

USN

18MAT21



Second Semester B.E. Degree Examination, June/July 2025 Advanced Calculus and Numerical Methods

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

Module-1

- 1 a. Find the angle between the surfaces $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ and $z = x^2 + y^2 - 3$ at the point $(2, -1, 2)$. (06 Marks)
- b. If $\vec{F} = \nabla(xy^3z^2)$, find $\text{div } \vec{F}$ and $\text{curl } \vec{F}$ at the point $(1, -1, 1)$. (07 Marks)
- c. Show that $\vec{F} = (y+z)\mathbf{i} + (z+x)\mathbf{j} + (x+y)\mathbf{k}$ is irrotational. Also find a scalar function ϕ such that $\vec{F} = \nabla\phi$. (07 Marks)

OR

- 2 a. If $\vec{F} = xy\mathbf{i} + yz\mathbf{j} + zx\mathbf{k}$, evaluate $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ where C is the curve represented by $x = t$, $y = t^2$, $z = t^3$, $-1 \leq t \leq 1$. (06 Marks)
- b. Using the Green's theorem, evaluate $\oint (3x^2 - 8y^2)dx + (4y - 6xy)dy$, where C is the boundary of the region enclosed by $y = \sqrt{x}$ and $y = x^2$. (07 Marks)
- c. If $\vec{F} = (2x^2 - 32)\mathbf{j} - 2xy\mathbf{j} - 4x\mathbf{k}$, evaluate $\iiint_V \nabla \cdot \vec{F} dv$ where V is the region bounded by the planes $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $z = 0$ and $2x + 2y + z = 4$. (07 Marks)

Module-2

- 3 a. Solve $(4D^4 - 8D^3 - 7D^2 + 11D + 6)y = 0$. (06 Marks)
- b. Solve $(D^2 + 1)y = \tan x$ by the method of variation of parameter. (07 Marks)
- c. Solve $x^2y'' - 3xy' + 5y = 3 \sin(\log x)$. (07 Marks)

OR

- 4 a. Solve $(D^2 + 4)y = 2^{-x} + \cos 2x$. (06 Marks)
- b. Solve $(2x + 1)^2 y'' - 6(2x + 1)y' + 16y = 8(2x + 1)^2$. (07 Marks)
- c. The differential equation of a simple pendulum $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + w^2x = F \sin nt$, where w and F are constants. If at $t = 0$, $x = 0$ and $\frac{dx}{dt} = 0$, determine the motion when $n = w$. (07 Marks)

Module-3

- 5 a. Form the partial differential equation by eliminating the arbitrary function from $lx + my + nz = \phi(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$. (06 Marks)
- b. Solve $\frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = \cos(2x + 3y)$. (07 Marks)
- c. Derive one-dimensional wave equation in usual notations. (07 Marks)

OR

- 6 a. Solve $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z$ (06 Marks)
- b. Solve $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = z$ given that $y = 0, z = e^z$ and $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{-x}$ (07 Marks)
- c. Find the various possible solution of the one dimensional heat equation $u_t = c^2 u_{xx}$ by the method of separation of variable. (07 Marks)

Module-4

- 7 a. Discuss the nature of the series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)^n}{n^{n+1}} x^n$ (06 Marks)
- b. With usual notation prove that $J_{1/2}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x$ (07 Marks)
- c. Express $x^3 - 5x^2 + x + 2$ in terms of Legendre's polynomials. (07 Marks)

OR

- 8 a. Discuss the nature of the series $\frac{x}{1.2} + \frac{x^2}{2.3} + \frac{x^3}{3.4} + \dots$ ($x > 0$) (06 Marks)
- b. Prove the orthogonality property of Bessel's function as $\int_0^1 x J_n(\alpha x) J_n(\beta x) dx = 0, \alpha \neq \beta$. (07 Marks)
- c. If $x^3 + 2x^2 - 4x + 5 = a p_3(x) + b p_2(x) + c p_1(x) + d p_0(x)$, find a, b, c and d. (07 Marks)

Module-5

- 9 a. Using Newton's forward difference formula find $f(1.4)$
- | | | | | | |
|-------|----|----|----|-----|-----|
| x: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| f(x): | 10 | 26 | 58 | 112 | 194 |
- (06 Marks)
- b. Find the real root of $x e^x - \cos x = 0$ correct to three decimal places lying in the interval $(.5, .6)$ using Regula Falsi-method. (07 Marks)
- c. Evaluate $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$ by using Simpson's $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{th}$ rule taking six equal strips. (07 Marks)

OR

- 10 a. Show that a root of the equation $x^3 + 5x - 11 = 0$ lies between 1 and 2. Find the root by Newton's Raphson method carryout two iterations. (06 Marks)
- b. Find $f(9)$ from the data by Newton's divided difference formula.
- | | | | | | |
|----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| x: | 5 | 7 | 11 | 13 | 17 |
| y: | 150 | 392 | 1452 | 2366 | 5202 |
- (07 Marks)
- c. Evaluate $\int_4^{5.2} \log_e x dx$ taking six equal strips by applying Weddle's rule. (07 Marks)
