



- Notes :
1. All questions carry marks as indicated.
 2. Solve Question 1 OR Questions No. 2.
 3. Solve Question 3 OR Questions No. 4.
 4. Solve Question 5 OR Questions No. 6.
 5. Solve Question 7 OR Questions No. 8.
 6. Solve Question 9 OR Questions No. 10.
 7. Solve Question 11 OR Questions No. 12.
 9. Use of non programmable calculator is permitted.

1. a) If $y = \sin^{-1}x$, then show that $(1-x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n+1)xy_{n+1} - n^2y_n = 0$. 6
- b) Evaluate 3
- i) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2 \sin x}$ 3
- ii) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cot x)^{\sin x}$

OR

2. a) Using Taylor's theorem, find the value of $\tan 46^\circ$ correct to four decimal places. 6
- b) A curve is given by $x = a \sin \theta$, $y = b \cos 2\theta$. Find the radius of curvature at $\theta = \pi/3$. 6
3. a) If $u = \log(\tan x + \tan y + \tan z)$ show that. 6
- $\sin 2x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \sin 2y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \sin 2z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 2$.
- b) If $u = \tan^{-1} \left[\frac{x^3 + y^3}{x - y} \right]$ then prove that $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \sin 4u - \sin 2u$. 6
- c) If $u = f\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z}, \frac{z}{x}\right)$, then Show that $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$. 6

OR

4. a) If $u = 3x + 2y - z$, $v = x - 2y + z$, & $w = x + 2y - z$ are u , v & w functionally related? If so, find the relationship? 6
- b) Expand y^x in the neighborhood of $(1,1)$ up to the terms of second degree. 6

- c) Divide 24 into three parts such that the continued product of first, square of second and cub of the third is maximum. 6

5. a) Determine the rank of the matrix 6

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 6 & 1 & 3 & 8 \\ 4 & 2 & 6 & -1 \\ 10 & 3 & 9 & 7 \\ 16 & 4 & 12 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$$

- b) Solve the system of equations by adjoint method. 6

$$x + y + z = 6$$

$$2x - y + z = 3$$

$$3x + 2y + 2z = 13$$

OR

6. a) Find the inverse of the matrix by partitioning. 6

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 4 & 3 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

- b) Find for what value of λ and μ the system of linear equations 6

$$x + y + z = 6,$$

$$x + 2y + 5z = 10, \text{ and}$$

$$2x + 3y + \lambda z = \mu \text{ will have}$$

- i) a unique solution.
- ii) No solution.
- iii) Infinite solution.

7. a) Solve 4

$$(x+1) \frac{dy}{dx} - 2y = (x+1)^4$$

- b) Solve $\sec^2 y \frac{dy}{dx} + x \tan y = x^3$. 4

- c) $(2x - y + 1)dx - (x - 2y + 1)dy = 0$. 4

OR

8. a) Solve $p^3 - 4xyp + 8y^3 = 0$. 3

- b) Solve $y = 2px + p^4 x^2$. 3

- c) The equation of electromotive force in terms of current i for an electrical circuit having resistance R and condenser of capacity C in series is: $E = Ri + \int \frac{i}{C} dt$. 6

Find the current i at any time t when $E = E_m \sin \omega t$.

9. a) Solve $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 5\frac{dy}{dx} + 6y = e^{-2x} + \cos x$. 6
- b) Solve by the method of variation of parameter.
 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = \operatorname{cosec} x$. 6
- c) Solve $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} - 4y = x^2$ 6

OR

10. a) Solve $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \sec^2 y \tan y$, given that
 $y = 0$ and $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1$ when $x = 0$. 6
- b) Solve, the following equations. 6
 $\frac{dx}{dt} + 5x - 2y = t$ and
 $\frac{dy}{dt} + 2x + y = 0$.
- c) The radial displacement u in a rotating disc at a distance r from the axis is given by 6
 $r^2 \frac{d^2u}{dr^2} + r \frac{du}{dr} - u + kr^3 = 0$
 Where K is constant. Solve the equation under the condition
 $u = 0$ when $r = 0$ and $u = 0$ when $r = a$.
11. a) Use De-Moivre's theorem to solve 4
 $x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x^2 + x + 1 = 0$.
- b) Find the values of $(1+i)^{2/3}$ 4

OR

12. a) Prove that $\log \tan \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + i \frac{x}{2} \right) = i \tan^{-1} (\sinh x)$ 4
- b) Find the general value of $\log (-i)$ 4
