

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**BE - SEMESTER- III(NEW) EXAMINATION – WINTER 2022****Subject Code:2130002****Date:16-02-2023****Subject Name:Advance Engineering Mathematics****Time:02:30 PM TO 05:30 PM****Total Marks:70****Instructions:**

1. Attempt all questions.
2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
4. Simple and non-programmable scientific calculators are allowed.

		MARKS
Q.1	(a) Solve $(y^2 - x^2)dx + (2xy)dy = 0$	03
	(b) Solve $x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = x^4 y^6$	04
	(c) Solve $y'' + 2y' + 5y = e^{-t} \sin t$, $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$ using Laplace transform.	07
Q.2	(a) Solve $\frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} + 4y = 0$.	03
	(b) Solve $y'' + 4y = \sin 3x$.	04
	(c) Find the Fourier series of $f(x) = x + x^2$ in $-\pi < x < \pi$.	07
	OR	
	(c) Find the Fourier series for the function	07
	$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\pi; & -\pi < x < 0 \\ x; & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$	
Q.3	(a) Find $L\{\sin(3t + 2)\}$.	03
	(b) Find $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s+1)(s^2+1)}\right\}$.	04
	(c) Find the power series solution of $y'' + x^2 y = 0$.	07
	OR	
Q.3	(a) Find $L\{t \sinh 3t\}$.	03
	(b) Find $L^{-1}\left\{\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{2}{s}\right)\right\}$.	04
	(c) Using the method of variation of parameters, solve	07
	$y'' - 4y' + 4y = \frac{e^{2x}}{x}.$	
Q.4	(a) Solve $y'' + 6y + 9y = e^{3x}$.	03
	(b) Solve $(D^3 - D^2 - 6D)y = x^2 + 1$.	04
	(c) Using convolution theorem find the inverse Laplace transform of	07
	$\frac{1}{(s^2 + a^2)^2}.$	
	OR	
Q.4	(a) Find the convolution of t and e^t .	03
	(b) Find the Laplace transform of $\frac{\cos at - \cos bt}{t}$.	04
	(c) Find the Fourier series for the function $f(x) = 2x - x^2$ with period 3 in the range $(0, 3)$.	07
Q.5	(a) Solve $z = px + qy + \sqrt{1 + p^2 + q^2}$.	03
	(b) Solve $p(1 + q) = qz$.	04

- (c) Solve $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \cos 2x \cos 3y$. **07**

OR

- Q.5** (a) Form the partial differential equation from $z = f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$. **03**

- (b) Solve $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + z = 0$ given that $z = e^y, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1$ when $x = 0$. **04**

- (c) Using the method of separation of variables, solve $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u$ given $u(x, 0) = 6e^{-3x}$. **07**
