

2nd. SEM. /COMMON/ 2022(S) TH-3 -ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS -II

Full Marks: 80

Time- 3 Hrs

Answer any five Questions including Q No.1& 2 Figures in the right hand margin indicates marks

1. Answer All questions 2×10

- a. Define Modulus Function and represent it graphically. 1.
 - b. Evaluate $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x}-\sqrt{1-x}}$
 - Differentiate $\sec^{-1}\left(\frac{\sqrt{a^2+x^2}}{a}\right)$ with respect to x.
 - d. Define unit vector and find the unit vector of the given vector $2\hat{i} + 3\hat{i} + 6\hat{k}$.
 - e. Evaluate the integral $\int (e^{5 \ln x} e^{4 \ln x}) dx$.
 - Define Homogeneous Function and State Euler's Theorem.
 - g. Find the value of α so that $\vec{a} = \hat{i} + \hat{j} + \alpha \hat{k}$, $\vec{b} = 4\hat{i} 3\hat{k}$ are perpendicular to each other.
 - h. Find the order and degree of the following differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{3y + \frac{dy}{dx}}{\sqrt{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}}}$$

- i. Find the value of $\int_{-2}^{2} |x| dx$.
- j. If $y = t^2$ and $x = t^3$ find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at t = 1.

 6×5

2. Answer Any six questions:

- If $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax^2 + b, & \text{if } x < 1 \\ 1, & \text{if } x = 1 \end{cases}$ is continuous at x = 1, then find the 2ax b, & if x > 1
 - value of 'a' and 'b'
- b. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $y = (\ln x)^{tanx}$.
- c. Determine the area within the curve $y^2 = 4ax$ and the x-axis, the ordinate x=4.
- d. Evaluate $\int \frac{\tan x + \tan \alpha}{\tan x \tan \alpha} dx.$ e. Solve $(1 + x^2) dy + (1 + y^2) dx = 0.$

- f. Find the scalar and vector projections of the vector $2\hat{\imath} 3\hat{\jmath} 6\hat{k}$ on the line joining the points (3,4,-2) and (5,6,-3).
- g Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ if $x = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}$, $y = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$.

3 i If
$$\sqrt{1-x^6} + \sqrt{1-y^6} = k(x^3 - y^3)$$
, prove that
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2}{y^2} \sqrt{\frac{1-y^6}{1-x^6}}$$

- ii Evaluate $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1-\cos^3 x}{x\sin 2x}$.
- 4 i If $u = \tan^{-1}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$, show that $xu_x + yu_y + zu_z = \sin 2u$ 7
 - ii If sum of two unit vectors is a unit vector, show that the magnitude of 3 their difference is $\sqrt{3}$.
- 5 i Evaluate $\int \frac{2x+11}{\sqrt{x^2+10x+29}} dx$. 6 ii If $y = \tan^{-1} x$, prove that $(1+x^2)y_2 + 2xy_1 = 0$ 4
- 6 i Solve the following differential equation $(1+y^2)dx = (\tan^{-1}y x)dy$ ii Find the derivative of $y = e^x$ by first principle. 3
- 7 i In a triangle AOB, angle $AOB=90^{\circ}$. If P, Q are the points of trisection of \overline{AB} , prove that $OP^2 + OQ^2 = \frac{5}{9}AB^2by\ vector\ method$.
 - ii Evaluate $\int e^x \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{2}{x^3}\right) dx$.