

Duration – 3 Hours

Total Marks: 80

(1) N.B.:- Question no 1 is compulsory.

(2) Attempt any THREE questions out of remaining FIVE questions.

1) a) Solve $(1 + e^{x/y})dx + e^{x/y} \left(1 - \frac{x}{y}\right)dy = 0$ (4)

b) Solve $\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} + 5\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 36y = 0$ (3)

c) Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^4} dx$ (3)

d) Express the following integral in polar co-ordinates (4)

$$I = \int_0^a \int_{\sqrt{ax-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} f(x, y) dx dy$$

e) Prove that $\left(\frac{E^4-1}{\Delta}\right) y_0 = y_0 + y_1 + y_2 + y_3$. (3)

f) Evaluate $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_{\pi/2}^{\pi} \cos(x+y) dx dy$ (3)

2 a) Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{\tan y}{1+x} = (1+x)e^x \sin y$. (6)

b) Change the order of integration and evaluate $I = \int_0^1 \int_{4y}^4 e^{x^2} dx dy$ (6)

c) Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{a+b\cos x}$ $a > 0, |b| < a$ and hence deduce that (8)

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{(a+b\cos x)^2} = \frac{\pi a}{(a^2-b^2)^{3/2}} \quad \text{and} \quad \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos x dx}{(a+b\cos x)^2} = \frac{-\pi a}{(a^2-b^2)^{3/2}}$$

3 a) Evaluate $I = \int_0^{\log_2 x} \int_0^x \int_0^y e^{x+y+z} dx dy dz$ (6)

b) The density at any point of a cardioide $r = a(1 + \cos\theta)$ varies as the square of its distance from its axis of symmetry. Find its mass. (6)

c) Solve $(5+2x)^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 6(5+2x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 8y = 6x$ (8)

- 4 a) Show that the length of the arc of the curve $y = \log\left(\frac{e^x - 1}{e^x + 1}\right)$ from $x=1$ to $x=2$ is $\log\left(e + \frac{1}{e}\right)$ (6)
- b) Solve $(D^3 - 2D^2 + D)y = x^2 + x$ (6)
- c) Use Runge-Kutta method of fourth order to compute $y(0.1)$ & $y(0.2)$, given $y' = xy + y^2, y(0) = 1$ (8)
- 5 a) Use method of variation of parameters to solve $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = \frac{1}{1 + \sin x}$ (6)
- b) Using Taylor's series method, find $y(1.1)$ correct to four decimal places, given $y' = xy^{1/3}$ and $y(1) = 1$. (6)
- c) Find the value of the integral $\int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^3} dx$ by taking $h = 0.2$, using (8)
- (i) Trapezoidal Rule (ii) Simpson's 1/3 Rule.
- Compare the errors with the exact value of the integral
- 6 a) The equation of an L-R circuit is given by $L \frac{di}{dt} + Ri = 10 \sin t$, if $i = 0$ at $t = 0$, express i as a function of t . (6)
- b) Evaluate $\iiint (x^2y^2 + y^2z^2 + z^2x^2) dx dy dz$ over the volume of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ (6)
- c) Find the volume cut off from the paraboloid $x^2 + \frac{1}{4}y^2 + z = 1$ by the plane $z = 0$. (8)
