

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
Examination Control Division
2076 Chaitra

Exam.	Regular		
	Level	BE	Full Marks
Programme	All except BAR	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	I / I	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Engineering mathematics I (SH 401)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ All questions carry equal marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. If $y = a \cos(\log x) + b \sin(\log x)$ prove that:

(i) $x^2 y_2 + x y_1 + y = 0$

(ii) $x^2 y_{n+2} + (2n+1) x y_{n+1} + (n^2+1) y_n = 0$

2. State and prove Lagrange's mean value theorem.

3. State L' Hospital's Rule and hence evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cot x)^{\sin 2x}$

4. Find the asymptote of $(x+y)^2(x+2y+2) = x+9y-2$.

5. Find the radius of curvature of the curve $r = a(1 - \cos\theta)$.

Or,

Find the pedal equation of $y^2 = 4a(x+a)$

6. Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{x \sin x \cos x}{\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x} dx$

7. Using the rule of differentiation under the integral sign, evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\log(1+a^2 x^2)}{1+b^2 x^2} dx$

8. Obtain the reduction formula for $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^n x dx$ and hence evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^{10} x dx$.

9. Obtain the area of a loop of the curve $y^2(a^2+x^2) = x^2(a^2-x^2)$

Or,

Find the volume of the solid formed by the revolution of the cycloid $x = a(\theta + \sin\theta)$

10. Solve the differential equation: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \tan \frac{y}{x}$

11. Find the general solution of $y = Px + x^4 p^2$

12. Solve $(D^2 - 2D + 5)y = e^{2x} \sin x$

13. Solve $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} - 4y = x^4$

Or,

A radio active material has an initial mass 100mg. After two years, it is left to 75mg. Find the amount of the material at any time t.

14. What does the equation $3x^2 + 3y^2 + 2xy = 2$ become when the axes are turned through an angle 45° with the original axes.

15. Obtain the equation of hyperbola in standard form.

16. Find the center for the conic $3x^2 + 8xy - 3y^2 - 40x - 20y + 50 = 0$.

Exam.	Regular / Back		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	All (Except BAE)	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	I / I	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Engineering Mathematics I (SH 401)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ All questions carry equal marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. If $y = e^{a \sin^{-1} x}$, then prove that $(1-x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n+1)xy_{n+1} - (n^2+a^2)y_n = 0$

2. Assuming the validity of expansion, find the expansion of $\log(1+e^x)$ by using Machlaurin's Theorem.

3. Evaluate: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{1/x}$

4. Find the asymptotes of the curve:

$$y^2 = \frac{(a-x)^2}{a^2+x^2} x^2$$

5. Show that for the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, the radius of curvature at the extremity of major axis is equal to half of the latus rectum.

6. Show that $\int_0^1 \cot^{-1}(1-x+x^2) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \log 2$.

7. Evaluate by using the rule of differentiation under the sign of integration

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\log(1+a \cos x)}{\cos x} dx$$

8. Prove that: $\int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{y} e^{-y^2} dy \times \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-y^2}}{\sqrt{y}} dy = \frac{\Pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$

9. Find the surface area of solid generated by revolution of cycloid.
 $x = a(\theta + \sin \theta), y = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ about its axis.

10. Solve the differential equation:

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{x} \sin 2y = x^3 \cos^2 y$$

11. If p denotes $\frac{dy}{dx}$, then solve $p^3 - 4xyp + 8y^2 = 0$.

12. Solve: $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x^2 e^{3x}$

13. Solve: $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \log x$

14. Derive the standard equation of an ellipse.

15. Find the condition that the line $x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha = p$ to touch hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ and also find point of contact.

16. Find the centre, length of axes and eccentricity of conic $9x^2 + 4xy + 6y^2 - 22x - 16y + 9 = 0$.

OR

Describe and sketch the graph of polar equation: $r = \frac{4}{1+3 \cos \theta}$

Exam.	Back		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	All (Except BAR)	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	I / I	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Engineering Mathematics I (SH 401)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt **All** questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate **Full Marks**.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. If $y = \sin(m \sin^{-1} x)$, show that $(1-x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n+1)xy_{n+1} + (m^2 - n^2)y_n = 0$, where suffices of y denote the respective order of derivatives of y . [5]
2. State Lagrange's mean value theorem. Verify it for the function $y = \sin x$ on $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$. Is this theorem valid for the function $y = \tan x$ on $[0, \pi]$? [1+3+1]
3. Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x}\right)^{1/x}$ [5]
4. Find the asymptotes of the curve $(x+y)^2(x+2y+2) = x+9y-2$. [5]
5. Find the pedal equation of the curve $y^2 = 4a(x+a)$. [5]
6. Evaluate, if possible $\int_0^e \ln x dx$. [5]
7. Apply differentiation under integral sign to evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} \sin x}{x} dx$ and then show that $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$. [4+1]
8. Define Beta and Gamma function and use it to show that, $\int_0^{\pi/6} \cos^4 3\theta \sin^2 6\theta d\theta = \frac{5\pi}{192}$. [5]
9. Find the volume of the solid formed by the revolution of the cardioid $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ about the initial line. [5]
10. Solve the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \cot x = 2 \cos x$. [5]
11. If p stands for $\frac{dy}{dx}$, then solve the differential equation $y - 2px + ayp^2 = 0$. [5]
12. Solve the differential equation $(D^2 - 2D + 5)y = e^{2x} \sin x$. [5]
13. Solve the differential equation $(x^2 D^2 + xD + 1)y = \sin(\log x^2)$ [5]
14. Define ellipse and obtain the equation of ellipse in standard form. [5]
15. Prove that the locus of a point which moves in such a way that the difference of its distances from the point $(5, 0)$ and $(-5, 0)$ is 2 is a hyperbola. [5]
16. Describe and sketch the graph of the conic $r = \frac{10}{3 + 2 \sin \theta}$ [5]

Exam.	Regular		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	ALL (Except B. Arch)	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	I / I	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Engineering Mathematics I (SH401)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. State Leibnitz theorem. If $\log y = \tan^{-1} x$, then show that

$$(1+x^2)y_{n+2} + (2nx+2x-1)y_{n+1} + (n^2+n)y_n = 0$$
 [1+4]
 2. State Rolle's theorem. Is the theorem true when the function is not continuous at the end points? Justify your answer. Verify Rolle's theorem for $f(x) = x^2 5x + 6$ on $[2,3]$. [1+2+2]
 3. State L-Hospital's rule. Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (2-x)^{\tan\left(\frac{\pi x}{2}\right)}$ [1+4]
 4. Find the asymptotes of the curve $(x+y)^2(x+2y+2) = x+9y-2$ [5]
 5. Find the pedal equation of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1$. [5]
 6. Evaluate the integral $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ [5]
 7. Apply the rule of differentiation under integral sign to evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} \sin x}{x} dx$ and hence deduce that $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ [5]
 8. Define Beta function. Apply Beta and Gamma function to evaluate $\int_0^{2a} x^5 \sqrt{2ax-x^2} dx$ [5]
 9. Find the area common to the circle $r = a$ and the cardioid $r = a(1+\cos\theta)$ [5]
 10. Through what angle should the axes be rotated to reduce the equation $3x^2 + 2xy + 3y^2 - \sqrt{2}x = 0$ into one with the xy term missing? Also obtain the transformed equation. [2+3]
 11. Derive the equation of an ellipse in standard form. [5]
 12. Find the product of semi-axis of the conic $x^2 - 4xy + 5y^2 = 2$ [5]
- OR**
- Describe and sketch the graph of conic $r = \frac{12}{3+2\cos\theta}$
13. Solve the differentiate equation of $(x^2 - y^2)dx + 2xydy = 0$ [5]
 14. Solve: $y = yp^2 + 2px$ where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$ [5]
 15. Solve $(D^2 - 6D + 9)y = x^2 e^{2x}$ [5]
 16. Solve the differential equation of $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 4x^3$ [5]



Exam.	Back		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	ALL (Except B. Arch)	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	I / I	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Engineering Mathematics I (SH401)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. State Leibnitz's theorem. If $y^{\frac{1}{m}} + y^{\frac{-1}{m}} = 2x$, show that $(x^2 - 1)y_2 + xy_1 - m^2y = 0$ and hence prove that $(x^2 - 1)y_{n+2} + (2n+1)xy_{n+1} + (n^2 - m^2)y_n = 0$. [2+3]
2. State Roller's theorem. Does the theorem hold when the function is not continuous at the end points? Justify your answer. Verify the theorem for $f(x) = x^2 - 4x + 3$ on $[1,3]$. [5]
3. State L-Hospital's theorem and evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$ [5]
4. Find the asymptotes of curve $4x^3 - 3xy^2 - y^3 + 2x^2 - xy - y^2 - 1 = 0$ [5]
5. Find the pedal equation of the curve $y^2 = 4c(x+c)$ [5]
6. Show that $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log(\sqrt{2}+1)$ [5]
7. Evaluate, by using differentiation under the sign of integration $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\log(1+a^2x^2)}{1+b^2x^2} dx$ [5]
8. Define Beta-Gamma function and use it to evaluate $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^4 3\theta \cdot \sin^2 6\theta \cdot d\theta$ [5]
9. Find the surface area of the solid generated by the revolution of the cardioids $r = a(1 + \cos\theta)$ about the initial line. [5]
10. Transform the equation $12x^2 - 10xy + 2y^2 + 11x - 5y + 2 = 0$ by translating the axes into an equation with linear term missing. [5]
11. Derive the standard equation of hyperbola. [5]
12. Find the centre, Length of axes and eccentricity of the conic $9x^2 + 4xy + 6y^2 - 22x - 16y + 9 = 0$ [5]

OR

Describe and sketch the graph of the equation $r = \frac{12\sec\theta}{2 + 3\sec\theta}$

13. Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\sin 2y}{x} = x^3 \cos^2 y$ [5]
14. Solve the differential equation of $xp^2 - 2yp + ax = 0$ [5]
15. Solve $(D^2 - 1)y = \sinh(x)$ [5]
16. $(x^2D^2 + xD + 1)y = \sin(\log x^2)$ [5]

Exam.	Back		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	All (Except B.Arch.)	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	I / I	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Engineering Mathematics I (SH401)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ All questions carry equal marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. State Leibnitz's theorem on higher order derivative. If $y = e^{a \tan^{-1} x}$, prove that $(1+x^2)y_{n+2} + (2nx + 2x - a)y_{n+1} + n(n+1)y_n = 0$
2. State difference between Roll's Theorem and Lagrange's Mean value theorem. Verify Lagrange's mean value theorem for $f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)$ when $x \in \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$.
3. Define indeterminate form of a function. Evaluate

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^{1/x^2}$$

4. Define asymptote to a curve. Find the asymptotes of curve $y^3 + 2xy^2 + x^2y - y + 1 = 0$.
5. Find radius of curvature of the curve $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$ at origin.

OR

Find the pedal equation of the polar curve $r^m = a^m \cos m\theta$.

6. Integrate : $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos x \, dx}{(1 + \sin x)(2 + \sin x)}$
7. Apply differentiation under integral sign to evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} \sin x}{x} dx$.
8. Define Beta and Gamma function. Use them to evaluate $\int_0^{2a} x^5 \sqrt{2ax - x^2} dx$.
9. Show that the area of the curve $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = a^{2/3}$ is $\frac{3}{8}\pi a^2$.

OR

Find the volume of the solid formed by the revolution of the cardioid $r = a(1 + \cos\theta)$ about the initial line.

10. Solve: $(1 + y^2) dx = (\tan^{-1} y - x) dy$
11. Solve: $y = px - \sqrt{m^2 + p^2}$ where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$.

12. Solve: $(D^2 + 2D + 1)y = e^x + x^2$.

13. Solve: $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} - 4y = x^4$.

OR

A resistance of 100 ohms, an inductance of 0.5 Henry are connected in series with a battery of 20 volts. Find the current in the circuit as a function of time.

14. What does the equation of lines $7x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2 = 0$ become when the axes are the bisectors of the angles between them?

15. Derive the equation of hyperbola in standard form.

16. Find the foci and eccentricity of the conic $x^2 + 4xy + y^2 - 2x + 2y - 6 = 0$.

OR

Describe and sketch the graph of the conic $r = \frac{12}{6 + 2\sin\theta}$.

Exam.	Regular		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	All (Except B.Arch.)	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	I / I	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Engineering Mathematics I (SH401)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ All questions carry equal marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. State Leibnitz theorem. If $y = e^{x^2}$, then show that $y_{n+1} - 2xy_n - 2ny_{n-1} = 0$.
2. Expand $e^x \log_e(1+x)$ in ascending powers of x upto the term containing x^4 in Maclaurin's series.
3. State L-hospital's rule. Evaluate,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} \right)^{\tan x}$$

4. State the types of asymptotes to a curve. Find the asymptotes of the curve $(x^2 - y^2)(x + 2y + 1) + x + y + 1 = 0$.
5. Find the chord of curvature through the pole for the curve $r = a(1 + \cos\theta)$.
6. Show that $\int_0^\infty \frac{\log(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx = \pi \log 2$
7. Apply the method of differentiation under integral sign to prove

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x)^2} = \frac{\pi(a^2 + b^2)}{4a^3 b^3}$$

8. Using Beta -Gamma Function, show that

$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \sin^4 x \cdot \cos^2 x \, dx = \frac{3\pi - 4}{192}$$

9. Find the area included between an arc of cycloid $x = a(\theta - \sin\theta)$, $y = a(1 - \cos\theta)$ and its base.

OR

Find the volume of the solid formed by the revolution of the cardioid $r = a(1 + \cos\theta)$ about the initial base.

10. What does the equation $x^2 + 2\sqrt{3}xy - y^2 = 2a^2$ become when the axes are turned through an angle 30° to the original axes?
11. Derive the equation of an ellipse in the standard form.

12. Find the eccentricity of the conic,

$$x^2 + 4xy + y^2 - 2x + 2y - 6 = 0$$

OR

Describe and sketch the conic

$$r = \frac{10 \operatorname{cosec} \theta}{2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta + 3}$$

13. Solve: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x + 2y - 3}{2x + y - 3}$

14. Solve: $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \tan x = \sec x$

15. Solve: $y = 2px + p^3 y^2$; where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$

16. Solve: $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = \frac{1}{x}$

Exam.	Back		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	All (Except B.Arch.)	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	I / I	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Engineering Mathematics I (SH401)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ All questions carry equal marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. State Leibnitz's theorem on heigher order derivative. If $y = e^{a \tan^{-1} x}$, prove that $(1+x^2)y_{n+2} + (2nx + 2x - a)y_{n+1} + n(n+1)y_n = 0$
2. State difference between Roll's Theorem and Lagrange's Mean value theorem. Verify Lagrange's mean value theorem for $f(x) = x(x-1)(x-2)$ when $x \in \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$.
3. Define indeterminate form of a function. Evaluate

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^{1/x^2}$$

4. Define asymptote to a curve. Find the asymptotes of curve. $y^3 + 2xy^2 + x^2y - y + 1 = 0$.
5. Find radius of curvature of the curve $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$ at origin.

OR

Find the pedal equation of the polar curve $r^m = a^m \cos m\theta$.

6. Integrate: $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos x \, dx}{(1 + \sin x)(2 + \sin x)}$
7. Apply differentiation under integral sign to evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} \sin x}{x} dx$.
8. Define Beta and Gamma function. Use them to evaluate $\int_0^{2a} x^5 \sqrt{2ax - x^2} dx$.
9. Show that the area of the curve $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = a^{2/3}$ is $\frac{3}{8} \pi a^2$.

OR

Find the volume of the solid formed by the revolution of the cardoid $r = a(1 + \cos\theta)$ about the initial line.

10. Solve: $(1+y^2)dx = (\tan^{-1} y - x)dy$
11. Solve: $y = px - \sqrt{m^2 + p^2}$ where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$.

12. Solve: $(D^2 + 2D + 1)y = e^x + x^2$.

13. Solve: $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} - 4y = x^4$.

OR

A resistance of 100 ohms, an inductance of 0.5 Henry are connected in series with a battery of 20 volts. Find the current in the circuit as a function of time.

14. What does the equation of lines $7x^2 + 4xy + 4y^2 = 0$ become when the axes are the bisectors of the angles between them?

15. Derive the equation of hyperbola in standard form.

16. Find the foci and eccentricity of the conic $x^2 + 4xy + y^2 - 2x + 2y - 6 = 0$.

OR

Describe and sketch the graph of the conic $r = \frac{12}{6 + 2\sin\theta}$.

Exam.	New Back (2066 & Later Batch)		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	ALL (Except B.Arch)	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	I/I	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Engineering Mathematics I (SH401)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ All questions carry equal marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. State Leibnitz's theorem. If $y = (\sin^{-1} x)^2$, show that
 $(1-x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n+1)xy_{n+1} - n^2y_n = 0$

2. Verify Rolle's Theorem for $f(x) = \log \frac{x^2 + ab}{(a+b)x}$; $x \in [a, b]$. How does Rolle's Theorem differ from Lagrange's mean value theorem.

3. Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$

4. Find the asymptotes to the curve $y^3 + 2xy^2 + x^2y - y + 1 = 0$

5. Find the radius of curvature at origin for the curve $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$.

6. Show that $\int_0^{\pi} x \log(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \log \frac{1}{2}$

7. Apply the rule of differentiation under integral sign to evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} \sin x}{x} dx$ and hence

deduce that $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$

8. Define Beta function. Apply Beta and Gamma function to evaluate $\int_0^{2a} x^5 \sqrt{2ax - x^2} dx$

9. Find the volume generated by revolution of astroid $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = a^{2/3}$ about x-axis.

10. What does the equation $3x^2 + 3y^2 + 2xy = 2$ becomes when the axes are turned through an angle of 45° to the original axes?

11. Find center, length of axes, eccentricity and directrices of the conic

$$3x^2 + 8xy - 3y^2 - 40x - 20y + 50 = 0$$

OR

Describe and sketch the conic $r = \frac{12}{2 - 6\cos\theta}$

12. Deduce standard equation of ellipse.

13. Solve the differential equation: $(1+y^2) + (x - e^{\tan^{-1}y}) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

14. Solve: $xp^2 - 2yp + ax = 0$ where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$

15. Solve: $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = e^{2x} \cdot \sin x$

16. Resistance of 100 ohms, an inductance of 0.5 Henry are connected in series with battery 20 volts. Find the current in the circuit as a function of time.

Exam.	Regular		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	ALL (Except B. Arch)	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	I / I	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Engineering Mathematics I (SH401)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ All questions carry equal marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. State Leibnitz's theorem. If $y = (x^2 - 1)^n$, then prove that

$$(x^2 - 1)y_{n+2} + 2xy_{n+1} - n(n-1)y_n = 0$$

2. Assuming the validity of expansion, expand $\log(1 + \sin x)$ by Maclaurin's theorem.

3. Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x)^{1/x} - e}{x}$

4. Find the asymptotes of the curve: $x(x-y)^2 - 3(x^2 - y^2) + 8y = 0$

5. Find the radius of curvature at any point (r, θ) for the curve $a^2 = r^2 \cos 2\theta$

6. Show that: $\int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$

7. Apply differentiation under integral sign to evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2} \log \frac{a + b \sin x}{a - b \sin x} \frac{dx}{\sin x}$

8. Define Gamma function. Apply Beta and Gamma function to evaluate:

$$\int_0^{\pi/6} \cos^2 6\theta \cdot \sin^4 3\theta = \frac{7\pi}{192}$$

9. Find the area inclosed by $y^2(a-x) = x^3$ and its asymptotes.

10. If the axes be turned through an angle of $\tan^{-1} 2$, what does the equation $4xy - 3x^2 - a^2 = 0$ become?

11. Find the center, length of axes, eccentricity and directrices of the conic.

$$2x^2 + 3y^2 - 4x - 12y + 13 = 0$$

OR

Describe and sketch the graph of the conic $r = \frac{10}{3 + 2 \cos \theta}$

12. Deduce standard equation of hyperbola.

13. Solve the differential equation: $x \log x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 2 \log x$

14. Solve: $(x-a)p^2 + (x-y)p - y = 0$: where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$

15. Solve: $(D^2 - D - 2)y = e^x + \sin 2x$

16. Find a current $i(t)$ in the RLC circuit assuming zero initial current and charge q , if $R = 80$ ohms, $L = 20$ Henry, $C = 0.01$ Faradays and $E = 100$ volts.

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INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
Examination Control Division
2072 Kartik

Exam.	New Back (2066 & Later Batch)		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	All (Except B.Arch)	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	I / I	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Engineering Mathematics I (SH401)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt **All** questions.
- ✓ **All** questions carry equal marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. If $y = (\sin^{-1} x)^2$ then show that:

i) $(1-x^2)y_2 - xy_1 - 2 = 0$

ii) $(1-x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n+1)xy_{n+1} - n^2 y_n = 0$

2. State Rolle's Theorem and verify the theorem for $f(x) = \frac{x(x+3)}{e^{x/2}}$; $x \in [-3, 0]$

3. Evaluate: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^{1/x}$

4. Find the asymptotes of the curve: $(a+x)^2(b^2+x^2) = x^2 y^2$

5. Find the pedal equation of the curve $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$

6. Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{(\sin x + \cos x)}{(9+16 \sin 2x)} dx$

7. Use Beta Gamma function to evaluate $\int_0^{2a} x^5 \sqrt{2ax-x^2} dx$

8. Evaluate by using the rule of differentiation under the sign of integration.

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x} \sin bx}{x} dx$$

9. Find the area of one loop of the curve $r = a \sin 3\theta$

OR

Find the volume of the solid formed by the revolution of the cardioid $r = a(1+\cos\theta)$ about the initial line.

Find center and eccentricity of conic $x^2 + 4xy + y^2 - 2x + 2y - 6 = 0$

OR

Describe and sketch the graph of the equation $r = \frac{10}{3+2\cos\theta}$

10. Find the condition that the line $lx + my + n = 0$ may be a normal to the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

11. Show that the pair of tangents drawn from the center of a hyperbola are its asymptotes.

12. Solve the differential equation: $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \tan \frac{y}{x}$

13. Solve: $y - 2px + ayp^2 = 0$ where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$

14. Solve the differential equation: $x \frac{dy}{dx} + y \log y = xy e^x$

15. Solve the differential equation: $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} - 4y = x^2$

Exam.	Regular		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	All (Except B.Arch)	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	I / I	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Engineering Mathematics I (SH401)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ All questions carry equal marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. State Leibnitz's theorem on Leigher derivatives:

If $y = \sin(m \sin^{-1} x)$ then show that

$$(1-x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n+1)xy_{n+1} + (m^2-n^2)y_n = 0$$

2. Assuming the validity of expansion, find the expansion of the function $\frac{e^x}{1+e^x}$ by Maclaurin's theorem.

3. Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{xe^x - (1+x)\log(1+x)}{x^2}$

4. Find the asymptotes of the curve $y^3 + 2xy^2 + x^2y - y + 1 = 0$

5. Find the radius of curvature of the curve $y = x^2(x-3)$ at the points where the tangent is parallel to x-axis

OR

Find the pedal equation of the curve $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$

6. Show that $\int_0^a \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$

7. Apply differentiation under integral sign to evaluate $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x)^2}$

8. Use gamma function to prove that $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-x^6)^{1/6}} = \pi/3$

9. Find the volume or surface area of solid generated by revolving the cycloid $x = a(\theta + \sin\theta)$, $y = a(1 + \cos\theta)$ about its base.

10. If the line $lx+my+n=0$ is normal to the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ then show that

$$\frac{a^2}{l^2} + \frac{b^2}{m^2} = \frac{(a^2 - b^2)^2}{n^2}$$

11. Solve the locus of a point which moves in such a way that the difference of its distance from two fixed points is constant is Hyperbola.

12. Solve the differential equation $x \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} = 6x$

13. Solve $(x^2D^2 + xD + 1)y = \sin(\log x^2)$

14. Solve $y = yp^2 + 2px$ where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$

15. Solve: $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3 \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = e^{2x} \sin x$

16. Describe and sketch the graph of the equation $r = \frac{10}{2 - 3 \sin \theta}$

OR

Show that the conic section represented by the equation

$14x^2 - 4xy + 11y^2 - 44x - 58y + 71 = 0$ is an ellipse. Also find its center, eccentricity, latus rectum and foci

Exam.	Regular		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	All (Except B.Arch)	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	I / I	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Engineering Mathematics I (SH401)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ All questions carry equal marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. If $Y = \sin(m \sin^{-1}x)$, then show that $(1-x^2)y_{n+2} - (2n+1)xy_{n+1} + (m^2 - n^2)y_n = 0$

2. Apply Maclaurin's series to find the expansion of $\frac{e^x}{1+e^x}$ as far as the term in x^3

3. Evaluate: $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \left(2 - \frac{x}{a}\right)^{\tan \frac{\pi x}{2a}}$

4. Find the asymptotes of the curve $x(x-y)^2 - 3(x^2 - y^2) + 8y = 0$

5. Find the pedal equation of the curve $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$

6. Apply the method of differentiation under integral sign to evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\log(1+a^2x^2)}{1+b^2x^2} dx$

7. Show that $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\log(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} dx = \pi \log 2$

8. Use Gamma function to prove that $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-x^6)^{\frac{1}{6}}} = \frac{\pi}{3}$

9. Find the area of two loops of the curve $a^2y^2 = a^2x^2 - x^4$

OR

Find the volume of the solid formed by the revolution of the cycloid $x = a(\theta + \sin\theta)$, $y = a(1 - \cos\theta)$ about the tangent at the vertex.

10. Solve the differential equation $(1+y^2) + (x - e^{\tan^{-1}y}) \frac{dy}{dx} = 0$

11. Solve: $y - 3px + apy^2 = 0$

12. Solve: $(D^2 - 2D + 5)y = e^{2x} \cdot \sin x$

13. A resistance of 100 Ohms, an inductance of 0.5 Henry are connected in series with a battery 20 volts. Find the current in the circuit as a function of time.

14. What does the equation $3x^2 + 3y^2 + 2xy = 2$ becomes when the axes are turned through an angle 45° to the original axes.

15. Show that the locus of a point which moves in such a way that the differences of its distance from two fixed points is constant is a hyperbola.

16. Find the center, length of the axes and eccentricity of the conic $2x^2 + 3y^2 - 4x - 12y + 13 = 0$

OR

Describe and sketch the graph of the polar equation of conic $r = \frac{10 \operatorname{cosec} \theta}{2 \operatorname{cosec} \theta + 3}$

Exam.	New Back (2066 & Later Batch)		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	All (Except B.Arch)	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	I / I	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Engineering Mathematics I (SH401)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. If $y = \log(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2})$, then show that $(a^2 + x^2)y_{n+2} + (2n+1)xy_{n+1} + n^2y_n = 0$ [5]
2. State and prove Logrange's Mean Value theorem. [5]
3. Evaluate: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} (\sin x)^{\tan x}$ [5]
4. Find the asymptote of the curve $a^2y^2 + x^2y^2 - a^2x^2 + 2ax^3 - x^4 = 0$ [5]
5. Find the radius of curvature at the origin for the curve $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$
6. Evaluate $\int_0^a \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{a-x}} dx$ [5]
7. Apply differentiation under integral sign to evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx$ [5]
8. Using Gamma function show that $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^4 x \cos^2 x dx = \frac{3\pi-4}{192}$ [5]
9. Find the area bounded by the curve $x^2 = 4y$ and the line $x = 4y - 2$

OR

Find the volume of the solid generated by the revolution of the cardioid $r = a(1 - \cos\theta)$ about the initial line.

10. Solve: $\sin x \frac{dy}{dx} + y \cos x = x \sin x$ [5]
11. Solve: $xp^2 - 2yp + ax = 0$ where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$ [5]
12. Solve: $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y = x^2e^{3x}$ [5]
13. Solve: $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \log x$ [5]
14. Transform the equation $x^2 - 2xy + y^2 + x - 3y = 0$ to axes through the point $(-1,0)$ parallel to the lines bisecting the angles between the original axes. [5]
15. Find the center, length of axes and the eccentricity of the ellipse $2x^2 + 3y^2 - 4x - 12y + 13 = 0$ [5]
16. Find the length of axes and eccentricity of the conic [5]

$$14x^2 - 4xy + 11y^2 - 44x - 58y + 71 = 0$$

OR

Describe and sketch the conic $r = \frac{12}{2 - 6\cos\theta}$

Exam.	New Back (2066 & Later Batch)		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	All (Except B.Arch)	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	I / I	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Mathematics I (SH401)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ All questions carry equal marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. State Leibnitz's Theorem on higher derivatives. If $y = \sin (m \sin^{-1}x)$ then show that $(1-x^2) y_{n+2} - (2n+1) xy_{n+1} + (m^2-n^2)y_n = 0$
2. State Rolle's Theorem and verify it for the function $f(x) = \frac{x(x+3)}{e^{\frac{x}{2}}}$, $x \in [-3,0]$
3. Evaluate: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x^2}}$
4. Find the asymptotes of the curve $(x^2 - y^2)^2 - 2(x^2 + y^2) + x - 1 = 0$
5. Show that the radius of curvature at any point (r, θ) of the curve $r^m = a^m \cos m\theta$ is $\frac{a^m}{(m+1)r^{m+1}}$
6. Show that $\int_0^1 \frac{\log(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \log 2$
7. Evaluate by using the rule of differentiation under the sign of integration $\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x} \sin bx}{x} dx$
8. Use Gamma function to prove $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^4 3\theta \cdot \sin^2 6\theta = \frac{5\pi}{192}$
9. Find the area bounded by the curve $x^2y = a^2(a-y)$ and X-axis

OR

Show that the volume of the solid formed by revolving the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ about the line $x = 2a$ is $4\pi^2 a^2 b$ cubic units.

10. Solve the differential equation $(1+y^2) dy = (\tan^{-1} y - x) dx$
11. Solve the differential equation $y = yp^2 + 2px$ where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$

12. Solve the differential equation $(D^2 - 2D + 5)y = e^{2x} \cdot \sin x$

13. Solve the differential equation $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = x \log x$

OR

Newton's law of cooling states that the temperature of an object changes at the rate proportional to the difference of temperature between the object and its surroundings. Supposing water at 100°C cools to 80°C in 10 minutes in a room temperature of 30°C find the time when the temperature of water will become 40°C ?

14. If the axes be turned through an angle $\tan\theta = 2$ what does the equation $4xy - 3x^2 - a^2 = 0$ becomes.

15. Find the condition that the straight line $x \cos \alpha + y \sin \alpha = p$ touches the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$

16. Find the centre, length of axes and eccentricity of the conic $9x^2 + 4xy + 6y^2 - 22x - 16y + 9 = 0$

OR

Describe and sketch the graph of the equation $r = \frac{12}{3 + 2\cos\theta}$

Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	All (Except B.Arch)	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	I / I	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Engineering Mathematics I (SH401)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ All questions carry equal marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. If $y = \log(x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2})$ show that $(a^2 + x^2)y_{n+2} + (2n+1)xy_{n+1} + n^2y_n = 0$
2. State and prove Lagrange's Mean Value theorem.
3. If $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \sin x - \sin 2x}{\tan^3 x}$ is finite, find the value of a and the limit.
4. Find asymptotes of $(x^2 - y^2)^2 - 2(x^2 + y^2) + x - 1 = 0$
5. Find the radius of curvature at any point (x, y) for the curve $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = a^{2/3}$
6. Prove that $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin bx}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} (b > 0)$
7. Use Beta and Gamma function to evaluate $\int_0^{2a} x^5 \sqrt{2ax - x^2} dx$
8. Evaluate $\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-x} \sin bx}{x} dx$ by using the rule of differentiation under the sign of integration.
9. Find the volume of the solid formed by the revolution of the cardioid $r = a(1 + \cos\theta)$ about initial line.

OR

Find the area bounded by the curve $x^2y = a^2(a - y)$ and the x -axes

10. Solve the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \tan \frac{y}{x}$
11. Solve the differential equation $x \frac{dy}{dx} + y \log y = xye^x$
12. Solve the differential equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} = e^x + e^{-x}$
13. Solve $y = px - \sqrt{m^2 + p^2}$ where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$

OR

A resistance of 100 ohms, an inductance of 0.5 henry are connected in series with a battery of 20 volts. Find the current in the circuit as a function of time.

14. Solve that locus of a point which moves in such a way that the differences of its distance from two fixed points is constant is Hyperbola.
15. Find the equation of ellipse of the form $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ where $a > b$
16. Describe and sketch the graph of the equation $r = \frac{4 \sec \theta}{2 \sec \theta - 1}$

Exam.	Programme		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	ALL	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	I / I	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Engineering Mathematics I (SH 401)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ All questions carry equal marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. If $y^{1/m} + y^{-1/m} = 2x$ Show that:

a) $(x^2 - 1)y_2 + xy_1 - m^2 y = 0$

b) $(x^2 - 1)y_{n+2} + (2n+1)xy_{n+1} + (n^2 - m^2)y_n = 0$.

2. State the Rolle's theorem and use it to prove Lagrange's mean value theorem.

3. Evaluate: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \right)$

4. Find the asymptotes of the curve $a^2b^2 + 2ab^2x + b^2x^2 + a^2x^2 + 2ax^3 + x^4 - x^2y^2 = 0$.

5. Find the pedal equation of the curve $r^m = a^m \cos m\theta$.

6. Show that $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{x}{(\sin x + \cos x)} dx = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} \log(\sqrt{2} + 1)$

7. Apply differentiation under integral sign to evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x} \sin bx}{x} dx$.

8. Use Gamma function to evaluate $\int_0^1 x^6 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$

9. Find the area of curve $y^2(2a-x) = x^3$ and its asymptotes.

OR

Find the volume of solid formed by the revolution of the cardioid $r = a(1 + \cos\theta)$ about the initial line.

10. Solve the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} - 2y \tan x = y^2 \tan x$.

11. Solve the differential equation $xp^2 - 2yp + ax = 0$ where $p = dy/dx$.

12. Solve $(D^2 - 2D + 5)y = 10 \sin x$

13. Solve the differential equation $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = e^x$

14. Derive the equation of an ellipse in standard form.

15. Prove that the normal at a point t of the rectangular Hyperbola $xy = c^2$ meets the curve again at a point t_1 such that $t^3 t_1 = -1$.

16. Find the equation of axes and length of axes of conic $x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 10x + 4y = 0$

OR

Describe and sketch the polar conic $r = \frac{12}{(3 - 2\cos\theta)}$

Exam.	Regular / Back		
	Level	BE	Full Marks
Programme	B.Arch.	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	I / I	Time	3 hrs.

Subject - Engineering Mathematics I

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ All questions carry equal marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. If $y = \sin^{-1} x$, then show that $(1 - x^2)y_{n+2} - (n+1)xy_{n+1} - n^2y_n = 0$.

2. Apply Maclaurin's series to find the expansion of $f(x) = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}$ as far as the term in x^3 .

3. Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{x} \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$.

4. Find the asymptotes of curve $x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$.

5. Find the pedal equation of curve $r^2 \cos 2\theta = a^2$.

OR

Show that the radius of curvature at a point $(x, 0)$ for the curve $r = ae^{\theta \cot \alpha}$ is $r \operatorname{cosec} \alpha$.

6. Evaluate: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(\sin x + \cos x) dx}{(9 + 16 \sin 2x)}$

7. Show that $\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log(\sqrt{2} + 1)$.

8. Obtain the reduction formula for $\int \cot^n x dx$ and hence integrate $\int \cot^7 x dx$.

9. Prove that $\int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{y} e^{-y^2} dy \times \int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-y^2}}{\sqrt{y}} dy = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$.

10. Show that the area of loop of curve $ay^2 = x^2(a-x)$ is $\frac{8}{15} a^2$.

OR

Find the surface area of solid generated by revolving the cycloid $x = a(\theta + \sin \theta)$,
 $y = a(1 + \cos \theta)$.

11. What does the equation $3x^2 - 4xy + 25y^2 = 0$ become when the axes are turned through an angle $\tan^{-1} 2$.

12. Establish the equation of ellipse in standard form.

13. Show that the eccentricity of hyperbola whose transverse axis is $2a$ and passes through

$$(h, k) \text{ is } \sqrt{\frac{h^2 + k^2 - a^2}{h^2 - a^2}}$$

OR

Identify, sketch and describe the polar equation of conic $r = \frac{10}{3 + 2 \cos \theta}$

14. Solve $(x^2 - y^2)dx + 2xy \cdot dy = 0$

15. Solve the differential equation: $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \cot x = 2 \cos x$

16. Solve the differential equation: $P^3 + 3xP^2 - y^3P^2 - 3xy^3P = 0$

OR

Solve the differential equation: $(D^2 + 16)y = \cos 4x$

Exam.	Name		
Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	ALL	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	I / I	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Engineering Mathematics I (SH 401)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ All questions carry equal marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. If $y^{1/m} + y^{-1/m} = 2x$ Show that:
 - a) $(x^2 - 1)y_2 + xy_1 - m^2 y = 0$
 - b) $(x^2 - 1)y_{n+2} + (2n+1)xy_{n+1} + (n^2 - m^2)y_n = 0$.
2. State the Rolle's theorem and use it to prove Lagrange's mean value theorem.
3. Evaluate: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} \right)$
4. Find the asymptotes of the curve $a^2 b^2 + 2ab^2 x + b^2 x^2 + a^2 x^2 + 2ax^3 + x^4 - x^2 y^2 = 0$.
5. Find the pedal equation of the curve $r^m = a^m \cos m\theta$.
6. Show that $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x}{(\sin x + \cos x)} dx = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} \log(\sqrt{2} + 1)$
7. Apply differentiation under integral sign to evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x} \sin bx}{x} dx$
8. Use Gamma function to evaluate $\int_0^1 x^6 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$
9. Find the area of curve $y^2(2a-x) = x^3$ and its asymptotes.

OR

Find the volume of solid formed by the revolution of the cardioid $r = a(1 + \cos\theta)$ about the initial line.

10. Solve the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} - 2y \tan x = y^2 \tan x$
11. Solve the differential equation $xp^2 - 2yp + ax = 0$ where $p = dy/dx$.
12. Solve $(D^2 - 2D + 5)y = 10 \sin x$
13. Solve the differential equation $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 4x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = e^x$
14. Derive the equation of an ellipse in standard form.
15. Prove that the normal at a point t of the rectangular Hyperbola $xy = c^2$ meets the curve again at a point t_1 such that $t^3 t_1 = -1$.
16. Find the equation of axes and length of axes of conic $x^2 - 4xy - 2y^2 + 10x + 4y = 0$

OR

Describe and sketch the polar conic $r = \frac{12}{(3 - 2\cos\theta)}$

Level	BE	Full Marks	80
Programme	All (Except B.Arch)	Pass Marks	32
Year / Part	I / I	Time	3 hrs.

Subject: - Engineering Mathematics I (SH401)

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ Attempt All questions.
- ✓ All questions carry equal marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

1. If $y = \log (x + \sqrt{a^2 + x^2})$ show that $(a^2 + x^2)y_{n+2} + (2n+1)xy_{n+1} + n^2y_n = 0$
2. State and prove Lagrange's Mean Value theorem.
3. If $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a \sin x - \sin 2x}{\tan^3 x}$ is finite, find the value of a and the limit.
4. Find asymptotes of $(x^2 - y^2)^2 - 2(x^2 + y^2) + x - 1 = 0$
5. Find the radius of curvature at any point (x,y) for the curve $x^{2/3} + y^{2/3} = a^{2/3}$
6. Prove that $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin bx}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} (b > 0)$
7. Use Beta and Gamma function to evaluate $\int_0^{2a} x^5 \sqrt{2ax - x^2} dx$
8. Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x} \sin bx}{x} dx$ by using the rule of differentiation under the sign of integration.
9. Find the volume of the solid formed by the revolution of the cardioid $r = a(1 + \cos\theta)$ about initial line.

OR

Find the area bounded by the curve $x^2y = a^2(a - y)$ and the x-axes

10. Solve the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{x} + \tan \frac{y}{x}$
11. Solve the differential equation $x \frac{dy}{dx} + y \log y = xye^x$
12. Solve the differential equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} = e^x + e^{-x}$
13. Solve $y = px - \sqrt{m^2 + p^2}$ where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$

OR

A resistance of 100 ohms, an inductance of 0.5 henry are connected in series with a battery of 20 volts. Find the current in the circuit as a function of time.

14. Solve that locus of a point which moves in such a way that the differences of it distance from two fixed point is constant is Hyperbola.
15. Find the equation of ellipse of the form $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ where $a > b$
16. Describe and sketch the graph of the equation $r = \frac{4 \sec \theta}{2 \sec \theta - 1}$