Q.P. Code: 16HS611 Reg. No: SIDDHARTH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY:: PUTTUR (AUTONOMOUS) B.Tech I Year II Semester Supplementary Examinations February-2022 **ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS-II** (Common to All) Time: 3 hours Max. Marks: 60 (Answer all Five Units $5 \times 12 = 60$ Marks) UNIT-I 1 a Test for consistency and if consistent solve them 5x+3y+7t=4: 3x+26y+2t=9; **6M** 7x+2y+10t = 5**b** Discuss for what values of λ and μ , the simultaneous equations x+y+z=6, **6M** x+2y+3z=10, $x+2y+\lambda=\mu$ have (i) no solution (ii) Unique solution Reduce the quadratic form to the sum of squares form by orthogonal reduction. Find 2 12M index, nature and signature of the quadratic form $(3x^2 + 5y^2 + 3z^2 - 2yz + 2zx = 2xy)$ UNIT-II a Verify stoke's for the function $\bar{F} = x^2i + xyj$ integrated round the square in the **8M** plane z = 0 whose sides are along the lines x = 0, y = 0, x = a, y = a**b** Find div F where $\bar{F} = r^n \ \bar{r}$ 4M Verify Gauss Divergence theorem for $\bar{F} = (x^3 - yz) \bar{i} - 2x^2 y \bar{j} + z \bar{k}$ taken over the 12M surface of the cube bounded by the planes x=y=z=a and coordinate planes. a Find Fourier series of f(x), if f(x) = $\begin{cases} x, & 0 \le x \le \pi \\ 2\pi - x, & \pi \le x \le 2\pi \end{cases}$ 8M Hence deduce that $1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$ **b** Express $f(x) = x^2 - 2$ as a Fourier series in $-2 \le x \le 2$. 4M OR a obtain Fourier series for f(x) =**6M** $f(x) = \{ \begin{array}{cc} \pi x, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ \pi (2-x), & 1 \le x \le 2 \end{array} \}$ **b** Find the half-range cosine series for $f(x) = (x - 1)^2$ is 0 < x < 1. Hence show that **6M** $\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$ a Prove that $F[x^n f(x)] = (-i)^n \frac{d^n}{dp^n} [F(p)]$ **6M b** Prove that $F_{\varepsilon} \{ x f(x) \} = -\frac{d}{dx} [F_{\varepsilon}(p)]$ **6M** OR Find the Fourier sine and consine transforms of $f(x) = e^{-\alpha x}$, a>0 and hence deduce 12M

the integrals (i) $\int_0^\infty \frac{p \sin p x}{a^2 + p^2}$ dp (ii) $\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos p x}{a^2 + p^2}$

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UNIT-V

9 a Form the P. D. E by eliminating arbitrary function from $z = xy + f(x^2 + y^2)$ 6M

b Solve by the method of separation of variables $4 u_{x+} u_y = 3u$ and $u(0,y) = e^{-5y}$. 6M

OR

10 A String of length l is initially at rest in equilibrium position and each of its points is given the velocity $(\frac{\partial y}{\partial t})_{t=0} = b \sin^3(\frac{\pi x}{t})$. Find the displacement y (x,t).

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