(Com. to CE,EEE,ME,ECE,CSE,Chem E, EIE,IT,Auto E,Min E,Pet E, Agri E)

Time: 3 hours Max. Marks: 75

Answer any five Questions one Question from Each Unit All Questions carry Equal Marks

1. a) Test the convergence of the series $\sum \sqrt[3]{(n^3+1)} - n$ (8M)

b) If
$$x > 0$$
 show that $x > \log(1+x) > x - \frac{x^2}{2}$ (7M)

Or

- 2. a) Test the convergence of the series $\sum \frac{1^2 \cdot 4^2 \cdot 7^2 \dots}{3^2 \cdot 6^2 \cdot 9^2}$ (8M)
 - b) If $f(x) = e^x$ and $g(x) = e^{-x}$ in [a, b] then show that c is the average of a and b (7M) using Cauchy's mean value theorem.
- 3. a) Solve the D.E $r \sin\theta d\theta + (r^3 2r^2 \cos\theta + \cos\theta) dr = 0$ (8M)
 - b) If the population of a country doubles in 50 years, in how many years will it triple, (7M) assuming that the rate of increase is proportional to the number of in habitants?

Or

- 4. a) Solve the D.E $y(x^2y^2 + 2)dx + x(2-2x^2y^2)dy = 0$ (8M)
 - b) Solve the electrical circuit equation given by $L \frac{di}{dt} + iR = E \cos wt$ with i(0) = 0. (7M)
- 5. a) Determine the charge on the capacitor at any time t > 0 in circuit in series having an EMF E(t) = 100 sin 60 t, a resistor of 2 ohms, an inductor of 0.1 henries and capacitor of $\frac{1}{260}$ farads, if the initial current and charge on the capacitor are both zero.
 - b) Solve the D.E $(D^2 + 1) y = \sin x \sin 2x + e^x x^2$ (7M)

Or

- 6. a) Solve the D.E $(D^2 + 3D + 2)y = xe^x \sin x$ (8M)
 - b) Solve the D.E $(D^3 3D^2 + 4D 2)y = e^x + \cos x + x$ (7M)
- 7. a) If u = lx + my, v = mx ly then show that (8M)

$$(i) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right) = \frac{l^2}{l^2 + m^2} \quad (ii) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right) \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}\right) = \frac{l^2 + m^2}{l^2}$$

b) If the sum of three variables is a constant, then find the numbers when the product (7M) of three numbers is maximum.

- 8. a) Expand $\tan^{-1} \left(\frac{y}{x} \right)$ in powers of (x-1)(y-1) up to third degree and hence evaluate (8M) f(1.1,0.9)
 - b) Find maximum of $x^m y^n z^p$ given that x + y + z = a. Using Lagrange' multiplier (7M) method.
- 9. a) Evaluate $\int \int (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$ over the area bounded by the Ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ (8M)
 - b) Evaluate $\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \int_{0}^{a \sin \theta} \int_{0}^{(a^{2}-r^{2})/a} r \, dr \, d\theta \, dz$ (7M)

- 10 a) Evaluate $\iiint_V xyz \, dx \, dy \, dz$ where v is bounded by the co-ordinate planes and the plane (8M) x + y + z = 1.
 - b) Find the area Enclosed by the pair of curves $y = 4x x^2$, y = x. (7M)

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- 1. a) Test the convergence of the series $\sum \left(\frac{nx}{n+1}\right)^n$ (8M)
 - b) Test the convergence of the series $\frac{1}{6} \frac{2}{11} + \frac{3}{16} \frac{4}{21} + \dots$ (7M)
- 2. a) Test the convergence of the series $\sum \frac{4.7...(3n+1)}{1.2.3...n} x^n$ (8M)
 - b) Verify Rolle's mean value theorem for $f(x) = \log\left(\frac{x^2 + ab}{(a+b)x}\right)$ in [a,b] where a > b > 0
- 3. a) Solve the D.E $y^4 dx = \left(x^{\frac{-3}{4}} y^3 x\right) dy = 0$ (8M)
 - b) A resistance of 100 ohms an inductance of 0.5 henry are connected in series with a battery of 20 volts. Find the current in the circuit as a function of t, if initially there is no current in the circuit.

Or

- 4. a) Solve the D.E $(r + \sin \theta \cos \theta) dr + r(\sin \theta + \cos \theta) d\theta = 0$ (7M)
 - b) Show that the family of curves $\frac{x^2}{a^2 + \lambda} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 + \lambda} = 1$ is self-orthogonal, where λ (8M) is a parameter.
- 5. a) Solve the D.E $(D^2 + 1) y = x^2 \sin 2x$ (8M)
 - b) Determine the current i(t) in an L C R circuit with E.M.F $E(t) = E_0 \sin wt$ in (7M) case the circuit is tuned to resonance so that $w^2 = \frac{1}{Lc}$ and $\frac{R}{L}$ is so small and assuming that q(0) = i(0) = 0.

- 6. a) Solve the D.E $(D^2-4)y = x \sinh x + 54x + 8$ (7M)
 - b) Solve the D.E $(D^2 + 4)y = 4 \tan 2x$ by the method of Variation of parameters. (8M)

7. a) If
$$u = r^n (3\cos^2 \theta - 1)$$
 then prove that $\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[r^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right] + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left[\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \right] = 0$ (8M)

b) Find the extreme values of $\sin x \sin y \sin(x+y)$ (7M)

Or

- 8. a) Expand $e^x \cos n \arctan (1,\pi/4)$ (7M)
 - b) If $x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$, Evaluate $J = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(r,\theta)}$ and $J^{1} = \frac{\partial(r,\theta)}{\partial(x,y)}$ (8M)
- 9. a) Evaluate $\iint r^3 dr d\theta$ over the area included between the circles $r = 2 \sin\theta$ and r = 4 (8M) $\sin \theta$.
 - b) Find the volume under the paraboliod $x^2 + y^2 + z = 16$ over rectangle $x = \pm a$, $y = \pm b$ using triple integral. (7M)

- 10. a) By change of Integration Evaluate $\int_{0}^{1} \int_{x^{2}}^{x} xy \, dx \, dy$ (7M)
 - b) Evaluate $\iiint_V (x + y + z) dx dy dz$ taken over the volume bounded by x = 0, x = 1, (8M) y = 0, y = 1 and z = 0, z = 1.

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- 1. a) Test the convergence of the series $\sum \sqrt{(n^4+1)-(n^4-1)}$ (8M)
 - b) Verify the Lagrange's mean value theorem for f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2) in [0, 0.5] (7M)

Or

- 2. a) Test the convergence of the series $x + \frac{2^2 x^2}{2!} + \frac{3^3 x^3}{3!} + \dots$ (8M)
 - b) Test the convergence of the series $\sum \frac{\left(-1\right)^{n-1}}{\sqrt{n(n+1)(n+2)}}$ (7M)
- 3. a) Solve the D.E $(1+x^2)\frac{dy}{dx} 2xy = 2x(1+x^2)$; y(0) = 1 (8M)
 - b) Find the orthogonal trajectories of the confocal and coaxial parabolas (7M) $r = \frac{2a}{1+\cos\theta}$

Or

- 4. a) Solve the D.E $(3xy^2 y^3)dx (2x^2y xy^2)dy = 0$ (7M)
 - b) Find the current in electrical circuit is given by $L\frac{di}{dt} + iR = E$ where E = 6 volts, (8M)

R = 100 ohms, L = 0.1 henry and how long will be it before the current has reached one – half its maximum value.

- 5. a) Solve the D.E $(D^2 + 2D + 1) y = x \cdot \cos x$ (8M)
 - b) $(D^2 3D + 2)y = \sin(e^{-x})$ (7M)

- 6. a) Solve the D.E $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} 7\frac{dy}{dx} + 6y = e^{2x}(1+x)$ (7M)
 - b) Solve the D.E $y^{11} 2y^1 + y = e^x \log x$ by the method of Method of Variation of (8M) parameters.

7. a) If
$$u = \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{x^3 + y^3}{x - y} \right)$$
 then find $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ using Euler's (8M) theorem.

b) Find the extreme values of
$$2(x^2 - y^2) - x^4 + y^4$$
 (7M)

Or

8. a) If
$$u = f(x^2 + 2yz, y^2 + 2zx)$$
 prove that
$$(y^2 - zx) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (x^2 - yz) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + (z^2 - xy) \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$$
 (8M)

b) If
$$u = x+y+z$$
, $uv = y+z$, $uvw = z$ then find $J\left(\frac{x, y, z}{u, v, w}\right)$ (7M)

- 9. a) Evaluate $\int_{0}^{2} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$ by changing in to polar co-ordinates. (7M)
 - b) Evaluate $\iiint_V dx \, dy \, dz$ where v is the volume bounded by the planes x = 0, y = 0, z = 0 (8M) 0, z = 1 and the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 1$

Or

10. a) By change of order of integration evaluate
$$\int_{0}^{a} \int_{x}^{a} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$$
 (7M)

b) Evaluate $\iiint_{v} dv$, where v is the Region that lies below the plane z = x + 2, above xy (8M) plane and between the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ and $x^2 + y^2 = 4$.

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1. a) Test the convergence of the series $\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{3^2x^2}{4^2} + \frac{4^3x^3}{5^3} + \dots$ (7M)

b) If
$$0 < a < b$$
, then prove that $\frac{b-a}{1+b^2} < \tan^{-1}(b) - \tan^{-1}(a) < \frac{b-a}{1+a^2}$ (8M)

Or

2. a) Test the convergence of the series
$$x - \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x^3}{9} - \frac{x^4}{16} + \dots$$
 (7M)

- b) Expand Tan⁻¹(x) about origin. (8M)
- 3. a) Solve the D.E $\left[\cos x \tan y + \cos(x+y)\right] dx + \left[\sin x \cdot \sec^2 y + \cos(x+y)\right] dy = 0$ (7M)
 - b) If the temperature of the air is 30^{0} C and the substance cools from 100^{0} C to 70^{0} C (8M) in 15 minutes, find when the temperature will be 40^{0} C.

Or

4. a) Solve the D.E
$$\left(y + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{y^3}{3}\right) dx + \frac{1}{4}(x + xy^2) dy = 0$$
 (8M)

b) A voltage Ee^{-at} is applied at t = 0 to a circuit containing inductance L and resistance R. Then find the current i(t) at any time.

5. a) Solve the D.E $(D^2 + 4)y = x \sin x$ (8M)

b) A particle of mass 4 gm executing simple harmonic motion has velocities 8 cm/sec (7M) and 6 cm/sec respectively. When it is at distance 3 cm and 4 cm from the centre of its path. Find its period and amplitude. Find also the force acting on the particle when it is a distance 1cm from the centre.

Or

6. a) Solve the D.E
$$(D^3 - 5D^2 + 7D - 3)y = e^{2x} \cosh x$$
 (7M)

b) Solve the D.E $(D^2 - 1)y = e^{-x} \sin(e^{-x}) + \cos(e^{-x})$ by the method of Method of Variation of parameters.

- 7. a) If $u = (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ then find $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ using Euler's theorem. (7M)
 - b) Prove that the functions $u = x^2e^{-y}\cosh z$, $v = x^2e^{-y}\sinh z$ and $w = 3x^4e^{-2y}$ are (8M) functionally dependent and hence find the relation between them.

Or

- 8. a) If u = f(r, s), r = x + y, s = x y show that $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}$ (7M)
 - Find the minimum value of x + y + z subject to $\frac{a}{x} + \frac{b}{y} + \frac{c}{z} = 1$ using Lagrange's multiplier method. (8M)
- 9. a) Evaluate $\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx \, dy}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^2}$ using polar co-ordinates. (7M)
 - b) Find the volume of region bounded by the surface $z = x^2 + y^2$ and z = 2x. Using (8M) triple integral.

- 10. a) Find using double Integral the volume bounded by cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ the plane y + z = 3; z = 0. (7M)
 - b) Evaluate $\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \int_{x^2+y^2}^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx \, dy \, dz$ (8M)