesaian tak bersandar secara linear yang bersepadan dengan $r = 1$ adalah

$$y_1 = a_0 x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n!)^2} x^n, \quad x > 0.$$

(35 markah)

(d) Bincangkan bentuk penyelesaian tak bersandar secara linear yang kedua.

(20 markah)

3. Pertimbangkan masalah nilai sempadan

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 4 \frac{dy}{dx} + \lambda y = 0$$
$$y(0) = 0, \quad y'(4) = 0$$

(a) Tunjukkan bahawa apabila $\lambda = 4$, masalah nilai sempadan ini **tidak** mempunyai fungsi eigen, tetapi untuk nilai-nilai bersesuaian $\lambda > 4$ fungsi eigen adalah

$$\phi_n(x) = e^{2x} \sin(\omega_n x), \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

di mana ω_n menepati persamaan

$$2 \tan(4\omega_n) = -\omega_n$$

Apakah nilai eigen yang bersepadan?

(60 markah)

(b) Tuliskan persamaan tersebut dalam bentuk persamaan Sturm-Liouville,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right) + \lambda q(x) y = 0.$$

Dengan yang demikian atau cara lain, tunjukkan bahawa

$$\int_0^4 e^{-4x} \phi_n(x) \phi_m(x) dx = 0$$

jika $\phi_n(x)$ dan $\phi_m(x)$ bersepadan kepada nilai eigen berbeza.

(40 markah)

4. (a) Diberi persamaan autonomous,

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = y^2(y-1)(y-3)$$

- (i) Cari semua penyelesaian keseimbangan.
- (ii) Kelaskan kestabilan bagi setiap penyelesaian keseimbangan berkenaan. Beri justifikasi kepada jawapan anda.
- (iii) Andaikan $y(10) = \lambda$, tentukan semua nilai yang mungkin λ , supaya
had $y(t) = 1$
 $t \rightarrow +\infty$

(50 markah)

- (b) Suatu sistem tak linear diperihalkan oleh persamaan pembezaan

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = 1 - x y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = x - y^3$$

- (i) Tunjukkan bahawa (1,1) adalah satu daripada titik-titik singular sistem berkenaan. Cari titik singular lain.
- (ii) Kirakan sistem yang dilinearakan di setiap titik-titik singular tersebut.
- (iii) Tentukan sama ada setiap titik singular adalah stabil atau tidak dengan mengira nilai eigen matriks Jacobi dan perihai perilaku trajektori yang berdekatan.

(50 markah)

5. Pertimbangkan masalah nilai sempadan

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$$
$$y(x_0) = y_0$$

- (a) Terbitkan skema Euler untuk memperolehi penyelesaian berangka bagi masalah nilai awal.

(25 markah)

- (b) Terangkan secara ringkas jenis ralat yang terdapat dalam kaedah Euler.

(15 markah)

- (c) Terangkan apa yang dimaksudkan dengan kaedah yang stabil.
Adakah kaedah Euler stabil bagi masalah nilai awal

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -5x, y(0) = 1$$

dengan menggunakan saiz langkah $h = 0.5$? Kenapa?

(30 markah)

- (d) Untuk masalah nilai awal

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \tan x - \frac{y}{x}, y(1) = 1,$$

guna kaedah Euler dengan saiz langkah 0.2 untuk menganggarkan nilai y apabila $x = 1.4$. Terangkan kenapa ia tidak sesuai untuk teruskan proses tersebut untuk satu langkah lanjut.

(30 markah)

Appendix

Trigonometry identities

$$\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x = 1$$

$$\sin 2x = 2 \sin x \cos x$$

$$\cos 2x = \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x$$

$$= 2 \cos^2 x - 1$$

$$= 1 - 2 \sin^2 x$$

Power series representation of elementary functions

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^3}{3!} + \dots$$

$$\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n}}{(2n)!} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \dots$$

$$\sin x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \dots$$

Sturm-Liouville problem

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[p(x) \frac{dy}{dx} \right] - q(x)y + \lambda r(x)y = 0 \quad (a < x < b)$$

$$\alpha_1 y(a) - \alpha_2 y'(a) = 0, \quad \beta_1 y(b) + \beta_2 y'(b) = 0$$

Eigenfunction expansions

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n y_n(x)$$

where

$$c_n = \frac{\int_a^b f(x) y_n(x) r(x) dx}{\int_a^b [y_n(x)]^2 r(x) dx}$$