

EVEN SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2022 – 23
IInd yr B.Tech. – Computer Science & Eng/ Chemical Eng
Mathematics -III

Duration: 3:00 hrs

Max Marks: 100

Note: - Attempt all questions. All Questions carry equal marks. In case of any ambiguity or missing data, the same may be assumed and state the assumption made in the answer.

Q 1.	<p>Answer any four parts of the following.</p> <p>a) Find Fourier sine transform of $\frac{e^{-ax}}{x}, a > 0$. Hence find Fourier sine transform of $\frac{1}{x}$.</p> <p>b) Using Laplace transform find the value of $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-3t} t \sin t \, dt$.</p> <p>c) Find the real root of the equation $\cos x - xe^x = 0$, correct to three decimal places using Newton-Raphson method.</p> <p>d) Evaluate $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$ by using Simpson's one-third rule.</p> <p>e) Solve the initial value problem $\frac{du}{dt} = -2tu^2, u(0) = 1$, using Runge-Kutta fourth order method with $h = 0.2$ on the interval $[0, 0.4]$.</p> <p>f) Define Skewness and Kurtosis of a distribution. In a certain distribution the first four moments about the point $x = 4$ are $-1.5, 17, -30$ and 108. Find the moments about mean also calculate β_1 and β_2.</p>	5x4=20										
Q 2.	<p>Answer any four parts of the following.</p> <p>a) Using Fourier transform solve the equation $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, x > 0, t > 0$ subject to the conditions (i) $u = 0$ when $x = 0, t > 0$ (ii) $u = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ when $t = 0$ and (iii) $u(x, t)$ is bounded.</p> <p>b) Solve by Laplace transform: $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + y = t \cos 2t, t > 0$ given that $y = \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$, for $t = 0$.</p> <p>c) Prove that: (i) $1 + \left(\frac{\delta^2}{2}\right) = \sqrt{1 + \delta^2 \mu^2}$ (ii) $\Delta + \nabla = \frac{\Delta}{\nabla} - \frac{\nabla}{\Delta}$</p> <p>d) Using Lagrange's interpolation formula, find $y(10)$ from the following table:</p> <table><tr><td>X</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>9</td><td>11</td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td>12</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>16</td></tr></table> <p>e) Find the co-efficient of correlation for the following table:</p>	X	5	6	9	11	Y	12	13	14	16	5x4=20
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Y	12	13	14	16								

	<table><tr><td>X</td><td>10</td><td>14</td><td>18</td><td>22</td><td>26</td><td>30</td></tr><tr><td>Y</td><td>18</td><td>12</td><td>24</td><td>6</td><td>30</td><td>36</td></tr></table> <p>f) Find the moment generating function of the discrete Poisson distribution given by $P(x) = e^{-\lambda} \frac{\lambda^x}{x!}$. Also find the first and second moments about the mean.</p>	X	10	14	18	22	26	30	Y	18	12	24	6	30	36																									
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Y	18	12	24	6	30	36																																		
Q 3.	<p>Answer any two parts of the following.</p> <p>a) Find the Fourier transform of e^{-x^2}. Hence find the Fourier transform of $F(x) = e^{-ax^2}$, $(a > 0)$</p> <p>b) Define Unit step function. Also evaluate inverse laplace transform of $\frac{p^2}{(p^2 + a^2)(p^2 + b^2)}$.</p> <p>c) Given $\frac{dy}{dx} = x - y^2$; $y(0) = 0$, $y(0.2) = 0.02$, $y(0.4) = 0.0795$ and $y(0.6) = 0.1762$. Compute $y(0.8)$ using Milne's method.</p>	10x2= 20																																						
Q 4.	<p>Answer any two parts of the following.</p> <p>a) Estimate the production of cotton in the year 1935 from the following data:</p> <table><tr><td>Year(x)</td><td>1931</td><td>1932</td><td>1933</td><td>1934</td><td>1935</td><td>1936</td><td>1937</td></tr><tr><td>Production</td><td>17.1</td><td>13</td><td>14</td><td>9.6</td><td>-</td><td>12.4</td><td>18.2</td></tr></table> <p>b) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $x = 0.1$ from the following table</p> <table><tr><td>x</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.2</td><td>0.3</td><td>0.4</td></tr><tr><td>y</td><td>0.9975</td><td>0.9900</td><td>0.9776</td><td>0.9604</td></tr></table> <p>c) By the method of least squares, find the curve $y = ax + bx^2$ that best fits the following data:</p> <table><tr><td>x</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>y</td><td>1.8</td><td>5.1</td><td>8.9</td><td>14.1</td><td>19.8</td></tr></table>	Year(x)	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	Production	17.1	13	14	9.6	-	12.4	18.2	x	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	y	0.9975	0.9900	0.9776	0.9604	x	1	2	3	4	5	y	1.8	5.1	8.9	14.1	19.8	10x2= 20
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Q 5.	<p>Answer any two parts of the following.</p> <p>a) State and prove convolution theorem of Laplace transform.</p> <p>b) The table gives the distance in nautical miles of the visible horizon for the given heights in feet above the earth's surface:</p> <table><tr><td>x = height</td><td>100</td><td>150</td><td>200</td><td>250</td><td>300</td><td>350</td><td>400</td></tr><tr><td>y = distance</td><td>10.63</td><td>13.03</td><td>15.04</td><td>16.81</td><td>18.42</td><td>19.90</td><td>21.27</td></tr></table> <p>Using Newton's forward interpolation formula find the value of y when $x = 160$ fit .</p> <p>c) In a partially destroyed laboratory record of an analysis of a correlation data, the following results only are legible: Variance of $x = 9$; Regression equations: $8x - 10y + 66 = 0$, $40x - 18y = 214$. What were (i) the mean values of x and y (ii) The standered deviation of y and the co-efficient of correlation between x and y?</p>	x = height	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	y = distance	10.63	13.03	15.04	16.81	18.42	19.90	21.27	10x2= 20																						
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