

Exam.	Regular		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	All (Except B.Arch)	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	I / I	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Engineering Mathematics I (SH401)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ All questions carry equal marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

- If $Y = \sin(m \sin^{-1}x)$, then show that $(1-x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n+1)xy_{n+1} + (m^2 - n^2)y_n = 0$
- Apply Maclaurin's series to find the expansion of $\frac{e^x}{1+e^x}$ as far as the term in x^3
- Evaluate: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(2 - \frac{x}{a}\right)^{\tan \frac{\pi x}{2a}}$
- Find the asymptotes of the curve $x(x-y)^2 - 3(x^2 - y^2) + 8y = 0$
- Find the pedal equation of the curve $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$
- Apply the method of differentiation under integral sign to evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\log(1+a^2x^2)}{1+b^2x^2} dx$
- Show that $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\log(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx = \pi \log 2$
- Use Gamma function to prove that $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-x^6)^{\frac{1}{6}}} = \frac{\pi}{3}$
- Find the area of two loops of the curve $a^2y^2 = a^2y^2 - x^4$

OR

Find the volume of the solid formed by the revolution of the cycloid $x = a(\theta + \sin\theta)$, $y = a(1 - \cos\theta)$ about the tangent at the vertex.

- Solve the differential equation $(1+y^2) + (x - e^{\tan^{-1}y}) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$
- Solve: $y - 3px + ap^2 = 0$
- Solve: $(D^2 - 2D + 5)y = e^{2x} \cdot \sin x$
- A resistance of 100 Ohms, an inductance of 0.5 Henry are connected in series with a battery 20 volts. Find the current in the circuit as a function of time.
- What does the equation $3x^2 + 3y^2 + 2xy = 2$ becomes when the axes are turned through an angle 45° to the original axes.
- Show that the locus of a point which moves in such a way that the differences of its distance from two fixed points is constant is a hyperbola.
- Find the center, length of the axes and eccentricity of the conic $2x^2 + 3y^2 - 4x - 12y + 13 = 0$

OR

Describe and sketch the graph of the polar equation of conic $r = \frac{10 \csc \theta}{\dots}$