

Name:

Enrolment No:



**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**  
**End Semester Examination, December 2022**

**Course: Engineering Mathematics**  
**Program: B.Tech. SoCS (All Batches)**  
**Course Code: MATH 1052**

**Semester: I**  
**Time: 03 hrs.**  
**Max. Marks: 100**

**Instructions:** Read all the below mentioned instructions carefully and follow them strictly:

- 1) Mention Enrolment No. at the top of the question paper.
- 2) Attempt all the parts of a question at one place only.

**SECTION A**  
**(5Qx4M=20Marks)**

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Examine the following vectors for linear dependence and find the relation if it exists. $X_1 = (1,1, -1,1), X_2 = (1, -1,2, -1), X_3 = (3,1,0,1)$ .	4	CO1
Q 2	If $y = e^{ax} \sin bx$ , prove that $y_2 - 2ay_1 + (a^2 + b^2)y = 0$ .	4	CO2
Q 3	Solve $(D - 1)^2 y = (e^{2x} x + \sin 2x)$ .	4	CO3
Q 4	In a certain factory turning out razor blades, there is a small chance of 0.002 for any blade to be defective. The blades are supplied in packets of 10, use Poisson distribution to calculate its mean.	4	CO4
Q 5	Obtain $\sqrt{12}$ , to five places of decimals by Newton Raphson method.	4	CO5

**SECTION B**  
**(4Qx10M= 40 Marks)**

Q 6	If $y = x^n \log x$ , prove that $y_{n+1} = n!/x$ .	10	CO2
Q 7	Solve, by the method of variation of parameters, $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + y = e^x \log x$ .	10	CO3
Q 8	In a certain distribution, the first four moments about a point are -1.5, 17, -30 and 108. Calculate $\beta_1, \beta_2$ and state whether the distribution is leptokurtic or platykurtic.	10	CO4

Q9	<p>The values of <math>x</math> and <math>y</math> are given as below</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"><math>x :</math></td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">5</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">6</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">9</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">11</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 0 10px;"><math>y :</math></td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">12</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">13</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">14</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">16</td> </tr> </table> <p>Using Newton's forward interpolation formula, find <math>y</math> at <math>x=7</math>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Evaluate <math>\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}</math> by using Simpson's 1/3 and 3/8 rule (choose <math>h = 1/6</math>).</p> <p>Hence obtain the approximate value of <math>\pi</math>.</p>	$x :$	5	6	9	11	$y :$	12	13	14	16	<b>10</b>	<b>CO5</b>
$x :$	5	6	9	11									
$y :$	12	13	14	16									
<p><b>SECTION-C</b> <b>(2Qx20M=40 Marks)</b></p>													
Q 10	<p><b>a)</b> Change the order of integration and hence evaluate <math>\int_0^a \int_y^a \frac{x dx dy}{x^2+y^2}</math>.</p> <p><b>b)</b> Evaluate <math>\iint_R x^2 dx dy</math>, where <math>R</math> is the region in the first quadrant bounded by the lines <math>x = y, y = 0, x = 8</math> and the curve <math>xy = 16</math>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><b>c)</b> Evaluate <math>\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy</math> by changing to polar coordinates.</p> <p><b>d)</b> Evaluate <math>\int_0^1 \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} xyz dx dy dz</math>.</p>	<b>20</b>	<b>CO2</b>										
Q 11	<p>Use Runge – Kutta method of fourth order to find the numerical solution at <math>x = 0.4</math> for <math>\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{y^2 + x^2}</math>, <math>y(0) = 1</math>. Assume step size <math>h = 0.2</math>.</p>	<b>20</b>	<b>CO5</b>										