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**End Semester Back Paper
Examination 2022**

Name of the Program: B.Tech.
Name of the Course: Engineering Mathematics

Semester: II

Course Code: TMA-201

Time: 3 Hour's

Maximum Marks: 100

Note:

- All questions are compulsory.
- Answer any two sub questions among a, b, and c in each main question.
- Total marks in each main question are twenty.
- Each question carries 10 marks

(10 X 2=20 marks)		
Q1		
(a)	Solve the differential equation $(x + y - 10)dx + (x - y - 2)dy = 0$.	CO1
(b)	Solve using the Method of variation of parameters $(D^2 + 1)y = \sec x$	
(c)	Obtain the general solution of $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - y = 3e^x - 2e^{2x}$	
(10 X 2=20 marks)		
Q2		
(a)	Find the Laplace transform of the function $\frac{\cos at - \cos bt}{t}$.	CO2
(b)	Obtain the inverse Laplace transform of the function $\cot^{-1}\left(\frac{s+3}{2}\right)$.	
(c)	Applying Convolution theorem, solve the following initial value problem $y'' + y = \sin 3t$, given $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 0$.	
(10 X 2=20 marks)		
Q3		
(a)	Find the Fourier series for the function $f(x)=x$ in $(0, 2\pi)$.	CO3
(b)	Obtain the Fourier series for the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} -k, & -\pi < x < 0 \\ k, & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$.	
(c)	Obtain the Half range Fourier cosine series of the following function: $f(x) = x $, $0 < x < \pi$.	
(10 X 2=20 marks)		
Q4		
(a)	Solve the following partial differential equation: $(D^2 - 2DD' + D'^2)z = \sin(x + 2y)$.	CO4
(b)	Using the method of separation of variables, solve $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u$, where $u(x, 0) = 6e^{-3x}$.	
(c)	A tightly stretched string with fixed end points $x = 0$ and $x = l$ is initially in a position given by $y = y_0 \sin^3\left(\frac{\pi x}{l}\right)$. If the string is released from this position, find displacement $y(x, t)$.	

Q5	(10 X 2=20 marks)		CO5
(a)	Show that $J_{1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x$ and $J_{-1/2} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos x$		
(b)	Prove the Rodrigue's formula $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} (x^2 - 1)^n$.		
(c)	Prove that $J_{-n}(x) = (-1)^n J_n(x)$.		