

## University of Mumbai

Program: First Year (All Branches) Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Rev2019

Examination: FE Semester II

Course Code: \_FEC201

Course Name: Engineering Mathematics II

Time: 2 hour 30 minutes

Max. Marks: 80

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<b>Q1.</b>	<b>Choose the correct option for following questions. All the Questions are compulsory and carry TWO marks (20 Marks)</b>
1.	Particular Integral of DE $(D^3 + 3D^2 - 4)y = e^x$ is
Option A:	$xe^x/9$
Option B:	$xe^x/2$
Option C:	$-xe^x/9$
Option D:	$xe^x/6$
2.	The solution of the differential equation $(x + \frac{e^x}{y})dx - \frac{e^x}{y^2}dy = 0$ is
Option A:	$\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{e^x}{y} = c$
Option B:	$\frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{e^x}{y} = c$
Option C:	$\frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{e^x}{y} = c$
Option D:	$\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{xe^x}{y} = c$
3.	The value of $\int_0^\infty x^5 e^{-x^2} dx$ is
Option A:	0
Option B:	1
Option C:	1/2

Option D:	$\pi$
4.	The value of $I = \int_0^1 \int_x^{\sqrt{x}} (x^2 + y^2) dy dx$ is
Option A:	$\frac{3}{35}$
Option B:	$\frac{3}{15}$
Option C:	$\frac{1}{35}$
Option D:	$\frac{3}{5}$
5.	The value of $\int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{\cos \theta} \int_0^{r/\cos \theta} dz dr d\theta$ is
Option A:	0
Option B:	$\frac{a^2}{8}$
Option C:	$\frac{a^3}{3}$
Option D:	$\frac{a^2}{2}$
6.	The Integrating Factor of DE $(x^2 e^x - my)dx + mx dy = 0$ is given by
Option A:	$\frac{1}{y^2}$
Option B:	$\frac{1}{x^2}$
Option C:	$-\frac{1}{y^2}$
Option D:	$-\frac{1}{x^2}$
7.	Find the complementary function of $\frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} + \frac{5 d^2 y}{dx^2} + 4 = x \sin x$
Option A:	$y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + C_3 \cos 3x + C_4 \sin 3x$
Option B:	$y = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + C_3 \cos 2x + C_4 \sin 2x$

Option C:	$y = C_1 \cos xi + C_2 \sin xi + C_3 \cos 2xi + C_4 \sin 2xi$
Option D:	$y = (C_1 + C_2x) \cos x + (C_3 + C_4x) \sin 2x$
8.	Changing the order of integration in double integral $\int_0^2 \int_0^{4-x^2} f(x,y)dydx$ leads to $\int_a^b \int_c^d f(x,y)dxdy$ then value of 'd' is
Option A:	$4 - y$
Option B:	$2 - y$
Option C:	$\sqrt{4 - y}$
Option D:	0
9.	The length of the straight line $y = 2x + 5$ from $x = 1$ to $x = 3$ is given by
Option A:	$\sqrt{5}$ units
Option B:	$3\sqrt{5}$ units
Option C:	$4\sqrt{5}$ units
Option D:	$2\sqrt{5}$ units
10.	Evaluate: $\int_0^{\log 2} \int_0^x \int_0^{x-y} e^{x+y+z} dzdydx$
Option A:	$2\log 2 - \frac{5}{4}$
Option B:	$2\log 2 + \frac{5}{8}$
Option C:	$\log 2 - \frac{5}{4}$
Option D:	$2\log 2 - \frac{1}{4}$



<b>Q2.</b>	<b>Solve any Four out of Six ( 5 marks each) (20 Marks)</b>
A	Solve the DE $(2xy \cos x^2 - 2xy + 1) dx + (\sin x^2 - x^2) dy = 0$
B	Solve $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = \sin(e^x)$
C	Prove that $\int_0^\infty \frac{1-\cos ax}{x} e^{-x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \log(1+a^2)$ , assuming the validity of differentiation under the integral sign.
D	Change the order of integration and evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_{-\sqrt{y}}^y xy dx dy$
E	Evaluate $\int \int \int z dz dy dx$ , over the tetrahedron bounded by $x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$ and $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$ .
F	Find the length of the cardioid $r = a(1-\cos\theta)$ lying outside the circle $r = a\cos\theta$ .

<b>Q3.</b>	<b>Solve any Four out of Six (20 Marks)</b>	<b>5 marks each</b>
A	Solve $\tan y \frac{dy}{dx} + \tan x = \cos y \cdot \cos^3 x$	
B	Solve the DE $(D^2 - 2D + 1)y = x^2 e^{3x}$ , where $D \equiv \frac{d}{dx}$	
C	Evaluate $\int_0^\infty x^2 5^{-4x^2} dx$	
D	Evaluate the integral $I = \int \int xy(x+y) dx dy$ over the region bounded by the curves $y = x^2$ & $y = x$ .	
E	Evaluate $\iiint dx dy dz$ over the solid of the paraboloid $x^2 + y^2 = 4z$ cut off by the plane $z = 4$	
F	Find the area common to $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ & $r = a(1 - \cos \theta)$	

<b>Q4.</b>	<b>Solve any Four out of Six (20 Marks)</b>	<b>5 marks each</b>
A	Solve $xy - \frac{dy}{dx} = y^3 e^{-x^2}$	
B	Solve $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - y = x \sin x + \cos x$	
C	Change the order of integration and evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_x^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dy dx$	
D	Evaluate $\int_0^\infty \frac{x^2}{(1+x^6)^{5/2}} dx$	
E	Change to polar co-ordinates and evaluate $\int_0^1 \int_0^x x + y dy dx$	

F	Solve: $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - y = \frac{2}{1+e^x}$ , using method of variation of parameters
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