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**MANIPAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**  
**MANIPAL UNIVERSITY, MANIPAL - 576 104**



**SECOND SEMESTER B.E DEGREE END SEMESTER EXAMINATION – 2008**

**SUB: ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS II ( MAT –102)**  
**(REVISED CREDIT SYSTEM)**

**Time : 3 Hrs.**

**Max.Marks : 50**

- Note :** a) Answer any FIVE full questions.  
b) All questions carry equal marks.

- 1A. Expand  $f(x, y) = e^x \log(1 + y)$  up to third degree terms as a Maclurin's series.
- 1B. Reverse the order of integration and evaluate  $\int_0^2 \int_{y^2/4}^{3-y} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$
- 1C. Define an orthonormal basis.  
Show that a set of nonzero orthogonal vectors are linearly independent.  
(3 + 4+ 3)
- 2A. Find the extreme values of  $xy(a - x - y)$ .
- 2B. Find by double integration, the area lying between the parabola  $y = 4x - x^2$  and line  $y = x$ .
- 2C. Test whether the following vectors form a basis  $(1, 0, 1), (0, 1, 1), (1, -1, 3)$  if so, express  $(1, 2, 3)$  in terms of basis vectors.  
(4 + 3+ 3)
- 3A. Solve :  $y(x + y + 1) dx + x(x + 3y + 2) dy = 0$
- 3B. Find the volume bounded by the paraboloid  $x^2 + y^2 = az$ , the cylinder  $x^2 + y^2 = 2ay$  and the plane  $z = 0$ .
- 3C. Solve by Gauss Elimination method  
 $4x - 5y + z = -3$   
 $2x + 3y - z = 3$   
 $3x - y + 2z = 5$   
 $x + 2y - 5z = -9$

(3 + 4 + 3)

**P.T.O**

4A. Solve  $6y^2 dx - x(2x^3 + y) dy = 0$ .

4B. Find :

(i)  $L\{t e^{3t} \sin 2t\}$  (ii)  $L^{-1}\left\{\log \frac{s}{\sqrt{s^2 + 4}}\right\}$

4C. Find the inverse of

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & -3 \\ -2 & -4 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$$

by elementary row transformations.

(3 + 4 + 3)

5A. Solve :  $y'' - 2y' + y = x e^x \sin x$

5B. Find the Laplace transform of

$$F(t) = \begin{cases} E \sin \omega t, & 0 \leq t < \pi/\omega \\ 0, & \pi/\omega \leq t < 2\pi/\omega \end{cases}$$

and  $F\left(t + \frac{2\pi}{\omega}\right) = F(t)$

5C. Solve by Laplace transform method

$$x''(t) + 2x'(t) + x(t) = 3te^{-t} \text{ with } x(0) = 4, x'(0) = 2$$

(4 + 3 + 3)

6A. Solve :  $(D^2 - 2D + 1)y = e^{2x}(e^x + 1)^{-2}$ .

6B. Solve :  $\frac{dx}{dt} + 5x - 2y = t$   
 $\frac{dy}{dt} + 2x + y = 0$

6C. Evaluate the following using Beta and Gamma functions

(i)  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}}$  (ii)  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\tan \theta} d\theta$

(4 + 3 + 3)

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