Using Convolution theorem, find Inverse Laplace æ

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transformation of $\frac{s}{(s^2 + a^2)^2}$

(b) Solve

 $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + \frac{dx}{dt} + 5x = e^{-t} \sin t, \ x(0) = 1, \ x'(0) = -1,$

using Laplace transform.

(a) Solve the following differential equation ∞:

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

Solve the equation by Charpit's method <u>.</u>

 $(p^2 + q^2)y = qz$

- Find the differential equation of all planes which are at a constant distance 'a' from the origin. (a) 6
- Using method of separation of variables, **(**

solve $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u$, where $u(x, 0) = 6e^{-3x}$.

B.Tech. 2nd Semester F-Scheme Examination,

May-2018

Paper-MATH-102-F **MATHEMATICS-II**

(Common for All Branches)

[Maximum marks: 100

Note: Question No. 1 is compulsory. Attempt total five questions with selecting one question from each unit. All questions carry equal marks. Time allowed: 3 hours]

- (a) If $\vec{F} = \text{grad}(x^3 + y^3 + z^3 3xyz)$. Find Div F and curl F
- Show that, if $R = \sin \omega t + B \cos \omega t$, where A, B, ω are constants, then **@**

 $\frac{d^2R}{dt^2} = -\omega^2R$ and $R \times \frac{dR}{dt} = -\omega \times R$

- Solve pq = p + q.
- (d) Find Laplace transformation of e⁻¹ sin t

(e) Solve
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = xy$$

(f) Solve
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{-2t}$$

24018-P-4-Q-9 (18)