

29/11/2010
CE Exam, Nov. 2010

FE SEM II
Applied Maths - II

Con. 5544-10.

GT-7845

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100]

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N.B. i) Question no. 1 is compulsory.**ii) Attempt any four out of remaining six questions.****iii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.****iv) Answers to the individual questions must be grouped and written together.**

1. (a) Prove that $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{m-1}}{(a+bx)^{m+n}} dx dy = \frac{B(m,n)}{a^n b^m}$ (5)

(b) Evaluate by changing to polar co-ordinates $\int_0^1 \int_0^x (x+y) dx dy$ (5)

(c) Use differentiation under integral sign to prove that

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\log(1+ax^2)}{x^2} dx = \pi\sqrt{a}, \quad (a>0) \quad (5)$$

(d) Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y+1}{(y+2)e^y-x}$ (5)

2. (a) Evaluate $\int_0^a \int_0^x \frac{e^y}{\sqrt{(a-x)(x-y)}} dx dy$ (6)

(b) Change the order of integration $\int_0^2 \int_{\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{4-x} f(x,y) dx dy$ (7)

(c) Show that the length of an arc of that part of cardioids $r=a(1+\cos\theta)$

which lies on the side of the line $4r=3a\sec\theta$ remote from the pole is

equal to $4a$. (7)

3. (a) Solve $(1+\sin y) \frac{dx}{dy} = [2y\cos y - x(\sec y + \tan y)]$ (6)

(b) Solve $(2xy^4e^y + 2xy^3 + y)dx + (x^2y^4e^y - x^2y^2 - 3x)dy = 0$. (7)

(c) Find the area common to the circles $r=a$ and $r=2a\cos\theta$. (7)

4. (a) Use method of variation of parameters to solve the equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 5\frac{dy}{dx} + 6y = e^{-2x}\sec^2x(1 + 2\tan x) \quad (6)$$

(b) Solve $(3x+2)^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3(3x+2) \frac{dy}{dx} - 36y = 3x^2 + 4x + 1$ (7)

(c) A triangular prism is formed by the planes whose equations are

$ay = bx, y=0, x=a$, obtain the volume of this prism between the

planes $z=0$ and the surface $z=c+xy$. (7)

5. (a) Evaluate $\int_{-1}^1 \int_0^z \int_{x-z}^{x+z} (x+y+z) dx dy dz$ (6)

(b) Solve $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4\frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = x^2 + e^x + \cos 2x$ (7)

(c) Solve $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - 3\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 2e^x \cos(x/2)$ (7)

6. (a) Using Euler's method, find the approximate value of y , when $x=1.5$ in five

steps, taking $h=0.1$. Given $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-x}{\sqrt{xy}}$ and $y(1)=2$. (6)

(b) Find the mass of the lamina bounded by the curve $y^2 = ax, x^2 = ay$ where

the mass per unit area varies as the square of the distance from the origin. (7)

(c) Evaluate $\iint \sqrt{xy(1-x-y)} dx dy$ over the region $x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x+y \leq 1$ (7)

7. (a) Using Taylor's series method solve the equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2y + 3e^x$,

given $x_0 = 0, y_0 = 1$ at $x=0.1$ and $x=0.2$. (6)

(b) In case of an elastic string which has one end fixed and a particle of

mass, m attached to other end, the equation of motion is,

$$m \frac{d^2s}{dt^2} = -\frac{mg}{e}(s-l), \text{ where } l \text{ is the natural length of the string}$$

and e , elongation due to weight mg . Find s such that $s=s_0, v=0$ at $t=0$. (7)

(c) Show that $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$ (7)