



		Reg. No.:	
		Name :	
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TERM END EXAMINATIONS (TEE) – December 2021- January 2022			
Programme	B.Tech	Semester	Fall 2021-2022
Course Name	Calculus and Laplace Transform	Course Code	MAT1001
Faculty Name	Dr. Navneet Kumar Verma	Slot / Class No	(C11+C12+C13)/0131
Time	1½ hours	Max. Marks	50
Answer ALL the Questions			
Q. No.	Question Description		Marks
PART - A (30 Marks)			
1	(a)	A tree trunk of length l metres has the shape of a frustum of a circular cone with radii of its ends a and b metres where $a > b$. Find the length of a beam of uniform square cross section which can be cut from the tree trunk show that the beam has the greatest volume $\frac{8a^3l}{27(a-b)}$	10
	OR		
	(b)	Change the order of integration and evaluate $\int_0^1 dx \int_{y=1}^{\infty} e^{-y} y^x \log y dy$ with use of proper diagram the change on diagram.	10
2	(a)	State the stroke's theorem and verify this theorem for $F = xzi - yj + x^2 yk$, where S is the surface of the region bounded by $x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$ and $2x+y+2z = 8$ which is not included on x-z plane	10
	OR		
	(b)	Using the Legendre's homogeneous differential equation method solve the given differential equation $(3x+2)^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - (3x+2) \frac{dy}{dx} - 12y = 6x$	10
3	(a)	Solve the given equations by Laplace transform $\frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} + 2 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} - 2y = 0$, where $y = 1, \frac{dy}{dt} = 2$ at $t = 0$	10
	OR		

	(b)	<p>i. Find the Laplace transform of $te^{-4t} \sin 3t$</p> <p>ii. Find the Laplace transform of $\int_0^t \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$</p>	10
PART - B (20 Marks)			
4		<p>A condenser of capacity C is charged through the inductance L and resistance K in series and the charge q at any time t satisfies the equation $L \frac{d^2 q}{dt^2} + R \frac{dq}{dt} + \frac{q}{C} = 0$.</p> <p>Given that L= 0.25 henry, R=250 ohms, $C = 2 \times 10^6$ farad and that when t=0, the charge q is 0.002 coulombs, and current $\frac{dq}{dt} = 0$ obtain the value of q in terms of t.</p>	10
5		<p>Solve the given inverse Laplace transform by implementing convolution theorem</p> $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s}{(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 4)} \right\}$	10
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