

Applied Mathematics - II Paper - II

P. Pages : 3

Time : Three Hours

**KNT/KW/16/7202**

Max. Marks : 80

- Notes :
1. All questions carry marks as indicated.
 2. Solve Question 1 OR Questions No. 2.
 3. Solve Question 3 OR Questions No. 4.
 4. Solve Question 5 OR Questions No. 6.
 5. Solve Question 7 OR Questions No. 8.
 6. Solve Question 9 OR Questions No. 10.
 7. Solve Question 11 OR Questions No. 12.
 8. Use of non programmable calculator is permitted.

1. a) Evaluate $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx$ 6

b) By differentiation under the integral sign evaluate $\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-ax} \sin x}{x} dx$ 6

OR

2. a) Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\tan \theta} d\theta$ 6

b) A rod of length 'a' is divided into two parts at random. Prove that the mean value of the sum of squares on these two segments is $\frac{2}{3} a^2$. 6

3. a) Trace the curve $a^2 x^2 = y^3(2a - y)$ and show that its area is equal to πa^2 . 6

b) Find the perimeter of the asteroid $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = a^{2/3}$. 6

OR

4. a) Find the volume of the solid obtained by revolving the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ about the x-axis. 6

b) Trace the cardioid $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ and find the perimeter of the cardioid. 6

5. a) Evaluate $\iint (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$ over the region in the positive quadrant for which $x + y \leq 1$. 6

b) Evaluate $\int_0^a \int_0^a \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} dy dx$ by changing into polar form. 6

c) Evaluate by changing the order of integration $\int_0^\infty \int_x^\infty \frac{e^{-y}}{y} dy dx$ 6

OR

6. a) Evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^{1-x} \int_0^{1-x-y} xyz dz dy dx$ 6

b) Find the mass of area bounded by the curves $y = x^2$ & $x = y^2$, if the density at any point is $\rho = \lambda(x^2 + y^2)$. 6

c) Evaluate $\iint \frac{r dr d\theta}{\sqrt{a^2 + r^2}}$ over one loop of the lemniscate $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$. 6

7. a) Show that. 6

$$\left(\vec{a} \times \vec{b} \right) \times \left(\vec{c} \times \vec{d} \right) + \left(\vec{a} \times \vec{c} \right) \times \left(\vec{d} \times \vec{b} \right) + \left(\vec{a} \times \vec{d} \right) \times \left(\vec{b} \times \vec{c} \right) \text{ is parallel to the vector } \vec{a}.$$

b) Find the directional derivative of $\phi(x, y, z) = x^2 - 2y^2 + 4z^2$ at the point $(1, 1, -1)$ in the direction $2\vec{i} + \vec{j} - \vec{k}$. In what direction will the directional derivative be maximum and what is its magnitude? 6

c) Prove that $\vec{A} = (6xy + z^3)\vec{i} + (3x^2 - 3)\vec{j} + (3xz^2 - y)\vec{k}$ is irrotational. Find the scalar potential ϕ such that $\vec{A} = \nabla\phi$. 6

OR

8. a) A particle moves so that its position vector is given by $\vec{r} = \cos\omega t \vec{i} + \sin\omega t \vec{j}$ where ω is constant, prove that. 6

i) Velocity \vec{v} of the particle is perpendicular to \vec{r} .

ii) $\vec{r} \times \vec{v} = \text{constant vector}$ and.

iii) The acceleration \vec{a} is directed towards the origin.

b) A particle moves along the curve $\vec{r} = (t^3 - 4t)\vec{i} + (t^2 + 4t)\vec{j} + (8t^2 - 3t^3)\vec{k}$ where t is the time. Find the magnitude of the tangential and normal component of its acceleration at $t = 2$. 6

- c) Find the value of 'n' for which the vector field $r^n \vec{r}$ will be solenoidal. Find also whether the vector field $r^n \vec{r}$ is irrotational or not. 6

9. If $\vec{A} = (y - 2x) \mathbf{i} + (3x + 2y) \mathbf{j}$, find the circulation of \vec{A} about the circle C in the XY plane with Centre at origin and radius 2, C is traversed in the positive direction. 7

OR

10. Use Green's theorem in the plane, evaluate $\int_c [(3x^2 - 8y^2) dx + (4y - 6xy) dy]$ Where C is the boundary of the region bounded by $y = \sqrt{x}$ and $y = x^2$. 7

11. a) Fit a curve $y = ab^x$ to the following data. 7

x	2	3	4	5	6
y	144	172.8	207.4	248.8	298.6

- b) Find the function whose first order forward difference is $x^3 - 3x^2 + 9$. 6

OR

12. a) In a partially distributed laboratory analysis of a correlation data, the following results only are eligible: 7

$$\sigma_x^2 = 9$$

Regression equations: $8x - 10y + 66 = 0$, $40x - 18y = 214$ what were.

- i) The mean values of x and y.
- ii) Coefficient of correlation between x and y.
- iii) Standard Deviation of y.

- b) Solve the difference equation. 6

$$y_{n+2} - 2y_{n+1} + 4y_n = 2^n$$

