Code: AE56/AC56/AT56

Subject: ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS - II

AMIETE – ET/CS/IT

Time: 3 Hours

JUNE 2014

Max. Marks: 100

PLEASE WRITE YOUR ROLL NO. AT THE SPACE PROVIDED ON EACH PAGE IMMEDIATELY AFTER RECEIVING THE QUESTION PAPER.

NOTE: There are 9 Questions in all.

- Question 1 is compulsory and carries 20 marks. Answer to Q.1 must be written in the space provided for it in the answer book supplied and nowhere else.
- The answer sheet for the Q.1 will be collected by the invigilator after 45 minutes of the commencement of the examination.
- Out of the remaining EIGHT Questions answer any FIVE Questions. Each question carries 16 marks.
- Any required data not explicitly given, may be suitably assumed and stated.

Q.1 Choose the correct or the best alternative in the following:

 (2×10)

- a. Which one of the following functions is harmonic-
 - (A) u(x, y) = 4xy 3x + 2(B) $u(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$ (C) $u(x, y) = x^2y + xy^2$ (D) $u(x, y) = xy - x^2y^2$

b. The value of the integral $\int_{C} \frac{dz}{z-4}$, where c is |z| = 1, is

(A) 2π i	(B) 4 π i
(C) -4 π i	(D) 0

- c. A particle moves along the curve $x = t^3 + 1$, $y = t^2$, z = 2t + 3, where t is the time. The component of its velocity at t = 1 in the direction $\hat{i} + \hat{j} + 3\hat{k}$ is equal to
 - (A) 11 (B) $\sqrt{11}$ (C) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}$ (D) None of these

d. The value of integral $\int_{0}^{1} (e^{t}\hat{i} + e^{-2t}\hat{j} + t\hat{k})dt$ is equal to

(A)
$$e\hat{i} - (e^2 - 1)\hat{j} + \hat{k}$$
 (B) $(e - 1)\hat{i} - (e^2 - 1)\hat{j} - \hat{k}$
(C) $(e - 1)\hat{i} - \frac{1}{2}(e^{-2} - 1)\hat{j} + \frac{1}{2}\hat{k}$ (D) 0

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e. If $\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$ then the value of div \vec{r} is equal to

f. The value of $\Delta^{3}(1-x)(1-2x)(1-3x)$ is

g. The partial differential equation by eliminating arbitrary function 'f' from $z = e^{y} f (x + y)$ is

(A)
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y + z - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

(B) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$
(C) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = x - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$
(D) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x$

h. If a card is drawn from a deck of playing cards, then the probability that it will be either the king of Diamonds or the Queen of Hearts is equal to

(A)
$$\frac{1}{52}$$
 (B) $\frac{1}{2}$
(C) $\frac{1}{13}$ (D) $\frac{1}{26}$

i. The probability of throwing 9 with two dice is equal to

(A)
$$\frac{1}{9}$$
 (B) $\frac{1}{36}$
(C) $\frac{1}{4}$ (D) $\frac{1}{18}$

j. If the probability of a defective bolt is 0.1, then the mean for the distribution bolts in a total of 400 is

(A) 4	(B) 40
(C) 400	(D) 0.4

Answer any FIVE Questions out of EIGHT Questions. Each question carries 16 marks.

- **Q.2** a. Show that the real and imaginary parts of the function $w = \log z$ satisfy the Cauchy-Riemann equations when z is not zero. (8)
 - b. Find the bilinear transformation which maps z = 1, i, -1 onto w = i, 0, -i respectively. (8)

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Q.3 a. Evaluate the following integral using Cauchy integral formula $\int_{C} \frac{4-3z}{z(z-1)(z-2)} dz \text{ where C is the circle } |z| = \frac{3}{2}.$ (8)

b. Obtain the Taylor's or Laurent's series which represents the function $f(z) = \frac{1}{(1+z^2)(z+2)}$ when-(i) 1<|z|<2 (ii) |z|>2 (8)

Q.4 a. Find the directional derivative of the divergence of $(x, y, z) = xy\hat{i} + xy^2\hat{j} + z^2\hat{k}$ at the point (2, 1, 2) in the direction of the outer normal to the sphere, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ (8)

b. A vector \vec{r} is defined by $\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$. If $|\vec{r}| = r$ then show that the vector $r^{n}\vec{r}$ is irrotational. (8)

Q.5 a. Evaluate by Green's theorem in plane $\int_{c} (e^{-x} \sin y dx + e^{-x} \cos y dy)$ Where C is the rectangle with vertices $(0, 0), (\pi, 0), (\pi, \frac{1}{2}\pi), (0, \frac{1}{2}\pi)$ (8)

- b. Using Stoke's theorem, evaluate $\int_{c} \left[(2x y)dx yz^{2}dy y^{2}zdz \right]$ where C is the circle $x^{2} + y^{2} = 1$, corresponding to the surface of sphere of unit radius. (8)
- **Q.6** a. Determine f(x) as a polynomial in for the following data:

(8)

x:	-4	-1	0	2	5	
F(x):	1245	33	5	9	1335	
by using Newton's divided difference formula						

by using Newton's divided difference formula.

b. Find $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$ by using Simpson's $\frac{1}{3^{rd}}$ and $\frac{3}{8^{th}}$ rule by dividing the range of integration into 6 equal parts. Hence obtain the approximate value of π in each

(8)

Q.7 a. Use Lagrange's method to solve
$$x(y^2 + z)p - y(x^2 + z)q = z(x^2 - y^2)$$
 (8)

b. Use Charpit's method to find complete integral of $q = (z + px)^2$ (8)

case.

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0.8 a. A bag contains 6 white and 9 black balls. Four balls are drawn at a time. Find the probability for the first draw to give 4 white and the second draw to give 4 black balls in each of the following cases-(i) The balls are replaced before the second daw (ii) The balls are not replaced before the second draw (8) b. Three groups of children contain respectively 3 girls and 1 boy, 2 girls and 2 boys; 1 girl and 3 boys. One child is selected at random from each group. Find the chance of selecting 1 girl and 2 boys. (8) 0.9 a. A manufacturer knows that the condensers he makes contain on an average 1% of defectives. He packs them in boxes of 100. What is the probability that a box picked at random will contain 4 or more faulty condensers? (8) b. A sample of 100 dry battery cells tested to find the length of life produced the following results- $\overline{\mathbf{x}} = 12$ hours, $\sigma = 3$ hours Assuming the data to be normally distributed, what percentage of battery cells are expected to have life-(i) More than 15 hours (ii) Less than 6 hours (iii)Between 10 and 14 hours (8)

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