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**F.E. (Semester- II) (Revised Course 2007-08)**  
**EXAMINATION OCTOBER 2020**  
**Applied Mathematics- II**

[Duration : Two Hours]

[Total Marks : 60]

**Instructions:**

- 1) Answer THREE FULL QUESTIONS with ONE QUESTION from ANY THREE MODULES.
- 2) Assume suitable data if necessary.

**MODULE- I**

- Q.1
- a) Evaluate  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \text{Log}_e (\alpha^2 \sin^2 x + \beta^2 \cos^2 x) dx$  by applying differentiation under the integral. (7)
  - b) Find the length of the curve  $x = \frac{y^3}{6} + \frac{1}{2y}$  from  $y = 1$  to  $y = 16$ . (6)
  - c) The cardioid  $r = 2 + 2 \cos \theta$  is revolved about the initial line, compute the surface area of the object generated. (7)
- Q.2
- a) Define curvature. If  $\vec{r}(t)$  is any vector point function, Show that curvature  $K = \frac{|\dot{\vec{r}} \times \ddot{\vec{r}}|}{|\dot{\vec{r}}|^3}$ . Use it to find the curvature of  $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$  at point (0,3). (8)
  - b) Solve the vector differential equation  $\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} = t\vec{i} + 5 \sin t \vec{j} + 5\vec{k}$  with initial condition  $\vec{r}(0) = 2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} - \vec{k}$  (6)
  - c) Find the unit Tangent vector T and principal normal N of the curve  $x = 3t^2 + 2, y = 2t + 3, z = 2t^2 - 1$  at the point  $t = 1$  (6)

**MODULE- II**

- Q.3
- a) Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \frac{2x^2 y}{x^2 + y^4} dx dy$  (6)
  - b) Evaluate  $\iint 2x + 3 dx dy$  over the region enclosed by  $y^2 = x$  and  $x - y = 2$  (6)
  - c) Write the following as a single integral and evaluate  $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} 2xy dx dy + \int_0^2 \int_0^{2-x} 2xy dx dy$  (8)
- Q.4
- a) Evaluate  $\iiint \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx dy dz$  over the region  $\{(x, y, z) / x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0\}$  (6)
  - b) Evaluate  $\iiint 3y + xz dx dy dz$  over the region enclosed by  $y^2 = 4x, z = 0, z = 1$  and  $x = 1$ . (6)
  - c) Find the volume of the tetrahedron bounded by the coordinate planes and plane  $2x + y + 3z = 6$  (8)

MODULE- III

- Q.5 a) If  $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$  and  $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$  then show that  $\text{div}\left(\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}\right) = 0$  (6)
- b) Find the work done in moving a particle in a force field  $\vec{F} = zx\vec{i} + 2x^2y\vec{j} + (z^2 + 2y)\vec{k}$ , along the curve in the plane  $x=2$  and having equation  $y^2 = 4z$  from  $(2,2,1)$  to  $(2,4,4)$  (6)
- c) Using Stoke's theorem or otherwise evaluate  $\iint_S \nabla \times \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} ds$  where  $\vec{F} = (x^2 + 3y)\vec{i} + 2y\vec{j} + (3x + z)\vec{k}$  and S is section of the plane  $x + 2y + z = 4$  which is in the first octant. (8)
- Q.6 a) State and prove Green's theorem in the plane. (8)
- b) Verify Gauss divergence theorem for  $\vec{F} = (2x + y)\vec{i} + (y^2 + z)\vec{j} + z^2\vec{k}$  and S is the surface of the cube  $0 \leq x, y, z \leq 1$ . (12)

MODULE- IV

- Q.7 Solve the following differential equations (20)
- a)  $(x^2y^2 + 2xy + 1)ydx + (y^2x^2 - xy + 3)x dy = 0$
- b)  $(1 + x)\frac{dy}{dx} + 1 = 2e^{-y}$
- c)  $(x + 2y + 3)dx - (2x - y + 1)dy = 0$
- d)  $\text{Sinx} \frac{dy}{dx} + 3y = \text{Cos} x$
- Q.8 Solve the following differential equations (20)
- a)  $(D^2 + 4D - 8)y = e^{2x} \text{Cos} x + x$
- b)  $(D^2 + 3D - 4)y = x \text{Sin} 2x$
- c)  $(D + 2)(D - 1)^2y = e^{2x} + x^2 + 3x$
- d)  $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} - 4y = 3x^2 + \log_e x$