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**EH-181**

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**B.E. II Semester (CGPA) Civil  
Engineering Exam. 2014  
ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS - II**

Paper : CE-201

**Time Allowed : Three Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 60**

**Note :** Attempt all the questions. Each questions carry equal marks.

**Q.1. Objective / Short / True or False / Type question.**

- a) The differential equation  $(ay^2 + x + x^8)dx + (y^8 - y + bx)dy = 0$  is exact if
  - (i)  $b = a$
  - (ii)  $b = 2a$
  - (iii)  $a = 1, b = 3$
  - (iv)  $b \neq 2a$
- b) The number of arbitrary constants in the general solution of a differential equation is equal to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the differential order.
- c) The homogeneous linear differential equation whose auxiliary equation has roots  $1, -1$  is \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Which of the basis of solutions are for the differential

equation  $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$

- (i)  $x \ln x$  (ii)  $\ln x, e^x$  (iii)  $\frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{x^2}$  (iv)  $\frac{1}{x^2} e^x, x \ln x$

- e) The expansion of  $5x^3 + x$  in terms of Legendre Polynomial is .

- f)  $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{(2s+3)^2} \right\}$  is \_\_\_\_\_

~~$\frac{dy}{dx} + P \neq 0$~~ , (2)

- g) The condition under which the Laplace transform of  $f(t)$  exists are \_\_\_\_\_
- h) If  $x = c$  is a point of discontinuity then the Fourier series of  $f(x)$  at  $x = c$  gives  $f(x) =$
- i) The smallest period of the function  $\sin\left(\frac{2n\pi x}{K}\right)$  is \_\_\_\_\_
- j) By eliminating  $a$  and  $b$  from  $z = a(x + y) + b$  the p.d.e. formed is \_\_\_\_\_

Q.2. a) Solve the differential equation

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$$(x^3 - x) \frac{dy}{dx} - (3x^2 - 1)y = x^5 - 2x^3 + x$$

b) Solve :  $x \, dx + y \, dy = \frac{a^2 (x \, dy - y \, dx)}{x^2 + y^2}$

OR

a) Solve :  $(2x^2y^2 + y) \, dx - (x^3y - 3x) \, dy = 0$

b) Solve :  $(p - 1)e^{3x} + p^3 e^{2y} = 0$

Q.3. a) Solve :

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2p \frac{dy}{dx} + (p^2 + q^2) y = e^{cx} + pqx^2$$

b) Solve :  $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = (\log x) \sin(\log x)$

OR

- a) The radial displacement in a rotating disc at a distance  $r$  from the axis is given by

(3) *Partial*

(3)

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$$r^2 \frac{d^2y}{dr^2} + r \frac{dy}{dr} - u + Kr^3 = 0, \text{ where } K \text{ is a}$$

constant. Solve the equation under the conditions  
 $u = 0$  when  $r = 0$ ,  $u = 0$  when  $r = a$ .

b) Solve :  $\frac{dx}{dt} = 2y$ ,  $\frac{dy}{dt} = 2z$ , and  $\frac{dz}{dt} = 2x$

- Q.4. a) Show that  $x^n f_n(x)$  is a solution of the equation  
 $xy'' + (1 - 2n)y' + xy = 0$ .

- b) State and prove Rodrigue's formula.  
OR

a) Prove that  $(1 - 2xt + t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n P_n(x)$

b) If  $f(x) = 0, -1 < x \leq 0$   
 $= x, 0 < x < 1$

then show that  $f(x) = \frac{1}{4} P_0(x) + \frac{1}{2} P_1(x)$

$$+ \frac{5}{16} P_2(x) - \frac{3}{32} P_4(x) + \dots$$

- Q.5. a) Define unit step function. Express the function

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin t, & t < \pi \\ t, & t \geq \pi \end{cases}, \text{ in terms of unit step function and}$$

hence find its Laplace transform.

- b) i) Find the Laplace transform of  
 $\sin 2t \cos 3t + \cos(at + 5)$

ii) Find  $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{e^{4-3s}}{(s+4)^{5/2}} \right\}$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{2}{\pi(4)} \int_0^{\pi} x^3 dx = \frac{2x^3}{3} \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{2\pi^3}{3}$$

OR

$$a_0 = \frac{2\pi^2}{3}$$

a) Find the Laplace transform of  $(\sin \sqrt{t})$  and hence obtain

the value of  $L \left\{ \frac{\cos \sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{t}} \right\}$

b) Using Laplace transform method solve the differential

$$\text{equation } \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 9x = \cos 2t$$

given that  $x(0) = 1$  and  $x(\pi/2) = -1$

Q.6. a) Prove that  $\underline{x^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$  in  
 $-\pi < x < \pi$ . Hence show that

$$\text{i) } \sum \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$\text{ii) } \sum \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

$$\text{iii) } \frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

$$\text{iv) } \sum \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$$

b) Solve by Charpits' method  $(p^2 + q^2)y = qz$   
 OR

a) Obtain the first three coefficients in the Fourier series  
 for  $y$ , where  $y$  is given by:

x:	0	1	2	3	4	5
y :	4	8	15	7	6	2

b) Solve  $r + 2s + t = 2(y - x) + \sin(x - y)$

