

**BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY (C.B.C.S.) (2021-COURSE)**  
**B. Tech. Sem - II Electronic & Communication : WINTER- 2022**  
**SUBJECT : INTEGRAL TRANSFORMS & VECTOR CALCULUS**

Day : Thursday

Time : 10:00 AM-01:00 PM

Date : 24-11-2022

W-24088-2022

Max. Marks : 60

**N.B.:**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate **FULL** marks.
- 3) Use of non-programmable **CALCULATOR** is allowed.
- 4) Assume suitable data if necessary.

Q.1 Solve :  $\sin x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = \tan^3 \frac{x}{2}$ . [10]

OR

Q.1 Solve :  $x^2 y dx - (x^3 + y^3) dy = 0$ . [10]

Q.2 The equation of electromotive force in terms of current  $i$  for an electrical circuit having resistance  $R$  and a condenser  $C$ , in series, is  $E = Ri + \int \frac{i}{C} dt$ . Find the current  $i$  at any time  $t$ , when  $E = E_0 \sin wt$ .

OR

Q.2 If the temperature of the body drops from  $100^\circ\text{C}$  to  $60^\circ\text{C}$  in one minute, when the temperature of surrounding is  $20^\circ\text{C}$ , what will be the temperature of the body at the end of second minute? [10]

Q.3 Solve by method of variation of parameters: [10]

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - y = \frac{2}{1+e^x}$$

OR

Q.3 Solve :  $(2x+1)^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2(2x+1) \frac{dy}{dx} - 12y = 6x$ . [10]

Q.4 Find Fourier sine transform of  $\frac{e^{-ax}}{x}$  and hence evaluate  $\int_0^\infty \tan^{-1} \frac{x}{a} \sin x dx$ . [10]

OR

Q.4 Find Z- transform of :  $f(k) = 4^k + 5^k (k \geq 0)$ . [10]

Q.5 Find Laplace transform of:  $\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\sin t}{t} \right)$ . [10]

OR

Q.5 Obtain inverse Laplace transform of:  $\frac{s+1}{(s^2+2s+2)^2}$ . [10]

Q.6 Find the directional derivative of :  
 $\phi = 4xz^3 - 3x^2y^2z$  at  $(2, -1, 2)$

- a) in the direction  $2\hat{i} - 3\hat{j} + 6\hat{k}$ .
- b) towards the point  $\hat{i} + \hat{j} - \hat{k}$ .
- c) along the tangent to the curve  $x = e^t \cos t, y = e^t \sin t, z = e^t$  at  $t = 0$ .

OR

Q.6 Verify Gauss divergence theorem for  $\vec{F} = 4xz\hat{i} - y^2\hat{j} + yz\hat{k}$  and  $S$ , the surface of cube bounded by planes  $x = 0, x = 2, y = 0, y = 2, z = 0, z = 2$ . [10]

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