Roll No.

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B.Tech.(IT) (Sem.-3) MATHEMATICS-III

Subject Code: BTAM-304-18

M.Code: 76393

Date of Examination: 29-12-2023

Time: 3 Hrs. Max. Marks: 60

#### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

 SECTION-A is COMPULSORY consisting of TEN questions carrying TWO marks each.

2. SECTION-B contains FIVE questions carrying FIVE marks each and students have to attempt any FOUR questions.

3. SECTION-C contains THREE questions carrying TEN marks each and students have to attempt any TWO questions.

# **SECTION-A**

### 1. Write briefly:

a) Define Composite function.

b) State Raabe's test.

c) Evaluate  $\int_{-1}^{2} \int_{-1}^{3} x \, dx \, dy$ .

d) State Leibnitz test.

e) Test the convergence of the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{1}{n}$ .

f) Solve  $\sin(px - y) = p$ .

g) If  $u = \sin \frac{x}{y}$ ,  $x = e^t$ ,  $y = t^2$ , Find  $\frac{du}{dt}$ .

h) Evaluate  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{y}{x} = e^x$ , (x > 0).

i) Solve  $(x^2 + y^2 + e^x) dx + 2xy dy$ .

j) Find the general solution of  $(D^3 + 1)y = 0$ .

#### **SECTION-B**

2. If 
$$\theta = t^n e^{\frac{-r^2}{4t}}$$
, find the value of n which will make  $\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r^2 \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial r} \right) = \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t}$ .

3. Test the convergence or divergence of the series

$$x + \frac{2^2 x^2}{2!} + \frac{3^3 x^3}{3!} + \dots \infty$$

- 4. Solve the differential equation  $(xy^2 + 2x^2y^3) dx + (x^2y x^3y^2) dy = 0$ .
- 5. Change the order of integration and hence evaluate  $\int_0^a \int_{\frac{y^2}{a}}^y \frac{y \, dx \, dy}{(a-x)\sqrt{ax-y^2}}.$
- 6. Apply the method of variation of parameters to solve  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} 2\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = e^x \tan x$ .

## **SECTION-C**

7. Use Lagrange's method to find the minimum value of  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  subject to the conditions

$$x + y + z = 1$$
 and  $xyz + 1 = 0$ 

- 8. a) Solve the differential equation  $(xy^3 + y) dx + 2(x^2y^2 + x + y^4) dy = 0$ .
  - b) Solve  $x py = ap^2$
- 9. Solve the differential equation  $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} 3x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = (1-x)^{-2}$ .

NOTE: Disclosure of Identity by writing Mobile No. or Making of passing request on any page of Answer Sheet will lead to UMC against the Student.