

[Total No. of Printed Pages: 2]
CODE NO:- U-001
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING
First Engg Examination
DECEMBER 2014
Engineering Mathematics - II
(Revised)

[Time: THREE Hours]

[Max. Marks: 80]

“Please check whether you have got the right question paper.”

- N.B**
- 1) Question number one and six are compulsory.
 - 2) Attempt any 2 questions from remaining 4 questions from each section
 - 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
 - 4) Assume suitable data if necessary.

SECTION A

- Q.1 Attempt any five of the following 10
- a) Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x} x^{2n+1} dx$
 - b) Evaluate the value of $\beta\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right)$.
 - c) Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi} \sin^6 x \cos^4 x dx$
 - d) Find the mean value of $y=x$ from $x=0$ to 3
 - e) The surface area of solid formed the revolution of the curve $y = f(x)$ about x -axis from $x=a$ to $x=b$
 - f) Change the order of integration $\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dx dy$.
 - g) Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{a(1+\cos \theta)} dr d\theta$
 - h) Evaluate $\int_0^a \int_0^a \int_0^a dx dy dz$
- Q.2
- a) Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi} x \sin^5 x \cos^4 x dx$ 5
 - b) Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_x^{\sqrt{x}} (x^2+y^2) dx dy$ 5
 - c) Find the volume bounded by the cylinder $x^2+y^2 = 4$ & $y + z = 3$ & $z = 0$ 5
- Q.3
- a) Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{t} e^{-\sqrt{t}} dt$ 5
 - b) Change the order of integration $\int_0^1 \int_{x^2}^{2-x} f(x, y) dx dy$ 5
 - c) Find by the double integration the area included between the curves $y=x^2$ & $y = 2x+3$. 5
- Q.4
- a) Evaluate $\int_0^1 x^5 (1-x^3)^{10} dx$ 5
 - b) Change the polar coordinate. Evaluate $\int_0^a \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} e^{-x^2-y^2} dx dy$ 5
 - c) Find the surface of the solid formed by the revolution of the cardiode $r = a(1+\cos \theta)$ 5
- Q.5
- a) Prove that $\beta(m, n) = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{m-1} + x^{n-1}}{(1+x)^{m+n}} dx$ 5
 - b) Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_{y^2}^1 \int_0^{1-x} x dx dy dz$. 5
 - c) Find the RMS value of $F = 2.75 \sin 80 \pi t$ over a period of $t = 0$ to $t = 1/80$ 5

SECTION B

- a) Define periodic function with example.
- b) If $f(x) = \pi^2 - x^2$ over $(-\pi, \pi)$ then write the value of Fourier coefficients a_0 .
- c) What is the half range cosine series for $f(x)$ in the interval $(0, L)$ & write its Fourier Coefficients.
- d) If $f(x) = x$; $x \in (0, 2\pi)$ with period 2π find Fourier coefficients a_n
- e) Find the rank of AB if $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 \\ 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ $B = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
- f) State the condition for consistency of system of linear homogeneous equation.
- g) Find the characteristic equation & Eigen value of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 9 & -7 \\ 3 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$
- h) State Cayley – Hamilton Theorem

Q.7 a) Find the Fourier series expansion for $f(x) = \frac{\pi-x}{2}$ in the interval $0 < x < 2\pi$ with period 2π 5

b) Find the rank of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -5 & 6 \\ 3 & -2 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & -2 & -9 & 14 \\ 4 & -2 & -4 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ 5

c) Check the consistency and solve if possible 5

$$\begin{aligned} 2x - y + 3z &= 8 \\ -x + 2y + z &= 4 \\ 3x + y - 4z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Q.8 a) Find the Eigen value & Eigen vector for the smallest Eigen value of matrix $a = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ -4 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 5

b) Find the half range cosine series for $f(x) = x^2$ in the interval $(0, \pi)$ 5

c) Express $f(x) = \frac{x\pi^2}{2}$ as Fourier series defined in $-\pi < x < \pi$ 5

Q.9 a) Obtain the characteristic equation of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and then find A^{-1} 5

b) Find the Fourier series for $f(x) = \begin{cases} \pi x & ; 0 < x < 1 \\ 0 & ; 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$ 5

c) Check the consistency and solve 5

$$\begin{aligned} x + 3y - 2z &= 0 \\ 2x - y + 4z &= 0 \\ x - 11y + 14z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Q.10 a) Find the Fourier series for $f(x) = x - x^3$ in $(-1, 1)$ 5

b) Find the half range cosine series for $f(x) = e^x$ in the interval $(0, \pi)$ 5

c) Show that the transformation of 5

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 2y_1 - 2y_2 - y_3 \\ x_2 &= -4y_1 + 5y_2 + 3y_3 \\ x_3 &= y_1 - y_2 - y_3 \end{aligned}$$