

Q.2 Solve the equations:

(a) $x(y - z)p + y(z - x)q = z(x - y)$

(b) $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial^3 x} - 2 \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial^2 x \partial y} = 2e^{2x} + 3x^2y$

Q.3 (a) Solve the wave equation $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ under the conditions

$u(0, t) = 0, u(l, t) = 0$ for all t ; $u(x, 0) = f(x)$ and $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}\right)_{t=0} = g(x), 0 < x < l$.

(b) Solve the equation $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ with boundary conditions

$u(x, 0) = 3 \sin \pi x, u(0, t) = 0$ and $u(1, t) = 0$ where $0 < x < 1, t > 0$.

Q.4 (a) The ends A and B of a rod 20 cm long have the temperature at 30°C and 80°C until steady - state prevails. The temperature of the ends are changed to 40°C and 60°C respectively. Find the temperature distribution in the rod at time t .

(b) Using the method of separation of variables, solve

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 4 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, given that $u(0, y) = 8e^{-3y}$

Q.5 (a) A purse contains 2 silver and 4 copper coins and a second purse contains 4 silver and 4 copper coins. If a coin is selected at random from one of the two purses, what is the probability that it is a silver coin?

(b) Given :

$P(A) = \frac{1}{4}, P(B) = \frac{1}{3}$ and $P(A \cup B) = \frac{1}{2}$, evaluate $P\left(\frac{A}{B}\right), P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right), P(A \cap B')$ and $P\left(\frac{A}{B'}\right)$.

Q.6 (a) There are three bags: first containing 1 white, 2 red, 3 green balls; second 2 white, 3 red, 1 green balls and third 3 white, 1 red, 2 green balls. Two balls are drawn from a bag chosen at random. These are found to be one white and one red. Find the probability that the balls so drawn came from the second bag.

(b) Fit a poisson distribution to the following:

| | | | | | |
|-------|----|----|----|---|---|
| $x =$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| $f =$ | 46 | 38 | 22 | 9 | 1 |

Q.7 (a) Find Pearson's coefficient of skewness for the following data:

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Class : | 10-19 | 20-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60-69 | 70-79 | 80-89 |
| Frequency : | 5 | 9 | 14 | 20 | 25 | 15 | 8 | 4 |

(b) A set of five similar coins is tossed 320 times and the result is

| | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|----|----|-----|----|----|
| No. of heads : | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Frequency : | 6 | 27 | 72 | 112 | 71 | 22 |

Test the hypothesis that the data follow a binomial distribution.

Q.8 Let the joint probability density function of the continuous random variables x and y be

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} kxy; & 0 < x < 2, 1 < y < 3 \\ 0; & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

Find the value of K and probability density function of $x + y$. Also find the mean and variance of x and y

Q.9 (a) Prove that:

$$(1 - x^2) P'_n(x) = n [P_{n-1}(x) - x P_n(x)]$$

Where $P_n(x)$ is the legendre's polynomial of the first kind.

(b) Prove that :

$$\frac{d}{dr} [x^n J_n(x)] = x^n J_{n-1}(x)$$