



**I SEM - Engg. Mathematics I**

**MAT -1151 (I sessional)**

**Time: 1 Hr.**

**Date: 07.09.2019**

**Time: 4.15PM-5.15PM**

**Max.Marks: 15**

**Q1.** Integrating factor for the equation  $(x + 1) \frac{dy}{dx} - y = e^{3x}(x + 1)^2$  is

1.  $\frac{-1}{x+1}$

2. **\*\***  $\frac{1}{x+1}$

3.  $\frac{1}{x}$

4.  $\frac{-1}{x}$

**Q2.** If  $y = e^{3x} \cos x$  is a solution to  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 6 \frac{dy}{dx} + ky = 0$ , the value of k is

1. **\*\*** 10

2. -10

3. 6

4. 7

**Q3.**  $\nabla^3 y_4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_

1. **\*\***  $\Delta^3 y_1$

2.  $\nabla^2 y_4$

3.  $\Delta^4 y_3$

4.  $\Delta^2 y_3$

**Q4.** The value of  $\Delta^9((1 - 2x^3)(1 + 8x^2)(1 + 4x^4))$  with  $h = 1$  is

1.  $9! \times 64 \times x^9$

2. Zero

3. **\*\***  $9! \times (-64)$

4.  $9!$

**Q5.** The particular integral of the differential equation  $y'' + 4y = \cos 2x$  is

1.  $\frac{\sin 2x}{2}$

2.  $\frac{x \sin 2x}{2}$

3.  $\frac{x \cos 2x}{2}$

4. **\*\***  $\frac{x \sin 2x}{4}$

**Q6.** The solution of  $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 6 \frac{dx}{dt} + 9x = 0$  is

1.  $C_1 e^{-3t} + C_2 e^{3t}$

2.  $C_1 e^{3t} + C_2 t e^{-3t}$

3. **\*\***  $C_1 e^{-3t} + C_2 t e^{-3t}$

4.  $(C_1 + C_2 t) e^{3t}$

**Q7.** The degree of the differential equation  $\left[1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2\right]^{\frac{3}{2}} = c \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  is

1. 1

2. **\*\*** 2

3. 3

4. 4

**Q8.** The Wronskian of the equation  $y'' - 2y' + 1 = (x + 1)e^{2x}$  is

1.  $x e^x$

2.  $e^{2x}$

3.  $x e^{2x}$

4. **\*\***  $2e^{2x}$

**Q9.** If h is the interval of differences, then  $(\Delta - \nabla)x^2$  equals to

1. 2h

2. **\*\***  $2h^2$

3.  $2h^3$

4.  $h^4$

**Q10.** The solution of the differential equation  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x}$  satisfying the condition  $y(1) = 1$  is

1.  $y = \log x + x$

2.  $y = x e^{(x-1)}$

3.  $y = \log x + x^2$

4. **\*\***  $y = x \log x + x$

**Q11.** Use Lagrange's interpolation formula for the following data to evaluate the value of  $x$  when  $y = 20$ .

x	1	2	3	4
y	1	8	27	64

Solution: Using inverse Lagrange's formula,

$$x = \frac{12 * -7 * -44}{-7 * -26 * -63} * 1 + \frac{19 * -7 * -44}{7 * -19 * -56} * 2 + \frac{19 * 12 * -44}{26 * 19 * -37} * 3 + \frac{19 * 12 * -7}{63 * 56 * 37} * 4.$$

$$y(20) = 2.8462. \quad (2M)$$

**Q12.** Solve the differential equation  $y'' + y = \frac{1}{1+\sin x}$  using the method of variation of parameter.

Solution:  $y_c = c_1 \cos x + c_2 \sin x$  and  $W = 1$  (0.5M)

$$\begin{aligned} y_p &= -y_1 \int y_2 \frac{R(x)}{W} dx + y_2 \int y_1 \frac{R(x)}{W} dx \\ y_p &= -\cos x \int \frac{\sin x + 1 - 1}{1 + \sin x} dx + \sin x \int \frac{\cos x}{1 + \sin x} dx \\ &= -\cos x \int 1 - \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx + \sin x \ln(1 + \sin x) \quad (0.5M) \\ &= -\cos x \left\{ x - \int (\sec^2 x - \sec x \tan x) dx \right\} + \sin x \ln(1 + \sin x) \\ &= -\cos x \{ x - \tan x + \sec x \} + \sin x \ln(1 + \sin x) \end{aligned}$$

$$y_p = -x \cos x + \sin x - 1 + \sin x \ln(1 + \sin x) \quad (0.5M)$$

$$y = y_c + y_p \quad (0.5M)$$

**Q13.** Solve  $x^2 y'' - 3xy' + 4y = \sin(\log x)$ .

Solution: Put  $x = e^t, t = \log x$ . (0.5M)

$$(D(D-1) - 3D + 4)y = \sin t$$

$$y_c = (C_1 + C_2 t)e^{2t} \quad (0.5M)$$

$$y_p = \frac{1}{D^2 - 4D + 4} \sin t = \frac{1}{3 - 4D} \sin t = \frac{(3 + 4D)}{9 - 16D^2} \sin t = \frac{4 \cos t + 3 \sin t}{25}. \quad (0.5M)$$

$$y = y_c + y_p \quad \text{where } x = e^t \text{ and } t = \log x. \quad (0.5M)$$

**Q14.** Solve the differential equation  $x \frac{dy}{dx} = y(\log y - \log x + 1)$  (2Marks)

**Solution:**

$$\frac{1}{y} \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{\log y}{x} = \frac{1 - \log x}{x}$$

$$\text{Put } \log y = t, \frac{1}{y} = e^{-t} \quad (0.5M)$$

$$\text{then } \frac{dt}{dx} - \frac{1}{x} t = \frac{1 - \log x}{x}, \text{ I.F} = \frac{1}{x} \quad (0.5M)$$

$$\text{Solution, } \frac{1}{x} t = \int \left( \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\log x}{x^2} \right) dx$$

$$\frac{\log y}{x} = \frac{-1}{x} - \int v e^{-v} dv, \quad \text{by putting } \log x = v$$

$$\frac{\log y}{x} = \frac{-1}{x} + \frac{\log x}{x} + \frac{1}{x} + c$$

$$\log \left( \frac{y}{x} \right) = cx. \quad (1M)$$

**Q15.** From the following table estimate the number of students who obtained marks between 40 and 45

Marks	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
No. Students	31	42	51	35	31

Solution: Using Forward difference table

x	y	$\Delta y$	$\Delta^2 y$	$\Delta^3 y$	$\Delta^4 y$
40	31	42	9	-25	37
50	73	51	-16	12	
60	124	35	-4		
70	159	31			
80	190				

(1M)

$$\text{The value of } p = \frac{45 - 40}{10} = 0.5$$

By Using Appropriate interpolation formula

$$y(45) = 47.8672 = 48 \quad (0.5M)$$

The number of students obtained marks between 40 and 45 is  $48 - 31 = 17$ .

(0.5M)