

Total No. of Printed Pages:02

F.E. Semester-II (Revised Course 2007-2008)
EXAMINATION Nov/Dec 2019
Applied Mathematics-II

[Duration : Three Hours]

[Total Marks : 100]

Instructions:

- i) Attempt five questions, at least one from each Module.
- ii) Assume suitable data, if necessary.
- iii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

MODULE I

QUESTION 1

1. a) Assuming the validity of Differentiating Under the Integral sign (DUIS), show that (7)

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^\alpha - 1}{\log(x)} dx = \log(1 + \alpha).$$
- b) Find the perimeter of the cardioid $r = a(1 + \cos\theta)$, $a > 0$. (6)
- c) Find the surface area of the surface formed by the revolution of the curve $y = \sqrt{x+2}$ from $x=0$ to $x=4$ about the X-axis. (7)

QUESTION 2

2. a) Find the tangent, normal and binormal for $\vec{r}(t) = \sin t \hat{i} + (t+1)\hat{j} + \cos t \hat{k}$ (6)
- b) If $\vec{r}(t) = 2\cos t \hat{i} + 3\sin t \hat{j} + 4t \hat{k}$ is the position vector of a particle in space at time 't' then find it's velocity and acceleration vectors at $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$. (7)
- c) If $\vec{r}(t) = \vec{a}e^{2t} + \vec{b}te^{2t}$ where \vec{a} and \vec{b} are constant vectors then prove that (7)

$$\frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} - 4\frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} + 4\vec{r} = 0$$

MODULE II

QUESTION 3

3. a) Evaluate $\int_1^2 \int_0^y \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} dx dy$. (6)
- b) Evaluate $\iint xy dx dy$ over the region bounded by $x^2 = y$ and $y = x$. (7)
- c) Convert to Polar coordinates and hence evaluate $\int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} e^{(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$ (7)

QUESTION 4

4. a) The region bounded by $y^2 = x$ and $x = 1$ is revolved about the X-axis. As an application of double Integral, find the volume of the object generated. (7)
- b) Evaluate $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\pi} \int_0^1 3r^2 \sin^2 \phi dr d\theta d\phi$ (6)
- c) Use triple integration to find the volume of the region bounded by $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, $z = 0$ and $z = 3$. (7)



MODULE III

QUESTION 5

5. a) Find the directional derivative of $f(x, y, z) = x^2y + xyz + 4$ in the direction of $\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$ at the point $(1, 0, 1)$ (6)
- b) Find the work done in moving a particle in the force field $\vec{F} = (2y + 3)\hat{i} + xz\hat{j} + (yz - x)\hat{k}$ along the curve $x = 2t^2, y = t$ and $z = t^3$ from $t = 0$ to $t = 1$ (6)
- c) Verify Green's Theorem in a plane for $\oint (xy + 4y^2)dx + (x^2 + 3)dy$ along the boundary of the region bounded by $x = 1$ and $x = y^2$. (8)

QUESTION 6

6. a) Verify Stoke's theorem for $\vec{F} = xy\hat{i} - 2yz\hat{j} - zx\hat{k}$ where S is the open surface of the region bounded by the planes $x=0, x=1, y=0, y=2$ and $z=3$ excluding the face on the XY plane. (12)
- b) Prove that $\vec{F} = (y^2 - 2xyz^3)\hat{i} + (3 + 2xy - x^2z^3)\hat{j} + (6z^3 - 3x^2yz^2)\hat{k}$ is irrotational (8) and hence find its Scalar Potential.

MODULE IV

QUESTION 7

7. a) Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{3x-2y} + x^2e^{-2y}$ (5)
- b) Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2y-x+1}{4y-2x+2}$ (5)
- c) Solve $(1 + x^2)\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = 4x^2$ (5)
- d) Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} - y\tan x = y^4\sec x$ (5)

QUESTION 8

8. a) Solve $(D - 2)(D + 1)^2y = e^{-2x} + 2$ (5)
- b) Solve $(D^2 + 5D + 6)y = \sin(x)\cos(x)$ (5)
- c) Solve $(D^3 - D^2 - 6D)y = x^2 + 1$ (5)
- d) Solve $x^2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dy}{dx} - 4y = x^2 + 2\log x$ (5)