

Total No. of Questions - [4]

Total No. of Printed Pages 1

G.R. No.	
----------	--

U218-111(T1)

OCTOBER 2018/ IN-SEM (T1)

S. Y. B. TECH. (CIVIL ENGINEERING) (SEMESTER - I)

COURSE NAME: Engineering Mathematics III

COURSE CODE: CVUA21171

(PATTERN 2017)

Time: [1 Hour]

[Max. Marks: 30]

(*) Instructions to candidates:

- 1) Answer Q.1 OR Q.2 and Q.3 OR Q.4.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 3) Use of scientific calculator is allowed
- 4) Use suitable data where ever required

- Q.1) a) Using method of variations of parameter solve $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 4y = \tan 2x$ [6 marks]
- b) Solve $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 3x \frac{dy}{dx} + 5y = x^2 \sin(\log x)$ [6 marks]
- c) Solve $(D^2 - 4D + 4)y = xe^{2x} \sin 2x$ [4 marks]

OR

- Q.2) a) Solve simultaneously following differential equations
- $$\frac{dx}{dt} - \omega y = a \cos pt$$
- $$\frac{dy}{dt} + \omega x = a \sin pt$$
- [6 marks]
- b) Solve $(3x+2)^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3(3x+2) \frac{dy}{dx} - 36y = 3x^2 + 4x + 1$ [6 marks]
- c) Solve the following symmetric differential equation $\frac{dx}{3z-4y} = \frac{dy}{4x-2z} = \frac{dz}{2y-3x}$ [4 marks]

- Q.3) a) Apply Runge Kutta Fourth order method to find an approximate value of y when $x=0.1$, given that $\frac{dy}{dx} = xy + y^2$; $x_0 = 0, y_0 = 1$, and $h=0.1$ [6 marks]
- b) Solve the following equations by Gauss Seidal method
- $$27x + 6y - z = 85$$
- $$x + y + 54z = 110$$
- $$6x + 15y + 2z = 72$$
- [4 marks]

- c) Using Fourier sine integral representation show that

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1 - \cos \pi \tau}{\tau} \sin \tau x d\tau = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & 0 < x < \pi \\ 0 & x > \pi \end{cases}$$

[4 marks]

OR

- Q.4) a) Apply Runge - Kutta fourth order method to find an approximate value of y when $x=0.2$, given that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{y^2 + x^2}$ and $y=1$ when $x=0$, $h=0.2$ [6 marks]
- b) Using Gauss Elimination method Solve the equations
- $$x + y + z = 9$$
- $$2x - 3y + 4z = 13$$
- $$3x + 4y + 5z = 40$$
- [4 marks]

- c) Solve Integral equation $\int_0^\infty f(x) \sin \tau x dx = \begin{cases} 1 - \tau & 0 < \tau < 1 \\ 0 & \tau > 1 \end{cases}$ [4 marks]

#####END#####