

B.Sc. Third Year (Semester –V)

Practice Test-1

MAT 504 (ODE-I)

Prasad

Note: Tick (✓) the correct option

- 1) If $a = 4 + 3i, b = 2 - i$ and $f(x) = (a + b)x$ then $(\text{Re}f)(x)$ is
 a) -2 b) 2 ✓ c) 6 d) -6
- 2) If $a = 4 - i, b = 2 + i$ and $f(x) = (a + 2b)x$ then $(\text{Im}f)(x)$ is
 a) -1 ✓ b) 1 c) i d) $-i$
- 3) If $p(z) = (z - r)^3(z^2 + 1)$ then the root r has multiplicity.....
 a) 0 b) 1 c) 2 ✓ d) 3
- 4) If $p(z) = (z - r)^3$, where r is complex number then $p''(r) = \dots\dots\dots$
 ✓ a) 0 b) 3 c) 6 d) 2
- 5) If $\phi(x) = e^{iax}$ where a is real constant then
 ✓ a) $\phi'(x) + ia\phi(x) = 0$ b) $\phi'(x) - ia\phi(x) = 0$
 c) $\phi'(x) + a\phi(x) = 0$ d) $\phi'(x) - a\phi(x) = 0$
- 6) The series $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^k$, z is complex, converges absolutely for.....
 a) $z = 1$ b) $|z| = 1$ ✓ c) $|z| < 1$ d) $|z| > 1$
- 7) The solution of initial value problem $y' = ky$ and $y(0) = 2$ is.....
 ✓ a) $2e^{kx}$ b) $2e^{-kx}$ c) ke^{2x} d) ke^{-2x}
- 8) The solution of homogeneous linear differential equation of first order is
 a) ce^{kx} ✓ b) ce^{-kx} c) ae^{cx} d) ae^{-cx}
- 9) The equation $y' + ay = 0$ is.....
 ✓ a) Homogeneous linear equation of first order
 b) Nonhomogeneous linear equation of first order
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10) If $\phi_1(x)$ and $\phi_2(x)$ are two solutions of $y'' + a_1y' + a_2y = 0$ then so is also solution

- a) $c_1\phi_1(x) + c_2\phi_2(x)$ b) $c_1\phi_1'(x) + c_2\phi_2'(x)$
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11) The characteristic equation for the equation $y'' + a_1y' + a_2y = 0$ is

- a) $r^2 + a_1r + a_2$ b) $r^2 - a_1r - a_2$
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12) The two solutions $\phi_1(x) = e^{2x}$ and $\phi_2(x) = e^{3x}$ are

- a) Linearly dependent b) Linearly independent
 c) Both (a) and (b) d) None of the above

13) The Wronskian of solutions $\phi_1(x) = e^{2x}$ and $\phi_2(x) = e^{-3x}$ is

- a) $5e^x$ b) $5e^{-x}$ c) $-5e^x$ d) $-5e^{-x}$

14) Are two solutions $\phi_1(x) = \sin x$ and $\phi_2(x) = e^{ix}$ linearly independent?

- a) Yes b) No c) Both (a) & (b) d) None of these

15) Solutions of nonhomogeneous second order differential equation $y'' + a_1y' + a_2y = b(x)$ is

- a) $\phi(x) = c_1\phi_1(x) + c_2\phi_2(x) + \phi_p$ b) $\phi(x) = c_1\phi_1'(x) + c_2\phi_2'(x) + \phi_p$
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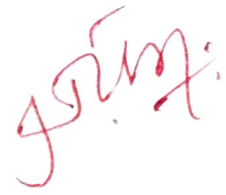
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