

(Time: 2½ hours)

Total Marks: 75

- N. B.: (1) **All** questions are **compulsory**.  
 (2) Make **suitable assumptions** wherever necessary and **state the assumptions** made.  
 (3) Answers to the **same question** must be **written together**.  
 (4) Numbers to the **right** indicate **marks**.  
 (5) Draw **neat labeled diagrams** wherever **necessary**.  
 (6) Use of **Non-programmable** calculators is **allowed**.

1. Attempt **any three** of the following:

15

a.

$$\text{Show that } \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 2 \\ \sqrt{3} & 0 & \sqrt{6} \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \\ \sqrt{3} & \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{6} \\ -1 & 1 & 1 \\ \sqrt{3} & \sqrt{2} & \sqrt{6} \end{bmatrix} \text{ is an orthogonal matrix.}$$

b. For different values of k, discuss the following equations:

$$x + 2y - z = 0; \quad 3x + (k+7)y - 3z = 0; \quad 2x + 4y + (k-3)z = 0$$

c. Find the eigen values of the matrix

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 8 & -8 & -2 \\ 4 & -3 & -2 \\ 3 & -4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

d.

$$\text{Express } \frac{-1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i \text{ in polar form.}$$

e. Prove that  $(1 + i\sqrt{3})^8 + (1 - i\sqrt{3})^8 = -2^8$ f. Show that  $\sec^{-1}(\sin \theta) = \log \cot \left( \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$ 2. Attempt **any three** of the following:

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a. Solve:  $(D^2 - 4D + 1)y = \cos 2x + x$ b. Solve  $\sin 2x \frac{dy}{dx} = y + \tan x$ c. Solve:  $\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} + \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - \frac{dy}{dx} - y = \cos 2x$ d. Solve  $p^2 - py + x = 0$ e. Solve:  $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = \sin(\log x^2)$ f. Solve:  $\frac{du}{dx} + v = \sin x$ ;  $\frac{dv}{dx} + u = \cos x$ . given at  $x = 0, u = 1$  and  $v = 0$ 

[TURN OVER]

**3. Attempt any three of the following:****15**

- a. Find the Laplace Transformation of  $f(t) = t^3 e^{-2t}$
- b.  $L[f(t)] = \frac{8 + 12s - 2s^2}{(s^2 + 4)^2}$  then find  $L[f(2t)]$
- c. Find  $L[y(t)]$  of the following differential equation:  
 $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} + y = te^{-t}$  ;  $y(0) = 1$  and  $y'(0) = 2$
- d. Find the inverse Laplace transform of :  $\frac{5s + 3}{(s+1)(s^2 + 2s + 5)}$
- e. Find the Laplace transform of :  $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < t < a \\ -1 & a < t < 2a \end{cases}$  and  $f(t) = f(t+2a)$
- f. Solve the following differential equation by using Laplace transform method:  
 $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} + 5y = e^{-t} \sin t$ . Given  $y(0) = 0$ ,  $y'(0) = 1$

**4. Attempt any three of the following:****15**

- a. Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)(1-y^2)}}$
- b. Evaluate  $\int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} \frac{x dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$  by changing polar co-ordinates.
- c. Evaluate  $\iint_R r^4 \cos^3 \theta dr d\theta$  where R is the region of curve  $r = 2a \cos \theta$
- d. Evaluate  $\iiint \frac{dx dy dz}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2-z^2}}$  taken throughout the volume of the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$  in the positive octant.
- e. Evaluate  $\iint y dx dy$  over the area bounded by  $y = x$ ,  $x + y = 2$
- f. Find the volume bounded by the cylinder  $y^2 = x$  and  $x^2 = y^2$  and the planes  $z = 0$  and  $x + y + z = 1$

**5. Attempt any three of the following:****15**

- a. Evaluate  $\int_0^{1/2} x^3 \sqrt{1-4x^2} dx$
- b. Evaluate  $\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^4 \theta}{(1 + \cos \theta)^2} d\theta$
- c. Show that:  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^a - x^b}{\log x} \log \left( \frac{a+1}{b+1} \right)$  using DUIS.

**[TURN OVER]**

- d. If  $y = \int_0^x f(t) \sin [a(x-t)] \cdot dt$  then show that,  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + a^2 y = af(x)$
- e. Find  $\frac{d}{dx} [\operatorname{erf}(x) + \operatorname{erfc}(ax)]$
- f. Define error function and prove that error function is an odd function.

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