

## Model Paper-II

**B. TECH(SEM-II)**

**SUBJECT (Sub Code): MATHEMATICS-II (BAS-203)**

### SECTION-A

<b>Q.1</b>	<b>Attempt all parts</b>	<b>(2x7=14)</b>
<b>a.</b>	Define order and degree of differential equation with example.	<b>CO1</b>
<b>b.</b>	Find C.F. of $(D-3)^4 y = x$	<b>CO1</b>
<b>c.</b>	Find the Laplace transform of $\int_0^t \sin t \cdot dt$ .	<b>CO2</b>
<b>d.</b>	Find the Laplace transform of $t \cdot e^{2t}$ .	<b>CO2</b>
<b>e.</b>	State D'Alembert test.	<b>CO3</b>
<b>f.</b>	Define conformal mapping.	<b>CO4</b>
<b>g.</b>	Define singularity of function with an example.	<b>CO5</b>

### SECTION-B

<b>Q.2</b>	<b>Attempt any three parts</b>	<b>(3x7=21)</b>
<b>a.</b>	Solve $(D^2 + 2D + 1)y = \frac{e^{-x}}{x+7}$ .	<b>CO1</b>
<b>b.</b>	Find $L^{-1} \left[ \log \left( \frac{s^2 + 4s + 5}{s^2 + 2s + 5} \right) \right]$ .	<b>CO2</b>
<b>c.</b>	Examine whether the function $f(x) = x \sin x$ is even or odd. Hence expand it in the form Fourier series in the interval $(-\pi, \pi)$ .	<b>CO3</b>
<b>d.</b>	Define harmonic function. Show that the function $v = \log(x^2 + y^2) + x - 2y$ is harmonic. Also find the analytic function $f(z) = u + iv$ .	<b>CO4</b>
<b>e.</b>	Expand $\frac{1}{z^2 - 3z + 2}$ in the region $1 <  z  < 2$ .	<b>CO5</b>

### SECTION-C

<b>Q.3</b>	<b>Attempt any one part</b>	<b>(1x7=7)</b>
<b>A</b>	Solve by changing the independent variable:- $x^6 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3x^5 \frac{dy}{dx} + a^2y = \frac{1}{x^2}$	<b>CO1</b>
<b>b</b>	Solve by the method of Variation of Parameter:- $(D^2 + 1)y = 2(1 - e^{-2x})^{-1/2}$	<b>CO1</b>

<b>Q.4</b>	<b>Attempt any one part</b>	<b>(1×7=7)</b>
<b>a.</b>	Use Convolution theorem to find the inverse Laplace transform of $\left(\frac{16}{(p-2)(p+2)^2}\right)$ .	<b>CO2</b>
<b>b.</b>	Find the inverse Laplace transform of $\frac{2s^2 - 6s + 5}{s^3 - 6s^2 + 11s - 6}$ .	<b>CO2</b>
<b>Q.5</b>	<b>Attempt any one part</b>	<b>(1×7=7)</b>
<b>A</b>	Obtain a Fourier series for $f(x) =  \sin x $ for $-\pi < x < \pi$ .	<b>CO3</b>
<b>b</b>	Find the Fourier series expansion for the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & -\pi < x < -\pi/2 \\ 0, & -\pi/2 < x < \pi/2 \\ 1, & \pi/2 < x < \pi \end{cases}$  Hence deduce that $\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots \dots \dots$	<b>CO3</b>
<b>Q.6</b>	<b>Attempt any one part</b>	<b>(1×7=7)</b>
<b>A</b>	Evaluate by Cauchy integral formula $\oint_C \frac{z^2 - 2z}{(z+1)^2(z^2+4)} dz$ where $C$ is the circle $ z =3$ .	<b>CO4</b>
<b>b</b>	Evaluating using Cauchy integral formula $\oint_C \frac{\sin \pi z^2 + \cos \pi z^2}{(z-1)(z-2)} dz$ , where $C$ is the circle $ z =4$ .	<b>CO4</b>
<b>Q.7</b>	<b>Attempt any one part</b>	<b>(1×7=7)</b>
<b>A</b>	Evaluate the following integrals by using calculus of residues $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{5 - 3 \cos \theta}$	<b>CO5</b>
<b>b</b>	Use residue theorem to evaluate $\oint_C \frac{24z - 7}{(z-1)^2(2z+3)} dz$ , where $C$ is the circle of radius 2 with centre at the origin.	<b>CO5</b>