## MTH401\_Current Subjective paper Solved by MASOOM FAIRY

**Total Questions: 26** 

**MCQs: 20** 

**Subjective: 6** 

Q: 21: Show that the functions  $f_1(x) = \sin x$  and  $f_2(x) = x$  are linearly dependent. [Marks 2]

Answer: They both are linearly dependent because both are equal to non-zero.

Q: 22: If  $y = e^{mx}$  is the solution of  $d^2y/dx^2 + dy/dx + 2y = 0$  then write the auxiliary equation. [Marks 2]

**Solution:** [according to Complimentary function]

$$m^2 + m + 2 = 0$$

Q: 23: Explain the first order Chemical Reaction. [Marks 3]

Answer: [Page 100 and 101]

## Chemical reactions:

In a first order chemical reaction, the molecules of a substance A decompose into smaller molecules. This decomposition takes place at a rate proportional to the amount of the first substance that has not undergone conversion. The disintegration of a radioactive substance is an example of the first order reaction. If X is the remaining amount of the substance A at any time t then

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = k X$$

k < 0 because X is decreasing.

In a  $2^{nd}$  order reaction two chemicals A and B react to form another chemical C at a rate proportional to the product of the remaining concentrations of the two chemicals.



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If X denotes the amount of the chemical C that has formed at time t. Then the instantaneous amounts of the first two chemicals A and B not converted to the chemical C are  $\alpha-X$  and  $\beta-X$ , respectively. Hence the rate of formation of chemical C is given by

$$\frac{dX}{dt} = k (\alpha - X)(\beta - X)$$

where k is constant of proportionality.

Q: 24: If  $m^2 + 8m + 16 = 0$  is an equation then find its general solution.

**Solution:** [According to Complementary Function]

$$m^{2} + 2m + 1 = 0$$
  
 $(m-1)(m-1) = 0$   
 $m_{1} = 1, m_{2} = 1$   
Then,  
 $c_{1}e^{-4x} + c_{2}e^{-4x}$ 

Q: 25: Solution of

$$y''-2y'+y=0$$
  
 $y=c_1e^x+c_2xe^x$  is correct?

**Answer:** according to Complementary Function

$$m^2 + 2m + 1 = 0$$
  
 $(m-1)(m-1) = 0$   
 $m_1 = 1, m_2 = 1$ 

Q: 26: Lecture 20 Like (Write the wronskian solution of the following.)