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6	a.	Form a PDE by eliminating arbitrary functions, $z = yf(x) + x\phi(y)$ .	(06 Marks)
	b.	Solve the equation $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + z = 0$ given that $z = e^y$ and $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1$ when $x = 0$ .	(07 Marks)
	c.	Find various possible solution of one dimensional heat equation, by the method of	f separation
		of variables.	(07 Marks)
Module-4			
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7	a.	Evaluate $\iint_{0}^{a} \iint_{0}^{x} \int_{0}^{x+y+z} dz dy dx .$	(06 Marks)
	b.	Evaluate $\int_{-\infty}^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{x^2} (x^2 + y^2) dy dx$ by changing the order of integration.	(07 Marks)
	c.	Derive the relation between Beta and Gamma function as $\beta(m, n) = \frac{\Gamma m \Gamma n}{\Gamma m + n}$ .	(07 Marks)
		<sup>1</sup> m + n	
		OR OR	
8	a.	Evaluate $\iint x^2 y  dx dy$ , where R is the region bounded by the lines $y = x, y + x = 2$	2 and $y = 0$ .
		R	(06 Marks)
	_	$a\sqrt{a^2-y^2}$	( )
	b.	Evaluate $\int_{0}^{a} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} y\sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy$ by changing into polars.	(07 Marks)
	0		
	c.	Show that $\int_{0}^{\infty} x \cdot e^{-x^8} \times \int_{0}^{\infty} x^2 \cdot e^{-x^4} dx = \frac{\pi}{16\sqrt{2}}$ .	(07 Marks)
		$\frac{Module-5}{\cos 2t - \cos 3t}$	
9	a.	Find the Laplace transform of $2^t + \frac{\cos 2t - \cos 3t}{t}$ .	(06 Marks)
	h	If $f(t) = \int t$ , $0 \le t \le a$ $f(t + 2a) = f(t)$	
	0.	If $f(t) = \begin{cases} t, & 0 \le t \le a \\ 2a - t, & a \le t \le 2a \end{cases}$ , $f(t + 2a) = f(t)$	
		Sketch the graph of f(t) as a periodic function and show $L[f(t)] = \frac{1}{s^2} tanh(\frac{as}{2})$ .	(07 Marks)
	c.	Find the inverse Laplace transform of $\frac{s^2}{(s^2 + a^2)^2}$ , using convolution theorem.	(07 Marks)
	Ć		
		$\int \cos t : 0 < t \le \pi$	
10	a.	Express $f(t) = \begin{cases} \cos t : & 0 < t \le \pi \\ 1 : & \pi < t \le 2\pi \end{cases}$ in terms of unit step function and hence find $\sin t : & t > 2\pi \end{cases}$	its Laplace
		$\sin t$ : $t > 2\pi$	-
		transform.	(06 Marks)
	b.	Find the inverse Laplace transform of $\frac{5s+3}{(s-1)(s+1)^2}$ .	(07 Marks)
	0		т 1
	C.	Solve the differential equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 5\frac{dy}{dx} + 6y = e^{2x}$ , $y(0) = 2$ , $y'(0) = 1$ using	
		transform method.	(07 Marks)
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