



**LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034**

**B.Sc.DEGREE EXAMINATION – CHEMISTRY**

SECOND SEMESTER – APRIL 2017

**16UMT2AL03- MATHEMATICS FOR CHEMISTRY - II**

Date: 27-04-2017  
Time: 01:00-04:00

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

**SECTION – A**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS:**

**(10 x 2 = 20)**

1. Define Jacobins.
2. Define Beta and Gamma functions.
3. Solve :  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \left(\frac{1-y^2}{1-x^2}\right)^2 = 0$ .
4. Solve :  $(a^2 - 2xy - y^2)dx - (x + y)^2 dy = 0$ .
5. Define Laplace transforms.
6. Find  $L(t^2 + 2t + 3)$ .
7. Write the formula of Newtons Raphson method.
8. State Newtons backward formula.
9. Define an abelian group.
10. Define normal subgroup.

**SECTION – B**

**ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS:**

**(5 x 8 = 40)**

11. Evaluate  $\int xy dx dy$  taken over the positive quadrant of the circle  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ .
12. With usual notations prove that i)  $\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{-} = \pi$ .  
ii) Find  $\int_0^1 x^7 (1-x)^8 dx$  (5+3)
13. Solve :  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 5\frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = e^{-x}$ .
14. Solve :  $p^2 + q^2 = npq$ .
15. Evaluate  $\int_0^\infty e^{-2t} \sin 3t dt$ .
16. Find  $L[te^{-t} \sin t]$ .
17. By using Gauss Elimination method solve  $x + y = 2$ ;  $2x + 3y = 5$ .
18. Show that  $\{1, 3, 7, 9\}$  is an abelian group under multiplication modulo 10.

**SECTION – C**

**ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS:**

**(2 x 20 = 40)**

19. (a) Evaluate  $\iiint xyz dx dy dz$  taken through the positive octant of the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$   
(b) With usual notations prove that  $\beta(m, n) = \frac{\Gamma(m)\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(m+n)}$ . **(8+12)**

20. (a) Solve:  $(D^2 + 4D + 5)y = e^x + x^2 + \cos 2x$ .

(b) Solve:  $\frac{dy}{dx} + y \cos x = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x$ . (14+6)

21. (a) Find  $L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{s(s+1)(s+2)} \right]$ .

(b) Solve  $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dt} - 3y = \sin t$  given that  $y = \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$  when  $t = 0$ . (8+12)

22. (a) Find the real roots of  $x^3 - 2x - 5 = 0$  using Newton's Raphson method. **(12+8)**

(b) State and prove Cancellation laws of groups.

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