

## EVEN SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2022 – 23

1<sup>st</sup> Year, B.Tech  
MATHEMATICS-II

Duration: 3:00 hrs

Max Marks: 100

*Note: - Attempt all questions. All Questions carry equal marks. In case of any ambiguity or missing data, the same may be assumed and state the assumption made in the answer.*

Q 1.	<p>Answer any four parts of the following.</p> <p>a) Solve <math>x \frac{dy}{dx} + \cot y = 0</math> given that <math>y = \frac{\pi}{4}</math>, where <math>x = \sqrt{2}</math>.</p> <p>b) Solve <math>\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \cos 2x</math>.</p> <p>c) Solve <math>p^2 + 2p \cot x - y^2 = 0</math>.</p> <p>d) Solve <math>x^3 \frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + 2x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2y = 10(x + \frac{1}{x})</math>.</p> <p>e) Solve <math>\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x e^x \cos x</math>.</p> <p>f) Solve <math>(1 + y^2)dx = (\tan^{-1}y - x)dy</math>.</p>	5x4=20
Q 2.	<p>Answer any four parts of the following.</p> <p>a) Solve <math>\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{2}{x} \frac{dy}{dx} + (n^2 + \frac{2}{x^2})y = 0</math>.</p> <p>b) Solve <math>\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - \frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dx} + 4x^2y = x^4</math>.</p> <p>c) Express <math>f(x) = x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2</math> in terms of Legendre's polynomials.</p> <p>d) Prove that <math>\int_{-1}^1 [P_n(x)]^2 dx = \frac{2}{2n+1}</math>.</p> <p>e) For Bessel's functions, show that <math>\frac{d}{dx} [x J_n(x) J_{n+1}(x)] = x [J_n(x)]^2 - [J_{n+1}(x)]^2</math>.</p> <p>f) Apply the method of variation of parameter to solve <math>\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - y = \frac{2}{1+e^x}</math>.</p>	5x4=20
Q 3.	<p>Answer any two parts of the following.</p> <p>a) Solve <math>(D^3 - 7DD'^2 - 6D'^3)z = \sin(x + 2y) + e^{2x+y}</math>.</p> <p>b) (i) Solve <math>\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - 6 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = y \cos x</math>.</p> <p>(ii) Form the partial differential equation from <math>z = f_1(y + 2x) + f_2(y - 3x)</math>.</p> <p>c) (i) Solve the partial differential equation <math>p^2 + q^2 = n p q</math>.</p> <p>(ii) Solve the partial differential equation <math>p^2 + q^2 = x + y</math>.</p>	10x2= 20
Q 4.	<p>Answer any two parts of the following.</p> <p>a) (i) Test the convergence of the series <math>\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{1}{n}</math>.</p> <p>(ii) Test the convergence of the series <math>\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{n^3}</math>.</p> <p>b) Discuss the convergence of the series</p> $x + \frac{2^2 x^2}{2!} + \frac{3^3 x^3}{3!} + \frac{4^4 x^4}{4!} + \dots \dots \dots$	10x2= 20

	c) Find the half range cosine series to represent the function $f(x)$ given by $f(x) = x, 0 \leq x \leq \pi$ .	
Q 5.	<p>Answer any two parts of the following.</p> <p>a) Using contour integration method, evaluate <math>\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos 2\theta}{5 + 4 \cos \theta} d\theta</math>.</p> <p>b) Evaluate the integrals using Cauchy integral formula</p> <p>(i) <math>\int_C \frac{4-3z}{z(z-1)(z-2)} dz</math> where <math> z  = \frac{3}{2}</math>.      (ii) <math>\int_C \frac{z-1}{(z+1)^2 (z-2)} dz</math> where <math> z - i  = 2</math>.</p> <p>c) Find the values of <math>a</math> and <math>b</math> such that the function <math>f(z) = x^2 + ay^2 - 2xy + i(bx^2 - y^2 + 2xy)</math> is analytic.</p>	10x2= 20

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