

01 TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
Examination Control Division
2072 Kartik

Exam.	New Back (2066 & Later Batch)		
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.

1. If $y = (\sin^{-1} x)^2$, then show that:

i) $(1-x^2)y_2 - xy_1 - 2 = 0$

ii) $(1-x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n+1)xy_{n+1} - n^2 y_n = 0$

2. State Rolle's Theorem and verify the theorem for $f(x) = \frac{x(x+3)}{e^{x/2}}$; $x \in [-3, 0]$

3. Evaluate: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^{1/x}$

4. Find the asymptotes of the curve: $(a+x)^2(b^2+x^2) = x^2.y^2$

5. Find the pedal equation of the curve $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$

6. Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)}{(9+16 \sin 2x)} dx$

7. Use Beta Gamma function to evaluate $\int_0^{2a} x^5 \cdot \sqrt{2ax - x^2} \cdot dx$

8. Evaluate by using the rule of differentiation under the sign of integration.

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x} \sin bx}{x} \cdot dx$$

9. Find the area of one loop of the curve $r = a \sin 3\theta$

OR

Find the volume of the solid formed by the revolution of the cardioid $r = a(1+\cos\theta)$ about the initial line.

Find center and eccentricity of conic $x^2 + 4xy + y^2 - 2x + 2y - 6 = 0$

OR

Describe and sketch the graph of the equation $r = \frac{10}{3+2\cos\theta}$

10. Find the condition that the line $lx + my + n = 0$ may be a normal to the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

11. Show that the pair of tangents drawn from the center of a hyperbola are its asymptotes.

12. Solve the differential equation: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \tan \frac{y}{x}$

13. Solve: $y - 2px + ap^2 = 0$ where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$

14. Solve the differential equation: $x \frac{dy}{dx} + y \log y = xy e^x$

15. Solve the differential equation: $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} - 4y = x^2$
