

NMAM INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, NITTE

(An Autonomous Institution affiliated to VTU, Belgaum)

II Sem B.E. (Credit System) Mid Semester Examinations – I, January 2015

14MA201 - ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS - II

Max. Marks: 20

Note: Answer any **One** full question from **each** Unit.

Unit – I

a) Solve the differential equation $y e^{xy} dx + (x e^{xy} + 2y) dy = 0$

5

b) Solve the differential equation $y - 2px = \tan^{-1}(xp^2)$

5

a) Write the order and the degree of the differential equation $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = c \cdot \left[1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}}$

2

b) The law for the decay of radioactive materials states that disintegration at any instant is directly proportional to the amount of material present. If 30% of the radio active substance disappeared in 10 days, find how long will it take for 90% of it to disappear.

8

Unit – II

a) If $L\{f(t)\} = \bar{f}(s)$, prove that $L\left\{\int_0^t f(u) du\right\} = \frac{1}{s} \bar{f}(s)$

5

b) Find the general and singular solutions of the differential equation $\sin(y - px) = p$

5

a) If $f(t)$ is a periodic function with period T, prove that

$$L[f(t)] = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-sT}} \int_0^T e^{-st} f(t) dt$$

6

b) Find the Laplace transform of $t^2 \sin t$

4

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2. a) Write the order and the degree of the differential equation $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \left[1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{3}{2}} = c$

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b) The law for the decay of radioactive materials states that disintegration at any instant is directly proportional to the amount of material present. If 30% of the radio active substance disappeared in 10 days, find how long will it take for 90% of it to disappear.

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Unit – II

3. a) If $L\{f(t)\} = \bar{f}(s)$, prove that $L\left\{\int_0^t f(u) du\right\} = \frac{1}{s} \bar{f}(s)$

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b) Find the general and singular solutions of the differential equation $\sin(y - px) = p$

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4. a) If $f(t)$ is a periodic function with period T, prove that

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b) Find the Laplace transform of $t^2 \sin t$

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Unit – I

1. a) Define the order and the degree of a differential equation. 2
 b) A body which is originally at 80°C cools down to 60°C in 20 minutes, the temperature of air being 40°C . Find the temperature of the body after 40 minutes from the original. 2

2. a) Solve the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y \cos x + \sin y + y}{\sin x + x \cos y + x} = 0$. 5
 b) Solve the differential equation $p(p + y) = x(x + y)$ 5

Unit – II

3. a) If $f(t)$ is a periodic function with period T , prove that

$$L[f(t)] = \frac{1}{1 - e^{-sT}} \int_0^T e^{-st} f(t) dt.$$

- b) Find the Laplace transform of $\int_0^t e^{3t} \cos t dt$ 6

4. a) If $L\{f(t)\} = \bar{f}(s)$, then prove that $L\left\{\frac{f(t)}{t}\right\} = \int_s^{\infty} \bar{f}(s) ds$ 4

- b) Find the general and singular solutions of $y = xp - \log p$ 5

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Unit - I

1. a) Rewrite the following function using unit step function and hence find its Laplace transform

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} t^2, & 0 < t < 2 \\ 4, & 2 < t < 4 \\ 0, & t > 4 \end{cases}$$

5

b) Find $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s e^{-s/2} + \pi e^{-s}}{s^2 + \pi^2} \right\}$.

5

2. a) Find $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{(s^2 + a^2)^2} \right\}$ using convolution theorem.

5

- b) Solve the differential equation $x''(t) + x(t) = 6 \cos 2t$; $x(0) = 3$, $x'(0) = 1$ using Laplace transform method.

5

Unit - II

3. a) A spring is such that 1.96kg weight stretches it 19.6cms, an impressed force $\frac{1}{2} \cos 8t$ is acting on the spring. If the weight is started from the equilibrium point with an imparted upward velocity of 14.7 cms. per sec., determine the position of the weight as a function of time.

5

- b) Solve the differential equation $(D^2 + D - 2)y = x + \sin x$ using the method of undetermined coefficients.

5

4. a) Solve the differential equation $x \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - \frac{2y}{x} = x + \frac{1}{x^2}$.

5

- b) Solve $(D^2 - 4D + 3)y = \sin 3x \cos 2x$

5
