

**SILVER OAK COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY****ADITYA SILVER OAK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY****BE - SEMESTER-II • MID SEMESTER-I EXAMINATION – SUMMER 2019****SUBJECT: MATHEMATICS-2 (3110015) (ALL BRANCH)**

DATE: 30-03-2019

TIME: 8:00 PM To 9:45 pm

TOTAL MARKS: 40

- Instructions:**
1. All the questions are compulsory.
  2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
  3. Assume suitable data if required.

- Q.1 (a) Find the Laplace Transform of following functions. [04]  
 (i)  $f(t) = \cos^3 t$  (ii)  $f(t) = e^{-2t}(\sin 4t + t^2)$ .
- (b) Solve  $(D^2 - 4D + 4)y = 2^x + \log 5$ , where  $D = \frac{d}{dx}$ . [04]
- (c) State the convolution theorem and find the Inverse Laplace transform using Convolution theorem  $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s+1)(s+2)}\right\}$ . [04]
- Q.2 (a) Check given differential equation is exact or not and find the general solution [03]  
 $(x^4 - 2xy^2 + y^4)dx - (2x^2y - 4xy^3 + \sin y)dy = 0$
- (b) Solve the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{(1+x)} = \frac{y^2}{(1+x)^2}$ . [04]
- (c) Solve the differential equation using Laplace Transform: [07]  
 $y'' - 3y' + 2y = 4t + e^{3t}, y(0) = 1, y'(0) = -1$ .

**OR**

- Q.2 (a) Obtain the Inverse Laplace transform of following function  $L^{-1}\left\{\log\left(\frac{s-3}{s+4}\right)\right\}$ . [03]
- (b) Solve the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \tan x = \sin 2x, y(0)=0$ . [04]
- (c) Find Laplace Transform of the following function [07]  
 (i)  $f(t) = t \sin 3t \cos 2t$  (ii)  $f(t) = \frac{\cos t - \cos 2t}{t}$ .
- Q.3 (a) Solve the differential equation  $(D^3 - 2D^2 + 4D - 8)y = 0$  where  $D = \frac{d}{dx}$ . [03]
- (b) Solve  $\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 - (x^2 + x)\frac{dy}{dx} + x^3 = 0$ . [04]
- (c) Find out general solution of the differential equation [07]  
 $y'' - 6y' + 9y = \cos 2x \sin 4x$ .

**OR**

- Q.3 (a) Solve  $xp^2 - 2py + 4x = 0$ . [03]
- (b) Using partial fraction Obtain the Inverse Laplace Transform of  $\left\{\frac{4s+5}{(s+2)(s-3)(s+4)}\right\}$ . [04]
- (c) Solve  $(D^4 - 16)y = e^{2x} + x^4$ , where  $D = \frac{d}{dx}$ . [07]