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Name.....

Reg. No.....

**COMBINED FIRST AND SECOND SEMESTER B.TECH. (ENGINEERING)
DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2006**

EN 04 102—ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS—II

(Common to all Branches—2004 admissions)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Part A

Each question carries 5 marks.

- I. 1 Find the particular integral of $(D - 1)^3 y = 2 \cosh x$.
- 2 Solve : $D^2 - 4 D + 4 y = e^{2x}$.
- 3 Find the Laplace transform of $e^{-3t} t^3$.
- 4 Find the inverse Laplace transform of $\frac{2s + 5}{s^2 + 4s - 5}$.
- 5 A particle is moving along a curve $x = e^t, y = 2 \cos 3t, z = 2 \sin 3t$ where t is the time. Determine the velocity and acceleration at $t = 0$.
- 6 Find a unit vector normal to the surface $x^3 + y^3 + 3xyz = 3$ at the point $(1, 2, -1)$.
- 7 Find the work done by the force $E = xi + 2yj$ when it moves a particle along the curve $2y = x^2$ from $(0, 0)$ to $(2, 2)$.
- 8 Show that area bounded by a simple closed curve. C is given by $\frac{1}{2} \int_C xdy - ydx$.

(8 × 5 = 40 marks)

Part B

- II. (a) (i) Solve $(D^2 - 6 D + 9) y = e^{2x}$. (7 marks)
- (ii) Solve $3 e^x \tan y dx + (1 + e^x) \sec^2 y dy = 0$. (8 marks)

Or

- (b) (i) Use the method of variation of parameters to solve $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4y = \sec 2x$. (7 marks)
- (ii) Solve $x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 3 \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = x^2$. (8 marks)

III. (a) Find the Laplace transforms of the following :—

- (i) $\sin^2 2t$.
- (ii) $e^{-2t} \cos^2 t$.
- (iii) $\frac{e^{-at} - e^{-bt}}{t}$.

(3 × 5 = 15 marks)

Or

Turn over

(b) Using Laplace transform solve the equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2\frac{dy}{dt} + y = e^t$, given $y(0) = 2, y'(0) = -1$.

(15 marks)

IV. (a) (i) If $\vec{F} = \nabla(x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz)$ find $\nabla \cdot \vec{F}$ and $\nabla \times \vec{F}$. (7 marks)

(ii) Find the value of α so that the vector $\vec{A} = (x + 3y)\vec{i} + (y - 2z)\vec{j} + (x + \alpha z)\vec{k}$ is solenoidal.

(8 marks)

Or

(b) (i) Find $\text{div curl } \vec{F}$ where $\vec{F} = x^2z\vec{i} - 2y^3z^2\vec{j} - xy^2z\vec{k}$. (7 marks)

(ii) If $\vec{F} = (x^2 - yz)\vec{i} + (y^2 - xz)\vec{j} + (z^2 - xy)\vec{k}$ show that \vec{F} is irrotational and find its scalar potential.

(8 marks)

V. (a) Verify Green's theorem in the plane for $\int_C (xy + y^2) dx + x^2 dy$ where C is bounded by $y = x$ and $y = x^2$.

(15 marks)



Or

(b) Verify Divergence theorem for $\vec{F} = (x^2 - yz)\vec{i} + (y^2 - xz)\vec{j} + (z^2 - xy)\vec{k}$ over the rectangular parallelepiped $0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b, 0 \leq z \leq c$.

(15 marks)

[4 × 15 = 60 marks]