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Total No. of Questions : 9]

SEAT No. :

P6492

[5868]-109

[Total No. of Pages : 4

First Year Engineering
ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS - II
(2019 Pattern) (Semester - I & III) (107008)

Time : 2½ Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

Instructions to the candidates:

- 1) Q.No. 1 is compulsory.
- 2) Solve Q.2 or Q.3, Q.4 or Q.5, Q.6 or Q.7, Q.8, or Q.9.
- 3) Neat diagrams must be drawn whenever necessary.
- 4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 5) Use of electronic pocket calculator is allowed.
- 6) Assume suitable data if necessary.

Q1) Write the correct option for the following multiple choice questions.

a) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 x =$ [2]

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| i) $\frac{5}{16}$ | ii) $\frac{5\pi}{32}$ |
| iii) $\frac{16\pi}{10}$ | iv) $\frac{5\pi}{48}$ |

b) The curve $y^2(x-a) = x^2(2a-x)$ is [2]

- i) Symmetric about X - axis and net passing through origin
- ii) Symmetric about Y - axis and net passing through origin
- iii) Symmetric about X - axis and passing through origin
- iv) Symmetric about Y - axis and passing through origin

c) The value of double integral $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2} \sqrt{1-y^2}} dx dy$ is [2]

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| i) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ | ii) $\frac{\pi}{2}$ |
| iii) $\frac{\pi^2}{4}$ | iv) $\frac{\pi^2}{16}$ |

P.T.O.

d) The Centre (C) and radius (r) of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2y - 4z - 11 = 0$ are [2]

- i) $C \equiv (0, 1, 2); r = 4$ ii) $C \equiv (0, -1, -2); r = 2$
 iii) $C \equiv (0, 2, 4); r = 4$ iv) $C \equiv (0, 1, 2); r = 2$

e) The number of loops in the rose curve $r = a \cos 4\theta$ are [1]

- i) 2 ii) 4
 iii) 6 iv) 8

f) $\iint_R dx dy$ represents [1]

- i) Volume ii) Centre of gravity
 iii) Moment of inertia iv) Area of region R

Q2) a) If $I_n = \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} \cot^n \theta d\theta$ prove that $I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} - I_{n-2}$. [5]

b) Show that $\int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x^2)^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \beta\left(\frac{m}{2}, n\right)$. [5]

c) Prove that $\int_0^1 \frac{x^a - 1}{\log x} dx = \log(1+a), a \geq 0$. [5]

OR

Q3) a) If $I_n = \int_0^{\pi/2} x^n \sin x dx$ then prove that $I_n = n \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{n-1} - n(n-1)I_{n-2}$. [5]

b) Show that $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-h^2 x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2h}$. [5]

c) Show that [5]

$$\int_a^b e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} [\operatorname{erf}(b) - \operatorname{erf}(a)]$$

OR

- Q4)** a) Trace the curve $x^2y^2 = a^2(y^2 - x^2)$. [5]
 b) Trace the curve $r = a(1 - \sin \theta)$. [5]
 c) Find the whole length of the loop of the curve $3y^2 = x(x-1)^2$. [5]

OR

- Q5)** a) Trace the curve $y^2(2a-x) = x^3$. [5]
 b) Trace the curve $r = a \cos 2\theta$. [5]
 c) Trace the curve $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = a^{2/3}$. [5]

- Q6)** a) Prove that the two spheres $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 4y - 4z = 0$ and $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 10x + 2z + 10 = 0$ touch each other and find the co-ordinates of the point of contact. [5]

- b) Find the equation of right circular cone whose vertex is $(1, -1, 2)$, axis is the line $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y+1}{1} = \frac{z-2}{2}$ and the semi-vertical angle 45° . [5]

- c) Find the equation of right circular cylinder of radius a whose axis passes through the origin and makes equal angles with the co-ordinate axes. [5]

OR

- Q7)** a) Show that the plane $x - 2y - 2z - 7 = 0$ touches the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 10y - 10z - 31 = 0$. Also find the point of contact. [5]

- b) Find the equation of right circular cone with vertex at origin, axis the Y -axis and semi-vertical angle 30° . [5]

- c) Find the equation of right circular cylinder of radius $\sqrt{6}$ whose axis is the line $\frac{x}{1} = \frac{y}{-1} = \frac{z}{1}$. [5]

Q8) a) Change the order of integration and evaluate $\int_0^\pi \int_x^\pi \frac{\sin y}{y} dx dy$. [5]

b) Find the area of one loop of $r = a \sin 2\theta$. [5]

c) Find the moment of inertia of one loop of the lemniscate $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ about initial line. Given that $\rho = \frac{2m}{a^2}$, m is the mass of loop of lemniscate. [5]

OR

Q9) a) Evaluate $\int_1^2 \int_0^{2-y} y dx dy$ over the region enclosed by the parabola $x^2 = y$, and the line $y = x + 2$. [5]

b) Evaluate $\iiint x^2 yz dx dy dz$, throughout the volume bounded by the plane $x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$ $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$. [5]

c) Find the y -coordinate of the centre of gravity of the area bounded by $r = a \sin \theta$ and $r = 2a \sin \theta$. Given that the area bounded by these curves is $\frac{3\pi a^2}{4}$. [5]
