BTECH (SEM II) THEORY EXAMINATION 2024-25 ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS-II

TIME: 3 HRS M.MARKS: 70

Note: Attempt all Sections. In case of any missing data, choose suitably. All the symbols have their usual meaning.

SECTION A

	Attempt all questions in brief.	02 x	7 = 14
1. Q no.	Question	CO	Level
a.	Find the general solution of the following differential equation: निम्नलिखित अवकल समीकरण का व्यापक हल ज्ञात कीजिए: $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$	1	К3
	Find the Particular Integral for the following differential equation: निम्न अवकल समीकरण का विशेषस माकलज्ञातकरें: $y'' - 8y' + 16y = e^{4x}$	1	К3
С.	Find Laplace Transform of $f(t) = \sin 2t \cos 3t$ $f(t) = \sin 2t \cos 3t$ कालाप्लास रूपांतरण ज्ञात करे.	2	К3
d.	Find inverse Laplace Transform of $F(s) = \frac{s-1}{s^2+3s+2}$. $F(s) = \frac{s-1}{s^2+3s+2}$ काइन्वर्स लाप्लास रूपांतरण ज्ञातकरें.	2	80°
e.	Test the convergence of the following sequence: निम्न अनुक्रम की अभिसरणता की जांच करें: $a_n = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n = 2^p \text{ for some } p \in \mathbb{N} \\ \frac{1}{n} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$	23.	K4
f.	Show that the following function is harmonic: सिद्धकरेंकिनिम्नलिखितफलनहार्मोनिकहै: $h(x,y) = x^2 + xy - y^2$	4	K4
g.	Find the residue at the simple pole of the following function: निम्नलिखितफलनकेसाधारणध्रुवपरअवशेषज्ञातकरे: $f(z) = \frac{8z^3}{(z-1)(z+1)^3}$	5	K5

2	Attempt any three of the following:	$07 \times 3 = 21$		
a.	Find the general solution of the differential equation अवकल समीकरण का सामान्य हल ज्ञात कीजिए	1	K2	

	$y'' - 2y' + 2y = x + e^x \cos x$		
b.	Solve the following differential equations using Laplace Transform लाप्ला सट्रांसफॉर्म का उपयोग करके निम्नलिखित अवकलस मीकरणों को हल करें	2	К3
	$\frac{d^3y}{dt^3} + 2\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} - 2y = 0; y(0) = 1, y'(0) = y''(0) = 2$		

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I MVIE:	3 HRS	3	K4	
6.	Test the convergence of the following series निम्नालिखित श्रृंखला के अभिसरण का परीक्षण करें $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1.3.5 \dots (2n-1)}{2.4.6 \dots (2n)} x^{2n}$			
d.	If $f(z) = u + iv$ is analytic, and $u - v = \frac{e^v - \cos x + \sin x}{\cosh y - \cos x}$, find $f(z)$	4	K5	
	such that $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{3-1}{2}$. यदि $f(z) = u + tv$ विश्लेषणात्मकहै. और $u - v = \frac{e^v - \cos x + \sin x}{1 + tv}$			
e.	,ऐसा $f(z)$ खोजेंकि $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{3-i}{2}$. Evaluate the following integral using contour integration.	5	K5	22
	समोच्च एकीकरण का उपयोग करते हुये निम्निखित समाकलका मूल्यांकन करें $\int_{c} \frac{12z-7}{\left(z-1\right)^{2}\left(2z+3\right)} dz$ where, c is the circle $ z =2$ जहाँ, c वृत्त $ z =2$ है.	2.	K5	
	जहाँ, cवृत्त z = 2 है.	1		

SECTION C

	Attempt any one part of the following:	07 x	1 = 07
3. a.	Find the general solution of the differential equation: अवकल समीकरण का सामान्य हल ज्ञात कीजिए: $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = x \sin(\log x).$	1	K5
5.	Solve the following set of simultaneous linear differential equations: युग्न रेखिक अवकल समीकरणों के निम्निलेखित सेट को हल करें: $\frac{dx}{dt} = 3x + 8y$ $\frac{dy}{dt} = -x - 3y$	1	K5
-	Attempt any one part of the following:	07	x 1 = 07
4. a.	Find the Laplace Transform of the following function: निम्न फ़ंक्शन का लाप्लास ट्रांसफ़ॉर्म ज्ञात करें: $\int_0^t \frac{e^t \sin t}{t} dt.$	2	K5

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TIME: 3 HRS

TIME: 3 HRS	IATHEMATICS-II	
b. Use convolution the	M.M.	ARKS: 70
b. Use convolution theorem to evaluate निम्न का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए कन्वोल्यूर $L^{-1}\left[\frac{p^2}{(p^2+4)(p^2+9)}\right]$	ान प्रमेय का उपयोग करें 2 K	5
5. Attempt any one part of the following:	07 - 1	- 07
Livalline the convergence of the following	07 x 1 = 3 K	-
निम्नितिखित शृंखला के अभिसरण की जाँच व $1 + \frac{\alpha + 1}{\beta + 1} + \frac{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)}{(\beta + 1)(2\beta + 1)} + \frac{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)}{(\beta + 1)(2\beta + 1)} = \frac{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)}{(\beta + 1)(2\alpha + 1)} = \frac{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)}{(\beta + 1)(2\alpha + 1)} = \frac{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)}{(\beta + 1)(2\alpha + 1)} = \frac{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)}{(\beta + 1)(2\alpha + 1)} = \frac{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)}{(\beta + 1)(2\alpha + 1)} = \frac{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)}{(\beta + 1)(2\alpha + 1)} = \frac{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)}{(\beta + 1)(2\alpha + 1)} = \frac{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)}{(\beta + 1)(2\alpha + 1)} = \frac{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)}{(\beta + 1)(2\alpha + 1)} = \frac{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)}{(\beta + 1)(2\alpha + 1)} = \frac{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)}{(\beta + 1)(2\alpha + 1)} = \frac{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)}{(\beta + 1)(2\alpha + 1)} = \frac{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)}{(\beta + 1)(2\alpha + 1)} = \frac{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)}{(\beta + 1)(2\alpha + 1)} = \frac{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)}{(\beta + 1)(2\alpha + 1)} = \frac{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)}{(\beta + 1)(2\alpha + 1)} = \frac{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)}{(\beta + 1)(2\alpha + 1)} = \frac{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)}{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)} = \frac{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)}{(\alpha + 1)(2\alpha + 1)} = (\alpha +$	हर्रे:	4
$\beta+1$ $(\beta+1)(2\beta+1)$ $(\beta+1)$	$+1)(2\beta+1)(3\beta+1)$ +	
Hence, or otherwise show that	etion $f(x) = x^2, -\pi \le x \le \pi$. 3 K	5
फ़ंक्शन $f(x) = x^2, -\pi \le x \le \pi$ के लिए /अन्यथा दिखाओ:		2
$\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots$	$=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n^2}=\frac{\pi^2}{6}$	2 7 2 A
6. Attempt any one part of the following:	n=1 07 xd.	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY
a. If	14 OK	4
यदि $f(z) = \begin{cases} x^3y^5(x+i) \\ x^6 + y^{10} \\ 0; z = 0 \end{cases}$ show that $f(z)$ is not analytic at $z = 0$		
equations are satisfied at origin. दिखाएँ कि $z=0$ पर $f(z)$ विश्लेषणात्मव समीकरण संतुष्ट होरहीहों।	ह नहीं है, भेले ही कॉशी-रीमैन	
b. Show that $f(z) = z z $ is nowhere analy दिखाएँ कि $f(z) = z z $ कहीं भी विश्लेषणाद		(4
7. Attempt any one part of the following:		= 07
a. State Cauchy's Integral Theorem. V $f(z) = e^{iz} \text{integrated along the b}$ $1 - i, 1 + i, -1 + i, -1 - i \text{in counterclockwi}$	erify Cauchy's theorem for 5 leading of the rectangle se direction.	C4
कॉशीकासमाकलनप्रमेयउद्धरित करें। सीमा के साथ वामावर्त दिशा में एकीकृत कॉशीके प्रमेय को सत्यापित करें।		
b. Use contour integral to evaluate: कंटूर इंटीग्रल का उपयोग कर के मूल्यांकन $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos 2\theta d\theta}{5 + 4 \cos \theta}$		K5