

Code No: 152AA

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

B.Tech I Year II Semester (Special) Examinations, January - 2021

MATHEMATICS-II

(Common to CE, EEE, ECE, CSE, IT)

Time: 2 hours

Max. Marks: 75

Answer any five questions  
All questions carry equal marks

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- 1.a) Solve  $3xy^2 - y^3 dx - 2x^2y - xy^2 dy = 0$ .
- b) Radium decomposes at a rate proportional to the quantity present at time  $t$ . Suppose that it is found that in 25 years approximately 1.1% of certain quantity of radium has decomposed. Determine approximately how long it will take for one-half of the original amount of radium to decompose. [7+8]
- 2.a) Solve  $y - 2px = \tan^{-1} xp^2$ ; where  $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$ .
- b) A body of temperature  $80^\circ\text{F}$  is placed in a room of constant temperature  $50^\circ\text{F}$  at time  $t = 0$ . At the end of 5 minutes the body has cooled to a temperature of  $70^\circ\text{F}$ . After how many minutes will the temperature of the body be within  $1^\circ\text{F}$  of the constant  $50^\circ\text{F}$  temperature of the room? [7+8]
- 3.a) Using the method of variation of parameters solve  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4y = \tan 2x$ .
- b) Solve  $(D^2 - 4D + 4)y = x^2 \sin x + e^{2x} + 3$ . [8+7]
- 4.a) Evaluate  $\int_R (x + y)^2 dx dy$ ; where  $R$  is the parallelogram in the  $xy$ -plane with vertices  $(1, 0)$ ,  $(3, 1)$ ,  $(2, 2)$ ,  $(0, 1)$  using the transformation  $u = x + y$ ,  $v = x - 2y$ .
- b) Evaluate  $\int_0^a \int_0^x \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$  by changing the order of integration. [8+7]
- 5.a) A vector field is given by  $A = x^2 + xy^2 i + y^2 + x^2y j$ , show that the field is irrotational and find the scalar potential.
- b) Find the maximum value of the directional derivative of  $\phi = x^2yz$  at  $(1, 4, 1)$ . [8+7]
- 6.a) Evaluate  $\int_S A \cdot n ds$  where  $A = x + y^2 i - 2xj + 2yzk$  and  $S$  is a surface in the plane  $2x + y + 2z = 6$  in the first octant.
- b) If  $\vec{F} = x^3i + x^2yj + xyz^2k$ , find  $\text{Curl } \vec{F}$ . [8+7]
7. State and verify Stokes theorem for the function  $f = x^2i + xyj$  integrated round the square in the plane  $z = 0$  whose sides are along the lines  $x = 0 = y$ ,  $x = a = y$ . [15]
8. State and verify Gauss divergence theorem for  $f = x^3 - yz i - 2x^2yj + zk$  taken over the surface of the cube bounded by the planes  $x = y = z = a$  and coordinate planes. [15]

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