

**GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY****BE- SEMESTER-I & II(NEW) EXAMINATION – SUMMER 2023****Subject Code:3110015****Date:07-08-2023****Subject Name:Mathematics - 2****Time:10:30 AM TO 01:30 PM****Total Marks:70****Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
4. Simple and non-programmable scientific calculators are allowed.

	Marks
<b>Q.1 (a)</b> Find the directional derivative of $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + 5y^2 + 3z^2$ at point (1,1,1) in the direction $3i+4j+5k$ .	<b>03</b>
<b>(b)</b> A vector field is given by $F = 3x^2yz i + x^3z j + x^3y k$ , show that f is irrotational and find the scalar $\phi$ such that $F = \nabla\phi$ .	<b>04</b>
<b>(c)</b> Verify the Greens theorem for $F = x^2i + xy^2 j$ , along the square bounded by $x = 0, x = 1, y = 0$ and $y = 1$	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.2 (a)</b> Discuss about ordinary point, singular point, regular singular point and irregular singular point of differential equation $(x^2 - 1)y'' +$ $3xy + 5x^2y = 0$	<b>03</b>
<b>(b)</b> Express $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 + 3x - 1$ in terms of Legendre's polynomial.	<b>04</b>
<b>(c)</b> Find a power series solution of $y'' - 25y = 0$ near an ordinary point $x=0$ .	<b>07</b>
<b>OR</b>	
<b>(c)</b> Prove that $P_n(x) = \frac{1}{n!2^n} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n$	<b>07</b>
<b>Q.3 (a)</b> Find the Laplace transform of (i) $e^{3t}t^5$ (ii) $t \cos 3t$ (iii) $(\sin^2 5t)/t$	<b>03</b>
<b>(b)</b> Find the Inverse Laplace transform of (i) $\frac{1}{(s-1)(s-2)(s-3)}$ (ii) $\frac{1}{s^4 - 9s^2}$ (iii) $\frac{s+1}{s^2+2s+10}$ (iv) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{s}{4}\right)$	<b>04</b>
<b>(c)</b> Solve the initial value problem using Laplace transformation $y'' -$ $5y' - 6y = e^{3t}$ with $y(0) = 3$ and $y'(0) = 2$	<b>07</b>
<b>OR</b>	
<b>Q.3 (a)</b> Find the Laplace transform of (i) $e^{4t}u(t-2)$ (ii) $(t^2 + 1)u(t-1)$ (iii) $\sin 3t u(t-\pi)$	<b>03</b>
<b>(b)</b> Using convolution theorem find the Inverse Laplace transform of $\frac{1}{(s^2-4)(s^2-9)}$	<b>04</b>
<b>(c)</b> Find the Fourier integral of	<b>07</b>

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & |x| < 5 \\ 5, & |x| > 5 \end{cases}$$

- Q.4 (a)** Solve the Differential equation  $e^x \cos y \, dx - e^x \sin y \, dy = 0$  **03**
- (b)** Solve  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 6\frac{dy}{dx} + 9y = 0$ ,  $y(0) = 1$ ,  $y'(0) = 2$  **04**
- (c)** Solve **07**
- (i)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \tan x = \sin 2x$ ,  $y(0) = 2$
- (ii)  $(x^3 + y^3)dx - xy^2dy = 0$

**OR**

- Q.4 (a)** Solve  $(x^2 - y^2)dx + xydy = 0$  **03**
- (b)** Solve  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 5\frac{dy}{dx} - 14y = 0$ ,  $y(0) = 3$ ,  $y'(0) = 1$  **04**
- (c)** Solve **07**
- (i)  $(y - px)(p^2 + 1) = \tan^{-1}p$
- (ii)  $p^2x^2 = x^2 + p^2$
- Q.5 (a)** Solve  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} - 12y = e^{-4x} - 12x$  **03**
- (b)** Using method of undetermined coefficient obtain the solution of  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4y = \sin x$  **04**
- (c)** Find the solution of differential equations **07**
- (1)  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x^2e^x$
- (ii)  $\frac{x^2d^2y}{dx^2} - 3x\frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = \cos(\log x)$

**OR**

- Q.5 (a)** Solve  $\frac{d^4y}{dx^4} + 8\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 16y = \cos 2x$  **03**
- (b)** Using method of undetermined coefficient  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} - 6y = x^2$  **04**
- (c)** (i) Using method of variation of parameters find the solution of differential equation  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 16y = \cot 4x$  **07**
- (ii) Find the solution of differential equation  $\frac{x^2d^2y}{dx^2} - 6x\frac{dy}{dx} + 6y = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$

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