The Open University of Sri Lanka

B.Sc./B.Ed. Degree Programme

Final Examination-2012/2013

APU2144/APE4144- Applied Linear Algebra and Differential Equations

APPLIED MATHEMATICS-LEVEL 04



Date: 17.12.2013

Time: 09.30 a.m. - 11.30 a.m.

Answer FOUR questions only.

- 1. (a) Define each of the following terms:
 - (i) Inverse of a matrix,
 - (ii) Rank of a matrix,
 - (iii) Equivalent matrices.
 - (b) Find the inverse of the matrix A where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 9 & 7 & 3 \\ 5 & -1 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

- (c) Find the rank of the matrix \mathbf{B} where $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 4 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 7 & 4 & 6 \end{pmatrix}$.
- (d) Find the values of the constants a and b for which the following system has
 - (i) no solution,
 - (ii) a unique solution,
 - (iii) infinitely many solutions,

1

$$2x + 3y + 5z = 9$$
,

$$7x + 3y - 2z = 8$$

$$2x + 3y + az = b.$$

2. (a) The characteristic equation of a square matrix A of order n is $\lambda^{n+1} - \lambda = 0$. Prove that

$$\frac{2I}{2I-A} = I + \frac{1}{2^{n}-1} \left(2^{n-1}A + 2^{n-2}A^{2} + \dots 2A^{n-1} + A^{n} \right)$$

where I is the unit matrix of order n.

(b) Transform (reduce) the following quadratic form to canonical form by an orthogonal transformation and state the corresponding modal matrix:

$$3x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 - 2x_2x_3 + 2x_1x_3 - 2x_2x_2$$

3. (a) Find the general solution of each of the systems of simultaneous differential equations, given below:

(i)
$$\dot{x}_1 = x_1 + x_2 - x_3$$

 $\dot{x}_2 = 2x_1 + 3x_2 - 4x_3$
 $\dot{x}_3 = 4x_1 + x_2 - 4x_3$,

(ii)
$$\dot{x}_1 = 3x_1 - x_2 + 2e^{2t}$$

 $\dot{x}_2 = 4x_1 - x_2 - 2$,

(iii)
$$\ddot{x}_1 = -x_1 - x_2$$

 $\ddot{x}_2 = 4x_1 + 3x_2$.

4. (a) Find a sinusoidal solution of the following system of equations:

$$\ddot{x}_1 = 8x_1 - 5x_2 + \sin 2t$$
$$\ddot{x}_2 = 10x_1 - 7x_2 + 2\cos 2t.$$

(b) Find the general solution of each of the differential equations given below:

(i)
$$3x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$$
,

(ii)
$$x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} - 3y = \log x, \ x > 0.$$

- 5. (a) A change in coordinates from (x,y) to (ζ,ϕ) is defined by $\zeta=x^2+y$ and $\phi=x^2-y$. Given that u is a function of the two variables x and y, find $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ and $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ in terms of partial derivatives of u with respect to ζ and ϕ .
 - (b) Hence show that the second order partial differential equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - 4x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad (x \neq 0) \text{ reduces to } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta \partial \phi} = 0, \text{ when the variables}$$

are changed to ζ and ϕ .

6. By using the method of characteristics, find the general solution of each of the following differential equations:

(a)
$$(x+y)\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right) = u$$
,

(b)
$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2u$$
.