

Code No. 9356 / N

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

B.E. I — Year (New) (Main) Examination, May / June 2015

Subject : Mathematics - II

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

Note: Answer all questions from Part - A and answer any five questions from Part - B.

PART — A (25 Marks)

- 1 Find the values of a and b such that $(3ax^2 + 2e^y)dx + (2bx e^y + 3y)dy = 0$ is exact. (2)
- 2 Obtain the general solution of the Clairaut's equation $y = xy' + (y')^3$. (3)
- 3 If $y_1 = e^{2x}$ is a solution of $y'' - 5y' + 6y = 0$, find the second linearly independent solution. (2)
- 4 Find a particular integral of $(D^2 - 1)y = x^4$. (3)
- 5 Does the differential equation $x^3 y'' + xy' + y = 0$ have a Frobenius-series solution about $x = 0$? Give a reason. (2)
- 6 Using Rodrigue's formula, find $P_2(x)$. (3)
- 7 Define error function. Prove that $\text{erf}(-x) = -\text{erf}(x)$. (2)
- 8 Evaluate $\int_0^1 x^4 J_3(x) dx$ in terms of Besse' functions. (3)
- 9 Find L _____. (2)

- 10 Find the inverse Laplace transform $f^{-1}\left\{\frac{e^{-s}}{(s+1)}\right\}$. (3)

PART — B (50 Marks)

- 11 (a) Solve $(x^3 - 2y^2)dx + 2xy$ (5)
- (b) If the temperature of air is 0°C and a body cools from 140°C to 80°C in 20 minutes, find when the temperature will be 35°C . (5)
- 12 (a) Solve $y'' - y' - 6y = xe^{-2x}$. (5)
- (b) Find the solution of the system of equations $\frac{dy_1}{dt} = y_1 + y_2$, $\frac{dy_2}{dt} = 9y_1 + y_2$. (5)
- 13 Find the power series solution of the differential equation $(1+x)y'' + y' + 3y = 0$ about $x = 0$. (10)
- 14 (a) Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 \theta \cos^3 \theta d\theta$ using Beta and Gamma functions. (5)
- (b) Prove that $1, \cos x, \sin x$ are linearly independent. (5)
- 15 (a) Find $L\{e^{-2t}(2 \sinh t - 4 \cosh t)\}$. (5)
- (b) Solve $y'' + 2y' - 3y = 0$, $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 4$ using Laplace transforms. (5)
- 16 (a) Find the orthogonal trajectories of the family of curves $r^n \cos n\theta = a^n$, a is the parameter. (5)
- (b) Solve $x^3 y''' + 4x^2 y'' + 2xy' - 2y = 0$. (5)
- 17 (a) Prove that $\int_0^1 x^{2/7} dx = \frac{7}{9}$. (5)
- (b) Find $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2 + 1}\right\}$ using convolution theorem, (5)