Seat No.: ________ Enrolment No.___________

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

BE - SEMESTER–I &II (NEW) EXAMINATION – SUMMER-2019

Subject Code: 3110015 **Date: 01/06/2019**

Subject Name: Mathematics –2

Time: 10:30 AM TO 01:30 PM **Total Marks: 70**

Instructions:

1. **Attempt all questions.**
2. **Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.**
3. **Figures to the right indicate full marks.**

			Marks
Q.1	**(a)**	Find the Fourier integral representation of $f(x)=\begin{cases} x\,;x\in(0,a) \\ 0\,;\,x\in(a,\infty)\end{cases}$	**03**
	(b)	Define: Unit step function. Use it to find the Laplace transform of $f(t)=\begin{cases}(t-1)^2\,;\,t\in(0,1] \\ 1\quad;\,t\in(1,\infty)\end{cases}$	**04**
	(c)	Use the method of undetermined coefficients to solve the differential equation $y''-2y'+y=x^2e^x$.	**07**
Q.2	**(a)**	Evaluate $\oint_C \bar{F}\cdot d\bar{r}$; where $\bar{F}=(x^2-y^2)\hat{\imath}+2xy\,\hat{\jmath}$ and C is the curve given by the parametric equation $C: r(t)=t^2\,\hat{\imath}+t\,\hat{\jmath};\ 0\le t\le 2$.	**03**
	(b)	Apply Green's theorem to find the outward flux of a vector field $\bar{F}=\frac{1}{xy}(x\,\hat{\imath}+y\,\hat{\jmath})$ across the curve bounded by $y=\sqrt{x},\ 2y=1$ and $x=1$.	**04**
	(c)	Integrate $f(x,y,z)=x-yz^2$ over the curve $C=C_1+C_2$, where C_1 is the line segment joining (0,0,1) to (1,1,0) and C_2 is the curve $y=x^2$ joining (1,1,0) to (2,4,0).	**07**
		OR	
	(c)	Check whether the vector field $\bar{F}=e^{y+2z}\,\hat{\imath}+x\,e^{y+2z}\,\hat{\jmath}+2x\,e^{y+2z}\,\hat{k}$ is conservative or not. If yes, find the scalar potential function $\varphi(x,y,z)$ such that $\bar{F}=$ grad φ .	**07**
Q.3	**(a)**	Write a necessary and sufficient condition for the differential equation $M(x,y)dx+N(x,y)dy=0$ to be exact differential equation. Hence check whether the differential equation $[(x+1)e^x-e^y]dx-xe^ydy=0$ is exact or not.	**03**
	(b)	Solve the differential equation $(1+y^2)dx=(e^{-\tan^{-1}y}-x)dy$	**04**
	(c)	By using Laplace transform solve a system of differential equations $\frac{dx}{dt}=1-y,\ \frac{dy}{dt}=-x$, where $x(0)=1, y(0)=0$.	**07**
		OR	
Q.3	**(a)**	Solve the differential equation $(2x^3+4y)dx-xdy=0$.	**03**

	(b)	Solve: $(x+1)\frac{dy}{dx} - y = e^{3x}(x+1)^2$.	**04**
	(c)	By using Laplace transform solve a differential equation $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 5\frac{dy}{dt} + 6y = e^{-t}$, where $y(0) = 0,\ y'(0) = -1$.	**07**
Q.4	**(a)**	Find the general solution of the differential equation $e^{-y}\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{e^{-y}}{x} = \frac{1}{x^2}$	**03**
	(b)	Solve : $\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} - 7\frac{dy}{dx} + 6y = e^x$	**04**
	(c)	Find a power series solution of the differential equation $y'' - xy = 0$ near an ordinary point x=0.	**07**
		OR	
Q.4	**(a)**	Find the general solution of the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} - \sqrt{y} = 0$.	**03**
	(b)	Solve : $x^3\frac{d^3y}{dx^3} + 2x^2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2y = x$	**04**
	(c)	Find a Frobenius series solution of the differential equation $2x^2y'' + xy' - (x+1)y = 0$ near a regular-singular point x=0.	**07**
Q.5	**(a)**	Write Legendre's polynomial $P_n(x)$ of degree-n and hence obtain $P_1(x)$ and $P_2(x)$ in powers of x.	**03**
	(b)	Classify ordinary points, singular points, regular-singular points and irregular-singular points (if exist) of the differential equation $y'' + xy' = 0$.	**04**
	(c)	Solve the differential equation $x^2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = x^3\cos x$ by using the method of variation of parameters.	**07**
		OR	
Q.5	**(a)**	Write Bessel's function $J_p(x)$ of the first kind of order-p and hence show that $J_{1/2}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}}\sin x$.	**03**
	(b)	Classify ordinary points, singular points, regular-singular points and irregular-singular points (if exist) of the differential equation $xy'' + y' = 0$.	**04**
	(c)	Solve the differential equation $y'' + 25y = \sec 5x$ by using the method of variation of parameters.	**07**

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