



# CBCS SCHEME

17MAT21

## Second Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Jan./Feb. 2023 Engineering Mathematics - II

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

### Module-1

- 1 a. Solve :  $(4D^4 - 8D^3 - 7D^2 + 11D + 6)y = 0$ . (06 Marks)
- b. Solve :  $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + 2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} = e^{-x}$ . (07 Marks)
- c. Using the method of undetermined coefficients, solve  
 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} - 2y = e^{3x} + \sin x$ . (07 Marks)
- OR
- 2 a. Solve :  $(D^2 + D + 1)y = 1 - x + x^2$ . (06 Marks)
- b. Solve  $(D-1)^2y = e^x + x$ . (07 Marks)
- c. Apply the method of variation of parameters to solve  $(D^2 - 6D + 9)y = \frac{e^{3x}}{x^2}$ . (07 Marks)

### Module-2

- 3 a. Solve :  $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$ . (07 Marks)
- b. Solve  $p(p + y) = x(x + y)$ . (07 Marks)
- c. Obtain the general solution and the singular solution of the following equation as Clairaut's equation :  $xp^3 - yp^2 + 1$ . (06 Marks)
- OR
- 4 a. Solve :  $(2x + 3)y'' - (2x + 3)y' - 12y = 6x$ . (07 Marks)
- b. Solve the equation  $(px - y)(py + x) = 2p$  by reducing into Clairaut's form taking the substitution as  $X = x^2$ ,  $Y = y^2$ . (07 Marks)
- c. Solve :  $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x}$ . (06 Marks)

### Module-3

- 5 a. Form the Partial differential equation by eliminating constants from  
 $(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = z^2 \cot^2 \alpha$ , where  $\alpha$  is a known constant. (06 Marks)
- b. Solve  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial t} = e^{-t} \cos x$  given that  $u = 0$  when  $t = 0$  and  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0$  at  $x = 0$ . Also show that  
 $u \rightarrow \sin x$  as  $t \rightarrow \infty$ . (07 Marks)
- c. Derive one dimensional wave equation in the form  
 $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$ . (07 Marks)

Important Note : 1. On completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages.  
2. Any revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator and /or equations written eg, 42+8 = 50, will be treated as malpractice.

OR

- 6 a. Obtain the partial differential equation from the following equation by eliminating the arbitrary function  $Z = f(x) + e^y g(x)$ . (06 Marks)
- b. Solve the equation  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + z = 0$ , given that  $Z = e^y$  and  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1$ , when  $x = 0$ . (07 Marks)
- c. Use the method of separation of variables to solve the heat equation  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ . (07 Marks)

Module-4

- 7 a. Evaluate  $\int_{-c}^c \int_{-b}^b \int_{-a}^a (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dz dy dx$ . (06 Marks)
- b. Change the order of integration and hence evaluate  $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y^2 dx dy$ . (07 Marks)
- c. Show that  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{d\theta}{\sqrt{\sin \theta}} \times \int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\sin \theta} d\theta = \pi$ . (07 Marks)

OR

- 8 a. Evaluate  $\int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} y\sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy$  by changing to polars. (06 Marks)
- b. Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \int_x^{\sqrt{x}} xy dy dx$  by changing order of integration. (07 Marks)
- c. Derive the relation between Beta and Gamma functions as  $B(m, n) = \frac{\Gamma(m)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(m+n)}$ . (07 Marks)

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Module-5

- 9 a. Find the Laplace transform of  $\left[ \frac{1-e^{-at}}{t} \right] + t^3 \cos h 4t$ . (06 Marks)
- b. Find the Laplace transform of square wave function defined by  $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 0 < t < a \\ -1 & \text{if } a < t < 2a \end{cases}$  with period  $2a$ . (07 Marks)
- c. Find the inverse Laplace transform of  $\frac{1}{s(s^2+1)}$  using Convolution theorem. (07 Marks)

OR



- 10 a. Express the following function in terms of Unit step function and hence find its Laplace transform

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

(06 Marks)

b. Find  $L^{-1} \log \left[ \frac{s^2 + 1}{s^2 + 4} \right]$ .

(07 Marks)

- c. Using Laplace transform solve  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 3\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 4$ , given that  $y(0) = 2$ ,  $y'(0) = 3$ .

(07 Marks)

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