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**F.E. Semester-II (Revised Course 2007-08)**  
**EXAMINATION MARCH 2021**  
**Applied Mathematics-II**

[Duration : Two Hours]

[Total Marks : 60]

**Instruction:**

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

**Module -I**

- Q.1
- a) Assuming the validity of differentiation under integral prove that  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\log(1+\alpha x^2)}{x^2} dx = \pi\sqrt{\alpha}$  7
  - b) Find the length of the cardioid  $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$  lying outside  $r = a$  7
  - c) Find the surface area of the surface generated by the revolution of  $x = \frac{y^3}{3}; 0 \leq y \leq 1$  about the y-axis 6
- Q.2
- a) Show that  $\vec{r}(t) = Ae^{2t}\vec{i} + Be^{-3t}\vec{j}$  satisfies  $\frac{d^2\vec{r}}{dt^2} + \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt} - 6\vec{r} = 0$  6
  - b) State and prove Serret – Frenet formula 7
  - c) Find the principal normal N and binormal B of  $\vec{r}(t) = \sin t \vec{i} + (t+1)\vec{j} + \cos t \vec{k}$  at  $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$  7

**Module –II**

- Q.3
- a) Evaluate  $\iint_R (x^2 - y^2) dx dy$  where R is the triangle whose vertices are (0,0) (1,0) and (0,1) 6
  - b) Write the following as one double integral and evaluate 8  

$$\int_{-1}^0 \int_0^{x+1} 2y + 3 dx dy + \int_0^1 \int_0^1 2y + 3 dx dy$$
  - c) Evaluate  $\iint_R r \sin \theta + 3 dr d\theta$  over the region  $\{1 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \theta; 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}\}$  6
- Q.4
- a) Find the area bounded by  $y = x^2$  and  $y = 2x + 3$  6
  - b) Evaluate  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^1 3r^3 \cos^2 \theta dr d\theta d\phi$  7
  - c) Use triple integration to find the volume of the 3-D region bounded by  $x^2 + y^2 = z$  7

0 and  $Z = 2$

### Module –III

- Q.5 a) Find the directional derivative of  $f(x, y, Z) = xy^2 + xZ^3$  at  $(2, -1, 1)$  in the direction of  $\hat{i} + 2\hat{j} + 2\hat{k}$  5
- b) Find the unit normal to the surface  $x^2 + y^2 + Z^2 = 25$  at the point  $(4, 3, 0)$  5
- c) Define divergence of a vector field show that  $\nabla \cdot (\nabla f) = \nabla^2 f$  3
- d) Show that  $\vec{F} = (x^2 - y^2 + x)\hat{i} - (2xy + y)\hat{j}$  is irrotational and hence find its scalar potential. Also find the line integral of  $\vec{F}$  from  $(1, 2)$  to  $(2, 1)$  7
- Q.6 a) Verify greens theorem in the plane for  $\oint_C (xy + 1)dx + (4x^2)dy$  where C is the boundary of the region bounded by  $y=0$ ,  $x=1$  and  $y=x$  10
- b) Verify stokes theorem for  $\vec{F} = xy\hat{i} - 2yZ\hat{j} - Z\hat{k}$  where S is the open surface bounded by  $x=0$ ,  $x=1$ ,  $y=0$ ,  $y=2$  and  $Z = 3$  excluding the XY plane 10

### Module –IV

- Q.7 a) Solve the following differential equations 5X4=20
- a)  $e^y(1 + x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} - 2x(1 + e^y) = 0$
- b)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = x^3y^4$
- c)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+2y+1}{2x+4y+3}$
- d)  $(1 + xy)ydx + (1 - xy)x dy = 0$
- Q.8 Solve the following differential equations 5X4=20
- a)  $(D^2 + 2D + 1)y = e^{3x} + 5$
- b)  $(D^2 + 3D - 4)y = e^{-2x} \sin 3x$
- c)  $(D^2 - D - 6)y = 3x^2 - 5x + 2$
- d)  $(D^2 + 1)y = \tan x$