

**CMR TECHNICAL CAMPUS  
UGC AUTONOMOUS**

**B. Tech. II Semester Supply End Examinations, January-2024  
Ordinary Differential Equations & Vector Calculus  
Common to ECE, AIML, CSM, CSC, CSE, IT &CSD**

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 60

## Note

- i. This Question paper contains Part- A and Part- B.
- ii. All the Questions in Part A are to be answered compulsorily.
- iii. All Questions from Part B are to be answered with internal choice among them.

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## PART-A

10 X 01 = 10 Marks

		Marks	CO	BL
1.	a Solve $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2-2xy}{x^2-siny}$	1	CO1	3
	b State law of natural growth.	1	CO1	2
	c Solve $(D^2 + 2D - 12)y = 0$	1	CO2	3
	d Find the particular integral of $(D^2 - 4)y = \sin 2x$	1	CO2	1
	e Find $L\{\sin 3t \cos 2t\}$	1	CO3	1
	f State Convolution theorem.	1	CO3	2
	g Find the equation of the tangent plane to the surface $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3$ at the point $(1, 1, 1)$	1	CO4	1
	h Is the position vector $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ solenoidal? Justify.	1	CO4	
	i If $\vec{F}$ is irrotational and C is a closed curve then find the value of $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$	1	CO5	1
	j State Green's theorem.	1	CO5	2

## PART- B

5 X 10 = 50 Marks

		Marks	CO	BL
2.	a Solve $x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x^3 y^6$	5	CO1	3
	b Find the orthogonal trajectories of the circles $x^2 + y^2 - ay = 0$ , where $a$ is a parameter.	5	CO1	1

OR

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- 3 a Solve  $x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \log x$  5 CO1 3  
 b A bacterial culture growing exponentially increases from 200 to 500 grams in the period from 6 am to 9 am. How many grams will be present at noon 5 CO1 4
- 4 a Solve  $(D^2 + D + 1)y = x^3$  5 CO2 3  
 b Solve  $(D^2 + 2D - 3)y = x^2 e^{-3x}$  5 CO2 3  
 OR
- 5 Solve 10 CO2 3  
 $(1+x)^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (1+x) \frac{dy}{dx} + y = \sin 2[\log(1+x)]$
- 6 a Find the Laplace transform of  $te^{2t} \cos 2t$  5 CO3 2  
 b Find the inverse Laplace transform of  $\log\left(1 + \frac{a^2}{s^2}\right)$ . 5 CO3 1  
 OR
- 7 Using Convolution theorem, find  $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s^2+4s+13)^2}\right\}$  10 CO3 3
- 8 a If  $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$  and  $r = |\vec{r}|$ , Show that  $\frac{\vec{r}}{r^3}$  is solenoidal. 5 CO4 2  
 b Find the directional derivative of  $\phi = xy + yz + zx$  at  $(1, 2, 0)$  in the direction of vector  $\vec{i} + 2\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$  5 CO4 3  
 OR
- 9 a Verify that  $\vec{F} = (6xy + z^3)\vec{i} + (3x^2 - z)\vec{j} + (3xz^2 - y)\vec{k}$  is irrotational vector and hence find the scalar potential such that  $\vec{F} = \nabla\phi$ . 5 CO4 4  
 b Find  $\nabla \times (\vec{a} \times \vec{r})$ , where  $\vec{a}$ , is a constant vector. 5 CO4 3
- 10 a Find the work done by  $\vec{F} = (2x - y - z)\vec{i} + (x + y - z)\vec{j} + (3x - 2y - 5z)\vec{k}$  along a curve C in the  $xy$ -plane given by  $x^2 + y^2 = 9, z = 0$ . 5 CO5 3  
 b Evaluate by Stokes' theorem  $\oint_C (e^x dx + 2y dy - dz)$  where C is curve  $x^2 + y^2 = 4, z = 2$ . 5 CO5 5  
 OR
- 11 Verify Divergence theorem for  $2x^2y\vec{i} - y^2\vec{j} + 4xz^2\vec{k}$  over the region of first octant of the cylinder  $y^2 + z^2 = 9$  and  $x = 2$ . 10 CO5 6

CO : Course Outcomes

BL : Bloom's Taxonomy Levels

L 1 : Remembering

L 2 : Understanding

L 3 : Applying

L 4 : Analysing

L 5 : Evaluating

L 6 : Creating

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