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Question Paper Code : 53556

B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2017

Second Semester

Civil Engineering

MA 6251 – MATHEMATICS – II

(Common to Mechanical Engineering (Sandwich)/Aeronautical Engineering/
Agriculture Engineering/Automobile Engineering/Biomedical Engineering/
Computer Science and Engineering/Electrical and Electronics Engineering/
Electronics and Communication Engineering/Electronics and Instrumentation
Engineering/Environmental Engineering/Geoinformatics Engineering/Industrial
Engineering and Management/Instrumentation and Control Engineering/
Manufacturing Engineering/Materials Science and Engineering/Mechanical
Engineering/Mechanical and Automation Engineering/Mechatronics Engineering/
Medical Electronics Engineering/Petrochemical Engineering/Production
Engineering/Robotics and Automation Engineering/Biotechnology/Chemical
Engineering/Chemical and Electrochemical Engineering/Fashion Technology/Food
Technology/Handloom and Textile Technology/Information Technology/
Petrochemical Technology/Petroleum Engineering/Pharmaceutical Technology/
Plastic Technology/Polymer Technology/Textile Chemistry/Textile Technology)
(Regulations 2013)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

Answer ALL questions.

(8) PART – A (10×2=20 Marks)

1. Find the unit normal vector to the surface $x^2 + y^2 = z$ at $(1, -2, 5)$.
2. State Gauss divergence theorem.
3. Solve the equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$.
4. Find the particular integral of the equation $(D^2 - 9)y = e^{-3x}$.

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5. Find $L\left[\frac{\sin t}{t}\right]$.
6. Evaluate $L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s^2 + 9s + 13}\right]$.
7. Is the function $f(z) = z^2$ analytic? Justify the claim.
8. If $z = i$ is the fixed point of the bilinear transformation $w = \frac{1}{z+c}$, then find 'c'.
9. Evaluate $\int_C \frac{z}{z-1} dz$, where C is $|z-1| = 1$.
10. State Cauchy's residue theorem.

PART - B

(5×16=80 Marks)

11. a) Verify Gauss divergence theorem for $\vec{F} = x^2\vec{i} + y^2\vec{j} + z^2\vec{k}$ taken over the cube bounded by the planes $x = 0, y = 0, z = 0, x = 1, y = 1$ and $z = 1$. (16)
 (OR)
- b) i) Find the value of n such that the vector $r^n \vec{r}$ is both solenoidal and irrotational. (8)
- ii) Evaluate the line integral $\int_C (x^2 + xy) dx + (x^2 + y^2) dy$, where C is the square formed by the lines $x = \pm 1$ and $y = \pm 1$. (8)
12. a) i) Solve $(D^2 - 5D + 6)y = e^x \cos 2x$. (8)
- ii) Solve $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4y = \tan 2x$ using variation of parameters. (8)
 (OR)
- b) i) Solve $(x^2 D^2 - xD + 1)y = x^2$. (8)
- ii) Solve the simultaneous equations $\frac{dx}{dt} - y = t$ and $\frac{dy}{dt} + x = t^2$. (8)

13. a) i) Find the Laplace transform of $f(t)$,

$$\text{where } f(t) = \begin{cases} t, & \text{for } 0 < t < a \\ 2a - t, & \text{for } a < t < 2a \end{cases} \text{ and } f(t+2a) = f(t). \quad (8)$$

- ii) Using convolution find the inverse Laplace transform of $\frac{s^2}{(s^2+a^2)(s^2+b^2)}$. (8)

(OR)

- b) i) Find Laplace transform of $f(t) = te^{-3t} \sin 3t$. (8)

$$\text{ii) Using Laplace transform, solve } \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 5\frac{dy}{dt} + 6y = 2, \text{ given } y(0) = y'(0) = 0. \quad (8)$$

14. a) i) Show that $v = e^{-x}(x \cos y + y \sin y)$ is harmonic function. Hence find the conjugate harmonic function for v , when $f(z) = u + iv$ is an analytic function of z . (8)

- ii) Find the bilinear transformation that map 1, i and -1 of the z -plane onto 0, 1 and ∞ of the w -plane. (8)

(OR)

- b) i) An electrostatic field in the xy -plane is given by the potential function

$$\phi = 3x^2y - y^3, \text{ find the stream function.} \quad (8)$$

$$\text{ii) Find the image of } |z+1| = 1 \text{ under the map } w = \frac{1}{z}. \quad (8)$$

15. a) i) Obtain the Laurent's series expansion of $f(z) = \frac{z^2-1}{(z+2)(z+3)}$, in $2 < |z| < 3$. (8)

$$\text{ii) Evaluate } \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{13+5 \sin \theta}. \quad (8)$$

(OR)

$$\text{b) i) Evaluate } \int_C \frac{(z+1) dz}{(z^2+2z+4)}, \text{ where } C \text{ is } |z+1+i| = 2. \quad (8)$$

$$\text{ii) Evaluate, by using contour integration, } \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^2}. \quad (8)$$