R18

Dog No.	
Reg. No:	UD
SIDDHARTH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY:: PUTTUR (AUTONOMOUS)	
B.Tech I Year II Semester Supplementary Examinations February-2022	
MATHEMATICS-II	
(Common to All)	
Time: 3 hours Max. Marks	s: 60
$\frac{PART-A}{(Answer all the Questions 5 x 2 = 10 Marks)}$	
1 a Solve (x^2 - ay) dx = (ax - y^2) dy	2M
b Find the particular integral of $(D^2 + 6D + 9) = y 2e^{-3x}$.	2M
c Evaluate $\int_0^{\pi} \int_0^{\sin\theta} r dr d\theta$.	2M
d Show that $f(z) = Z^2$ is analytic.	2M
e State Cauchy's residue theorem.	2M
PART-B	2111
(Answer all Five Units 5 x $10 = 50$ Marks)	
UNIT-I	
2 a Solve $y(2xy + e^x) dx - e^x dy = 0$	5M
b solve $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \tan x = y^2 \sec x$	5M
OR	
3 a solve $p^2 + 2py \cos x = y^2$	5M
b solve $(px-y)(py+x) = a^2 p$	5M
UNIT-II	
4 a Solve $(D^2 + 4) y = e^x + \sin 2x$.	5M
b Solve $(D^2 + a^2)$ y = tan ax by method of variation of partameters.	5M
OR	
5 a Express the following in terms of Legendre's polynomial $f(x) = x^3 + 2x^2 - x - x$	- 3. 5M
b Prove that $\frac{d}{dx}[x^n J_n(x)] = x^n J_{n-1}(x)$	5M
UNIT-III	
6 a Find the area of the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$	5M
b Evaluate $\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$ by converting to polar coordination.	5M
OR	
7 a Evaluate $\int_{-1}^{1} \int_{0}^{z} \int_{x-z}^{x+z} (x+y+z) dx dy dz$	6M
b Calculate the volume of the solid bounded by the planes $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $x+y+z = a$, as	ndz 4M
=0	
UNIT-IV	
8 a If $f(z) = U + i V$ is an analytic function of z and if $U + V = e^x$ (cos y-sin y)	then 6M
find $f(z)$ in terms of z .	
b Find the image of the triangular region with vertices at (0,0), (1,0), (0,1) under the	e 4M
transformation $W=(1-i)z+3$	

- 9 a Find the bilinear transformation that maps the point (1, i,-1) into the points (2, i, -2) 5M in W- plane
 - **b** Find the image of infinite strip bounded by x=0 & $x=\frac{\pi}{4}$ under the transformation 5M W= cos z.

UNIT-V

Verify cauchy's theorem for the function $f(z) = 3z^2 + iz - 4$ if c is the square with 10M vertices at $1 \pm i$ and $-1 \pm i$.

OR

11 Evaluate
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{a+b\cos\theta} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{a^2-b^2}}, a > b > 0.$$

10M

END