

1991

B. E. 2nd Semester Examination,

May-2013

MATHEMATICS-II

Paper-Math-102-E

Time allowed : 3 hours]

[Maximum marks : 100

*Note : Attempt five questions in all taking at least one from each part. All questions carry equal marks.*

**Part-A**

1. (a) Find the rank of the matrix by reducing into the normal form

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2 \\ -6 & 2 & 4 \\ -3 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- (b) Find the inverse of the following matrix using elementary transformations

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 2 & 1 \\ 5 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}$$



(2)

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2. (a) Discuss the consistency of the system of equations:

$$2x - 3y + 6z - 5w = 3,$$

$$y - 4z + w = 1,$$

$$4x - 5y + 8z - 9w = \lambda$$

for various value of  $\lambda$ , if consistent, find the solution.

- (b) Find the eigen values and the corresponding eigen vectors of the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & -2 & 2 \\ -2 & 3 & -1 \\ 2 & -1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

### Part-B

3. (a) Solve :

$$x dy - y dx = (x^2 + y^2) dx$$

- (b) If the air is maintained at  $30^\circ\text{C}$  and the temperature of the body cools from  $80^\circ\text{C}$  to  $60^\circ\text{C}$  in 12 minutes, find the temperature of the body after 24 minutes.



4. (a) Solve:

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 4y = x \sin x$$

(b) Solve by method of variation of parameters

$$y'' + y = \tan x$$

5. (a) Solve:

$$x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} - 4y = x^2 + 2 \log x$$

(b) Solve the following system of simultaneous differential equations

$$Dx - y = t \text{ and}$$

$$Dy + x = 1 \text{ where } D = \frac{d}{dt}$$

### Part-C

6. Find the Laplace transforms of the following functions

(a)  $t^2 e^{-3t}$

(b)  $t^2 e^{-3t} \sin 2t$

(c)  $\frac{\cos at}{t}$

(d)  $\cos 2t \cos 3t$



7. (a) Find the inverse Laplace transforms of the following

(i)  $\frac{s+2}{s^2-4s+13}$

(ii)  $\tan^{-1} \frac{2}{s}$

- (b) Apply convolution theorem to evaluate the inverse of

$$\frac{1}{(s+a)(s+b)}$$

8. (a) Solve:

$$(x^2 - 2yz - y^2)p + (xy + zx)q = xy - zx$$

- (b) Solve the following differential equation by using Charpit's method

$$(p^2 + q^2)x = pz$$