

U.S.N.

**B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bengaluru-560019**

Autonomous Institute Affiliated to VTU

**October 2023 Semester End Main Examinations****Programme: B.E.****Branch: Common to all Branches****Course Code: 18MA2BSEM2****Course: Engineering Mathematics - 2****Semester: II****Duration: 3 hrs.****Max Marks: 100**

**Instructions:** 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each unit.  
2. Missing data, if any, may be suitably assumed.

<b>Important Note:</b> Completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages. Revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator will be treated as malpractice.			<b>UNIT - I</b>	<b>CO</b>	<b>PO</b>	<b>Marks</b>
	1	a)	Find the Laplace transform of the function $f(t) = \frac{\cos at - \cos bt}{t} + t \sin t.$	CO2	PO1	<b>06</b>
		b)	If $f(t) = \begin{cases} t & 0 \leq t \leq a \\ 2a - t & a < t \leq 2a \end{cases}$ where $f(t + 2a) = f(t)$ , show that $L[f(t)] = \frac{1}{s^2} \tanh(as/2).$	CO2	PO1	<b>07</b>
		c)	Express the $f(t) = \begin{cases} \cos t, & 0 < t \leq \pi \\ 1, & \pi < t \leq 2\pi \\ \sin t, & t > 2\pi \end{cases}$ in terms of unit step function and hence find its Laplace transform.	CO2	PO1	<b>07</b>
			<b>UNIT - II</b>			
	2	a)	Find the inverse Laplace transform of $F(s) = \frac{1}{s+2} + \frac{3}{2s+5} - \frac{4}{3s-2}.$	CO2	PO1	<b>06</b>
		b)	Find the inverse Laplace transform of $F(s) = \frac{2s+1}{s^2+3s+1}.$	CO2	PO1	<b>07</b>
		c)	An impulsive voltage $E\delta(t)$ is applied to a circuit consisting of L, R, C in series with zero initial conditions. If $i$ be the current at any subsequent time $t$ , find the limit of $i$ as $t \rightarrow 0$ ?	CO2	PO1	<b>07</b>
			<b>OR</b>			
	3	a)	Find the inverse Laplace transform of $F(s) = \log\left(\frac{s+a}{s+b}\right).$	CO2	PO1	<b>06</b>
		b)	Find the inverse Laplace transform of $F(s) = \frac{4s+5}{(s+1)^2(s+2)}.$	CO2	PO1	<b>07</b>
		c)	Solve the differential equation $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 5\frac{dy}{dt} + 6y = e^t$ subject to the conditions $y(0) = y'(0) = 0.$	CO2	PO1	<b>07</b>

		<b>UNIT - III</b>			
4	a)	Form the partial differential equation by eliminating arbitrary function from $f\left(\frac{xy}{z}, z\right) = 0$ .	CO2	PO1	<b>06</b>
	b)	Solve the partial differential equation $p \cot x + q \cot y = \cot z$ .	CO2	PO1	<b>07</b>
	c)	Obtain the various possible solutions of one-dimensional wave equation $u_{tt} = c^2 u_{xx}$ .	CO2	PO1	<b>07</b>
		<b>UNIT - IV</b>			
5	a)	Find the angle between the surfaces $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ and $z = x^2 + y^2 - 3$ at the point (2, -1, 2).	CO2	PO1	<b>06</b>
	b)	If $\vec{r} = x\hat{i} + y\hat{j} + z\hat{k}$ and $r =  \vec{r} $ then prove that $\nabla(r^n) = nr^{n-2} \vec{r}$ .	CO2	PO1	<b>07</b>
	c)	Evaluate $\oint_c [(xy + y^2)dx + x^2 dy]$ using Green's theorem where 'c' is bounded by $y = x$ and $y = x^2$ .	CO2	PO1	<b>07</b>
		<b>OR</b>			
6	a)	Find $\text{div } \vec{F}$ and $\text{curl } \vec{F}$ if $\vec{F} = \text{grad}(x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz)$ .	CO2	PO1	<b>06</b>
	b)	Prove that $\text{div}(\vec{F} \times \vec{G}) = \vec{G} \cdot (\text{curl } \vec{F}) - \vec{F} \cdot (\text{curl } \vec{G})$ .	CO2	PO1	<b>07</b>
	c)	Apply Stokes' theorem to evaluate $\oint\{ (y+x)dx + (2x-z)dy + (y+z)dz \}$ over the boundary of the triangle with the vertices (2,0,0), (0,3,0) and (0,0,6).	CO2	PO1	<b>07</b>
		<b>UNIT - V</b>			
7	a)	Show that the cylindrical polar coordinate system is an orthogonal curvilinear coordinate system.	CO2	PO1	<b>06</b>
	b)	Express $\vec{F} = 2y\hat{i} - z\hat{j} + 2x\hat{k}$ in spherical polar coordinates.	CO2	PO1	<b>07</b>
	c)	Derive an expression for $\nabla\phi$ in orthogonal curvilinear coordinate system.	CO2	PO1	<b>07</b>

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