



<b>ID NO.</b>	
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**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU**  
**SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING**

Weightage: 40 %

Max Marks: 80

Max Time: 2 hrs.

07 May 2018, Monday

**ENDTERM FINAL EXAMINATION MAY 2018**

Even Semester 2017-18

Course: **MAT 102 Engineering Mathematics – II**

II Sem. All Branches

**Instructions:**

- (i) Read the question properly and answer accordingly.
- (ii) Question paper consists of 3 parts.
- (iii) Scientific and Non-programmable calculators are permitted.
- (iv) In Part C, answer any **TWO** questions.

**Part A**

(4 Q x 5 M = 20 Marks)

1. Form the partial differential equation from the relation  $z = a \log(x^2 + y^2) + b$ , by eliminating the arbitrary constants **a** and **b**.
2. Solve  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + z = 0$  given that  $z = e^y$  and  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1$  at  $x = 0$ .
3. Find  $L \left[ e^{-4t} t^{\frac{5}{2}} \right]$ .
4. Find  $L^{-1} \left[ \frac{2s-5}{s^2+25} + \frac{4}{9-s^2} + \frac{5}{3s-9} \right]$ .

**Part B**

(3 Q x 10 M = 30 Marks)

5. Solve  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{-y} \cos x$ , given that  $z = 0$  at  $y = 0$  and  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$  at  $x = 0$ .

6. If  $f(t) = t^2, 0 < t < 2$  and  $f(t+2) = f(t)$  for  $t > 2$ , then find  $L[f(t)]$ .

7. Using Convolution theorem, find  $L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s-1)(s^2+1)}\right]$ .

**Part C** (Answer any **TWO** questions)

(2Q x 15 M = 30 Marks)

8. Express  $f(t) = \begin{cases} \cos t, 0 < t < \pi \\ \cos 2t, \pi < t < 2\pi \\ \cos 3t, t > 2\pi \end{cases}$  in terms of Heaviside unit step function and hence

find the Laplace transform.

9. Solve the DE  $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - 2\frac{dy}{dt} + y = e^{2t}$  with  $y(0) = 0; y'(0) = -1$  using Laplace transform method.

10. (a) Evaluate  $\int_0^{\infty} t e^{-3t} \cos 2t dt$  using Laplace transform.

(b) Find  $L^{-1}\left[\frac{2s-1}{s^2+4s+29}\right]$ .



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**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU**  
**SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING**

Weightage: 20%

Max Marks: 40

Max Time: 1 hr.

29 March Thursday 2018

**TEST – 2**

**SET A**

Even Semester 2017-18 Course: **MAT 102 Engineering Mathematics – II** II Sem All Branches

**Instructions:**

- (i) Read the question properly and answer accordingly.
- (ii) Question paper consists of 3 parts.
- (iii) Scientific and Non-programmable calculators are permitted.

**Part A**

(3 Q x 4 M = 12 Marks)

1. Solve  $\frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} + 6\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 11\frac{dy}{dx} + 6y = 0$ .
2. Solve  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 4\frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = 2^x$ .
3. Solve  $(D^2 + 4)y = \sin 2x$ .

**Part B**

(2 Q x 8 M = 16 Marks)

4. Solve  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2x + x^2$
5. Solve  $(D^2 - 2D + 5)y = e^{2x} \sin x$

**Part C**

(1Q x 12 M = 12 Marks)

6. Solve  $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y = e^x \log x$  by the method of variation of parameters.

**(OR)**

Solve  $(2x+1)^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 6(2x+1) \frac{dy}{dx} + 16y = 8(2x+1)^2$



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**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU**  
**SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING**

Weightage: 20 %

Max Marks: 40

Max Time: 1 hr.

19 Feb Monday 2018

**TEST – 1**

Even Semester 2017-18 Course: **MAT 102 Engineering Mathematics – II** All Branches

**Instructions:**

- (i) Read the question properly and answer accordingly.
- (ii) Question paper consists of 3 parts.
- (iii) Scientific and Non-programmable calculators are permitted.

**Part A**

(3 Q x 4 M = 12 Marks)

1. Evaluate  $\int_0^a \int_0^b (x^2 + y^2) dy dx$ .
2. Evaluate the integral  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 \theta \cos^3 \theta d\theta$  by expressing in terms of gamma function.
3. Evaluate  $\int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$  by changing into polar coordinates.

**Part B**

(2 Q x 8 M = 16 Marks)

4. Find by double integration the area enclosed by the curve  $r=a(1+\cos\theta)$  between  $\theta=0$  and  $\theta=\pi$ .
5. Evaluate  $\iint_C (y\hat{i} + zx\hat{j} + xy\hat{k}) \cdot \hat{n} dS$  where  $S$  is the surface of the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  in the first octant.

**Part C**

(1Q x 12 M = 12 Marks)

6. Verify Green's theorem in the  $xy$ -plane for  $\int_C (xy + y^2) dx + x^2 dy$ , where  $C$  is the closed curve of the region bounded by  $y=x$  and  $y=x^2$ .

**(OR)**

Prove that  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{(1-x^4)}} \times \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1+x^4)}} = \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{2}}$ .