

K. J. Somaiya Institute of Technology, Sion, Mumbai-22
(Autonomous College Affiliated to University of Mumbai)

April – May 2022-23		
Program: B.Tech. Scheme: II		
Examination: FY Semester: II		
Course Code: BSC201 and Course Name: Engineering Mathematics II		
Date of Exam: 02-06-23	Duration: 2.5 Hours	Max. Marks: 60

Instructions:																		
(1) All questions are compulsory.																		
(2) Draw neat diagrams wherever applicable.																		
(3) Assume suitable data, if necessary.																		
		Max. Marks	CO	BT level														
Q 1	Solve any six questions out of eight:	12																
i)	Check whether the differential equation given below is exact or not? $2(1 + x^2\sqrt{y})ydx + (x^2\sqrt{y} + 2)xdy = 0.$	02	CO1	3														
ii)	Find the complete solution of the following differential equation $(D^4 + 2D^2 + 1)y = 0.$	02	C02	3														
iii)	Find the particular integral of the differential equation $(D^3 - 2D^2 - 5D + 6)y = e^{3x} + 8$	02	C02	3														
iv)	Evaluate $\int_0^1 (x \log x)^4 dx.$	02	C03	3														
v)	Find the total length of the curve $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}.$	02	C03	3														
vi)	Find the limit of $\iint x^2 dx dy$ over the region R in the first quadrant bounded by $xy = 16, y = x, y = 0$ and $x = 8.$	02	C04	3														
vii)	Evaluate $\int_0^\pi \int_0^{a \sin \theta} r dr d\theta.$	02	C04	3														
viii)	Given the following values of e^x , evaluate $\int_0^{2.5} e^x dx$, using Trapezoidal rule	02	C06	3														
<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">X</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">0.5</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">1.5</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">2</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">2.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">$y = e^x$</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">1</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">1.65</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">2.72</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">4.48</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">7.39</td> <td style="padding: 2px 5px;">12.18</td> </tr> </table>		X	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	$y = e^x$	1	1.65	2.72	4.48	7.39	12.18			
X	0	0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5												
$y = e^x$	1	1.65	2.72	4.48	7.39	12.18												
Q.2	Solve any four questions out of six.	16																
i)	Solve $(x^4 + y^4)dx - xy^3dy = 0$	04	C01	3														

K. J. Somaiya Institute of Technology, Sion, Mumbai-22
(Autonomous College Affiliated to University of Mumbai)

April – May 2022-23
 Program: B.Tech. Scheme: II
 Examination: FY Semester: II
 Course Code: BSC201 and Course Name: Engineering Mathematics II

Date of Exam: 02-06-23 Duration: 2.5 Hours Max. Marks: 60

ii)	Solve $(D^2 - 4D + 4)y = e^{2x} + x^3 + \cos 2x$	04	C02	3
iii)	Prove that $\beta(m, m) \cdot \beta\left(m + \frac{1}{2}, m + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{m} \cdot 2^{1-4m}$	04	C03	3
iv)	Find the length of the arc of the curve $y = \log \sec x$ from $x = 0$ to $x = \pi/3$.	04	C03	3
v)	Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/4} \int_0^{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} \frac{r}{(1+r^2)^2} dr d\theta$	04	C04	3
vi)	Find the value of $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$ by dividing the interval in 6 equal parts using Simpson's 1/3 rd Rule.	04	C06	3
Q.3	Solve any two questions out of three.	16		
i)	Solve $(1 + y^2)dx = (e^{\tan^{-1}y} - x)dy$	08	CO1	3
ii)	Solve by method of variation of parameters, $(D^2 - 6D + 9)y = \frac{e^{3x}}{x^2}$	08	CO2	3
iii)	Evaluate $\iint x(x - y) dx dy$ over the region R which is triangle whose vertices are (0,0), (1,2), (0,4)	08	CO4	3
Q.4	Solve any two questions out of three.	16		
i)	Assuming the validity of differentiation under the integral sign prove that $\int_0^\infty \frac{\tan^{-1} ax - \tan^{-1} bx}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)$.	08	CO3	3
ii)	Change the order of integration and evaluate $\int_0^a \int_{x^2/a}^{2a-x} xy dx dy$.	08	CO4	3
iii)	Using Runge - Kutta method of 4 th order find the value of y satisfying the equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{(y^2 - x^2)}{(y^2 + x^2)}$, $y(0) = 1$, for $x = 0.2$ and $x = 0.4$.	08	CO6	3
