MATHS

BOOKS - VIKAS GUPTA MATHS (HINGLISH)

DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

Exercise Single Choice Problems

1. $\frac{dy}{dx}\left(\frac{1+\cos x}{y}\right) = -\sin x$ and $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1$, then $f(0)$ is:

A. -2

B. -1

C. -3

D. -4

Answer: A

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2. The differential equation satisfied by family of curves $y = Ae^{x} + Be^{3x} + Ce^{5x}$ where A,B,C are arbitrary constants is:

A. $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - 9\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 23\frac{dy}{dx} + 15y = 0$

B. $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - 9\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 23\frac{dy}{dx} + 15y = 0$

C. $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + 9\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 23\frac{dy}{dx} + 15y = 0$

D. $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + 9\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 23\frac{dy}{dx} - 15y = 0$

Answer: A

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3. If $y = y(x)$ and it follows the relation $e^{xy^2} + y\cos(x^2) = 5$ then $y'(0)$ is equal to

A. 4

B. -16

C. -4

D. 16

Answer: B

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4. If $\left(x^2+y^2\right)dy = xydx$ and y(1)=1 and $y(x_o) = e$, then $x_o =$

A. $\sqrt{3}e$

B. $\sqrt{e^2 - \frac{1}{2}}$

C. $\sqrt{\frac{e^2-1}{2}}$

D. $\sqrt{e^2 + \frac{1}{2}}$

Answer: A

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5. The differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt{1-y^2}}{y}$ determines a family of circles with

A. Variable radil and fixed centre at $(0, 1)$

B. Variable radii and fixed centre at $(0, -1)$

C. Fixed radius 1 and variable centres along y-axis

D. Fixed radius 1 and variable centres along y-axis

Answer: C

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6. Interval contained in the domain of definition of non-zero solution of the differential equation $(x-3)^2 y' + y = 0$ is:

A. $R - \{3\}$

B. $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right)$

C. $\left(\frac{\pi}{8}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right)$

D. $(-\pi, \pi)$

Answer: A

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7. A function $y = f(x)$ satisfies $(x+1)f'(x) - 2(x^2+x)f(x) = \frac{e^{x} \hat{} 2}{(x+1)}, \forall x \succ 1.$ If $f(0) = 5,$ then $f(x)$ is (a) $(b)(c)\left((d)(e)(f)\frac{(g)3x+5}{h}((i)x+1)(j)(k)(l)\right)(m)e^{n}(o)(p)x^{((q)2(r))(s}$

(w) (b) *[Math Processing Error]* (ss) (c) $(d)(e)\left((f)(g)(h)\frac{(i)6x+5}{j}((k)x+1)(l)(m)(n)\right)(o)e^{p}(q)(r)x^{((s)2(t))(u}$

(y) (d) *[Math Processing Error]* (uu)

A. $\left(\frac{3x+5}{x+1}\right).\ e^{x^2}$

B. $\left(\frac{6x+5}{x+1}\right).\ e^{x^2}$

C. $\left(\frac{6x+5}{(x+1)^2}\right).\ e^{x^2}$

D. $\left(\frac{5x+6x}{x+1}\right).\ e^{x^2}$

Answer: B

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8. The solution of the differential equation

$2x^2y\frac{dy}{dx} = \tan(x^2y^2) - 2xy^2$, given $y(1) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$, is

A. $\sin(x^2y^2) - 1 = 0$

B. $\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + x^2y^2\right) + x = 0$

C. $\sin(x^2y^2) = e^{x-1}$

D. $\sin(x^2y^2) = e^{(x-1)}$

Answer: C

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9. The differential equation whose general solution is given by $y = \left(c_1\cos(x + c_2) - \left(c_3e^{(-x+c4)} + (c_5\sin x)\right.\right.$, where c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4, c_5

are arbitrary constants, is (a)

$$(b)(c)(d)\frac{(e)(f)d^{(g)4(h)}(i)y}{j}\Big((k)d(l)x^{(m)4(n)}(o)\Big)(p)(q) - (r)\frac{(s)(t)d^{(u)}}{x}$$

(gg) (hh)

$$(ii)(jj)(kk)\frac{(ll)(mm)d^{(nn)3(oo)}(pp)y}{qq}\Big((rr)d(ss)x^{(tt)3(uu)}(vv)\Big)(ww)(\times$$

$$+ (mmm)\frac{(nnn)dy}{ooo}((ppp)dx)(qqq)(rrr) + y = 0(sss)$$

(ttt) (uuu)

$$(vvv)(www)(\times x)\frac{(yyy)(zzz)d^{(aaaa)5(bbbb)}(cccc)}{dddd}\Big((eeee)d(ffff)x^{(gggg)5(}$$

(mmmm) (nnnn)

$$(oooo)(pppp)(qqqq)\frac{(rrrr)(ssss)d^{(tttt)3(uuuu)}(vvvv)y}{wwww}\Big((xxxx)d(yyyy)x^{(zzz}$$

$$- (eeeee)\frac{(fffff)(ggggg)d^{(hhhhh)2(iiiii)}(jjjjj)y}{kkkkk}\Big((lllll)d(mmmmm)x^{(nn}$$

$$= 0(yyyyy)$$

(zzzzz)

A. $\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} + \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = 0$

B. $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} - y = 0$

C. $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$

D. $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

Answer: C

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10. If $y = e^{(\alpha+1)x}$ be solution of differential equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4\frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = 0,$ then α is:

A. 0

B. 1

C. -1

D. 2

Answer: B

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11. The order and degree of the differential equation $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^{1/3} - 4\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 7x = 0$ are α and $\beta,$ then the value of $(\alpha + \beta)$ is:

A. 3

B. 4

C. 2

D. 5

Answer: D

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12. General solution of differential equation of $f(x)\frac{dy}{dx}=f^2(x)+yf(x)+f'(x)y$ is:

(c being arbitary constant.)

A. $y=f(x)+ce^x$

B. $y=-f(x)+ce^x$

C. $y=-f(x)+ce^x f(x)$

D. $y=cf(x)+e^x$

Answer: C

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13. The order and degree respectively of the differential equation of all tangent lines to parabola $x^2 = 2y$ is:

A. $1, 2$

B. $2, 1$

C. $1, 1$

D. $1, 3$

Answer: A

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14. The general solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + x(x+y) = x(x+y)^3 - 1$ is:

A. $\ln\left|\frac{(x+y+1)(x+y-1)}{(x+y)^4}\right| = x^2 + C$

B. $\ln\left|\frac{(x+y+1)(x+y-1)}{(x+y)^2}\right| = x^2 + C$

C. $2\ln\left|\frac{(x+y+1)(x+y-1)}{(x+y)^2}\right| = x^2 + C$

D. $\ln\left|\frac{(x+y+1)(x+y-1)}{(x+y)^2}\right| = x + C$

Answer: B

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15. The general solution of $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2y\tan x + \tan^2 x$ is:

A. $y\cos^2 x = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$

B. $y\sec^2 x = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$

C. $y\cos^2 x = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\cos 2x}{4} + C$

D. $y\cos^2 x = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} + C$

Answer: A

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16. The solution of differential equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{dy}{dx}, y(0) = 3$ and $y'(0) = 2$:

A. is a periodic function

B. approaches to zero as $x \to -\infty$

C. has an asymptote parallel to x-axis

D. has an asymptote parallel to y-axis

Answer: C

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17. The solution of the differential equation $(x^2 + 1)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 2x\frac{dy}{dx}$ under the conditions y(0)=1 and y '(0) =3,` is

A. $y = x^2 + 3x + 1$

B. $y = x^3 + 3x + 1$

C. $y - x^4 + 3x + 1$

D. $y = 3\tan^{-1} x + x^2 + 1$

Answer: B

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18. The differential equation of the family of curves $cy^2 = 2x + c$ (where c is an arbitrary constant.) is:

A. $\frac{xdy}{dx} = 1$

B. $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right) = \frac{2xly}{dx} + 1$

C. $y^2 = 2xy\frac{dy}{dx} + 1$

D. $y^2 = \frac{2ydy}{dx} + 1$

Answer: C

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19. The solution of the equation $\frac{dy}{dx}+\frac{1}{x}=\frac{1}{x^2}\tan y \sin$ y is:

A. $2y=\sin y(1-2cx^2)$

B. $2x=\cot y(1+2cx^2)$

C. $2x=\sin y(1-2cx^2)$

D. $2x \sin y=1-2cx^2$

Answer: C

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20. Solution of the differential equation $xdy-\sqrt{x^2+y^2}dx=0$ is :

A. $y-\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=cx^2$

B. $y+\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=cx$

C. $x=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=cx^2$

D. $y+\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=cx^2$

Answer: D

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21. Let $f(x)$ be differentiable on the interval $(0, \infty)$ such that $f(1) = 1$ and $\lim_{t \to x} \frac{t^2 f(x) - x^2 f(t)}{t - x} = 1$ for each $x > 0$. Then $f(x) =$

A. $\frac{1}{4x} + \frac{3x^2}{4}$

B. $\frac{3}{4x} + \frac{x^2}{4}$

C. $\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$

D. $\frac{1}{4x^3} + \frac{3x}{4}$

Answer: C

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22. The population p(t) at time t of a certain mouse species satisfies the differential equation $\left(dp\frac{t}{dt} = 0.5p(t) - 450\right.$ If $p(0) = 850$, then the time at which the population becomes zero is (1) 2 ln 18 (2) ln 9 (3) $\frac{1}{2}$ ln 18 (4) ln 18

A. $\frac{1}{2}\ln 18$

B. $\ln 18$

C. $2\ln 18$

D. $\ln 9$

Answer: C

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23. The solution of the differential equation $\sin 2y\frac{dy}{dx}+2\tan x\cos^2 y=2\sec x\cos^3 y$ is: (where C is arbitary constant)

A. $\cos y\sec x=\tan x+C$

B. $\sec y\cos x=\tan x+C$

C. $\sec y\sec x=\tan x+C$

D. $\tan y \sec x = \sec x + C$

Answer: C

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24. The solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = (4x + y + 1)^2$, is

A. $4x + y + 1 = 2\tan(2x + y + C)$

B. $4x + y + 1 = 2\tan(x + 2y + C)$

C. $4x + y + 1 = 2\tan(2y + c)$

D. $4x + y + 1 = 2\tan(2x + c)$

Answer: D

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25. If a curve is such that line joining origin to any point $P(x, y)$ on the curve and the line parallel to y-axis through P are equally inclined to tangent to curve at P, then the differential equation of the curve is:

A. $x\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - 2y\frac{dy}{dx} = x$

B. $x\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + 2y\frac{dy}{dx} = x$

C. $y\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - 2x\frac{dy}{dx} = x$

D. $y\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - 2y\frac{dy}{dx} = x$

Answer: A

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26. If $y = f(x)$ satisfy the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = x^2$, $f(1) = 1$, then value of $f(3)$ equals:

A. 7

B. 5

C. 9

D. 27

Answer: A

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27. Let $y = f(x)$ and $\frac{x}{y}\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x^2 - y}{2y - x^2}$, $f(1) = 1$ then the possible value of $\frac{1}{3}f(3)$ equals :

A. 9

B. 4

C. 3

D. 2

Answer: C

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Exercise One Or More Than One Answer Is Are Correct

1. Let y=f(x) be a real valued function satistying $x\frac{dy}{dx}=x^2+y-2$, f(1)=1 then f(3) equal

A. $f(x)$ is minimum at $x=1$

B. $f(x)$ is maximum at $x=1$

C. $f(3)=5$

D. $f(2)=3$

Answer: A::C

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2. solution of differential equation $x\cos x\frac{dy}{dx}+y(x\sin x+\cos x)=1$ is

A. $xy=\sin x+c\cos x$

B. $xy \sec x = \tan x + c$

C. $xy + \sin x + c \cos x = 0$

D. None of these

Answer: A::B

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3. If a function satisfies $(x - y)f(x + y) - (x + y)f(x - y) = 2(x^2y - y^3)\ \forall x, y \in R$ and $f(1) =$

, then

A. f (x) must be polynomial function

B. $f(3) = 12$

C. $f(0) = 0$

D. $f(3) = 13$

Answer: A::B::C

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4. A function y=f (x) satisfies the differential equation $f(x)\sin 2x - \cos x + (1+\sin^2 x)f'(x) = 0$ with initial condition $y(0) = 0$. The value of $f\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ is equal to

A. $\frac{2}{5}$

B. $\frac{3}{5}$

C. $\frac{1}{5}$

D. $\frac{4}{5}$

Answer: A

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5. Solution of the differential equation $\left(2+2x^2\sqrt{y}\right)ydx + \left(x^2\sqrt{y}+2\right)xdy = 0$ is/are:

A. $xy\left(x^2\sqrt{y}+5\right)=c$

B. $xy\left(x^2\sqrt{y}+3\right)=c$

C. $xy\left(y^2\sqrt{x}+3\right)=c$

D. $xy\left(y^2\sqrt{x}+5\right)=c$

Answer: B

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6. If y (x) satisfies the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx}=\sin 2x+3y\cot x$ and $y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)=2$ then which of the following stattement (s) is/are correct ?

A. $y\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right)=0$

B. $y'\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right)=\frac{9-3\sqrt{2}}{2}$

C. $y(x)$ increases in the interval

D. $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} y(x)dx=x$

Answer: A::C

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Exercise Comprehension Type Problem

1. A differentiable function y = g(x) satisfies $\int_0^x (x - t + 1)g(t)dt = x^4 + x^2$ for all $x \geq 0$ then y=g(x) satisfies the differential equation

A. $\frac{dy}{dx} - y = 12x^2 + 2$

B. $\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 12x^2 + 2$

C. $\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 12x^2 + 2$

D. $\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 12x + 2$

Answer: C

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2. A differentiable function y = g(x) satisfies $\int_0^x (x - t + 1) g(t) dt = x^4 + x^2$ for all $x \geq 0$ then y=g(x) satisfies the differential equation

A. 0

B. 1

C. e^2

D. Data insufficient

Answer: A

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3. Suppose f and g are differentiabel functions such that $x g(f(x)) f'(g(x)) g'(x) = (g(x)) g'(f(x)) f'(x) \, \forall x \in R$ and f is positive $\forall n \in R.$ Also $\int_0^x f(g(t)) dt = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-2x}) \, \forall x \in R, g(f(0)) = 1$ and $h(x) = \frac{g(f(x))}{f(g(x))}$

The graph of $y = h(x)$ is symmetric with respect to line:

A. $x = -1$

B. $x = 0$

C. $x = 1$

D. $x = 2$

Answer: C

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4. Let f and g be differentiable functions such that: $xg(f(x))f'(g(x))g'(x) = f(g(x))g'(f(x))f'(x)\,\forall x \in R$ Also, $f(x) > 0$ and $g(x) > 0\,\forall x \in R$ $\int_0^x f(g(t))dt = 1 - \frac{e^{-2x}}{2}, \forall x \in R$ and $g(f(0)) = 1, h(x) = \frac{g(f(x))}{f(g(x))}\,\forall x \in R$ Now answer the question: $f(g(0)) + g(f(0)) =$ (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Answer: B

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5. Suppose f and g are differentiabel functions such that $xg(f(x))f'(g(x))g'(x) = (g(x))g'(f(x))f'(x) \forall x \in R$ and f is positive $\forall n \in R.$ Also $\int_0^x f(g(t))dt = \frac{1}{2}(1 - e^{-2x}) \forall x \in R, g(f(0)) = 1$ and $h(x) = \frac{g(f(x))}{f(g(x))}$

The largest possible value of $h(x) \forall x \in R$ is:

A. 1

B. $e^{1/3}$

C. e

D. e^2

Answer: C

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6. Given a function ' g' which has a derivative $g'(x)$ for every real x and satisfies $g'(0) = 2$ and $g(x+y) = e^y g(x) + e^y g(y)$ for all x and y then:

A. $x(2 + xe^x)$

B. $e(e^x + 1)$

C. $2xe^x$

D. $x + \ln(x+1)$

Answer: C

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7. Given a function ' g' which has a derivative $g'(x)$ for every real x and satisfies $g'(0) = 2$ and $g(x+y) = e^y g(x) + e^y g(y)$ for all x and y then:

A. R

B. $\left[-\frac{2}{e}, \infty\right)$

C. $\left[-\frac{1}{e}, \infty\right)$

D. $[0, \infty)$

Answer: B

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8. Given a function ' g' which has a derivative $g'(x)$ for every real x and satisfies $g'(0) = 2$ and $g(x+y) = e^y g(x) + e^y g(y)$ for all x and y then:

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. Does not exist

Answer: A

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Exercise Matching Type Problems

1.

	Column-I (Differential equation)		Column-II Solution (Integral curves)
(A)	$y - x\frac{dy}{dx} = y^2 + \frac{dy}{dx}$	(P)	$y = A_1x^2 + A_2x + A_3$
(B)	$(2x - 10y^3)\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$	(Q)	$x^2y^2 + 1 = cy$
(C)	$\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)\left(\frac{d^3y}{dx^3}\right) - 3\left(\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right)^2 = 0$	(R)	$(x+1)(1-y) = cy$
(D)	$(x^2y^2 - 1)dy + 2xy^3dx = 0$	(S)	$x = A_1y^2 + A_2y + A_3$
		(T)	$xy^2 = 2y^5 + c$

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Exercise Subjective Type Problems

1. Find the value of |a| for which the area of triangle included between the coordinate axes and any tangent to the curve $x^a y = \lambda^a$ is constant (where λ is constnat.),

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2. Let $y = f(x)$ satisfies the differential equation $xy(1+y)dx = dy. If f(0) = 1$ and $f(2) = \frac{e^2}{k - e^2}$, then find the value of k.

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3. If $y^2 = 3\cos^2 x + 2\sin^2 x$, then the value of $y^4 + y^3 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is

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4. Let $f(x)$ be a diffentiable function in $[-1, \infty)$ and $f(0) = 1$ such that $\lim_{t \to x+1} \frac{t^2 f(x+1) - (x+1)^2 (t)}{f(t) - f(x+1)} = 1$. Find teh value of $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln(f(x)) - \ln 2}{x - 1}$

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5. Let y = $(a\sin x+(b+c)\cos x)e^{x+d}$, where a,b,c and d are parameters represent a family of curves, then differential equation for the given family of curves is given by $y'' - \alpha y' + \beta y = 0$, then $\alpha + \beta =$

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6. Let $y=f(x)$ satisfies the differential equation $xy(1+y)dx = dy. Iff(0) = 1 \text{ and } f(2) = \frac{e^2}{k-e^2}$, then find the value of k.

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