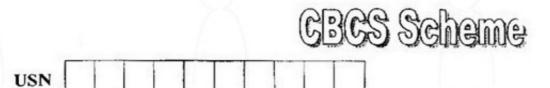
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15MAT31

Third Semester B.E. Degree Examination, June/July 2017 Engineering Mathematics - III

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

Note: Answer FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each module.

Module-1

1 a. Obtain the Fourier series expansion of

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \pi x & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ \pi(2-x) & 1 \le x \le 2 \end{cases}$$

(08 Marks)

and deduce that $\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$.

 Obtain the constant term and first sine and cosine terms in the Fourier expansion of y from the following table.

OR

2 a. Expand f(x) = |x| as a Fourier series in $-\pi \le x \le \pi$ and deduce that

(06 Marks)

 $\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}.$

- b. Obtain the half range cosine series for the function $f(x) = x \sin x$ in $0 < x < \pi$. (05 Marks)
- c. The following table gives variations of periodic current over a period T. Show that there is a direct current part of 0.75 amp in the variable current and obtain the amplitude of first harmonic.
 (05 Marks)

t(sec)	0	T 6	$\frac{T}{3}$	T 12	2T 3	5T 6
A (amp)	1.98	1.3	1.05	1.3	-0.88	-0.25

Module-2

3 a. Find the Fourier Transform of

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2 & |x| \le 1 \\ 0 & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

(06 Marks)

Hence evaluate $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx$.

b. Find the Fourier cosine transform of

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{for } 0 < x < 1 \\ 2 - x & \text{for } 1 < x < 2 \\ 0 & \text{for } x > 2 \end{cases}$$

(05 Marks)

c. Find the inverse Z - transform of

$$\frac{3z^2 + 2z}{(5z - 1)(5z + 2)}$$

(05 Marks)

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OR

4 a. Find the Fourier sine transform of $\frac{e^{-ax}}{x}$, a > 0.

(06 Marks)

b. Find the Z - transform of i) $\cosh n\theta$ ii) n^2 .

(05 Marks) (05 Marks)

the difference equation $y_{n+2} + 4y_{n+1} + 3y_n = 3^n$ with $y_0 = 0$, $y_1 = 1$.

Module-3

5 a. Find the coefficient of correlation and two regression lines for the following data: (06 Marks)

 x
 1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10

 y
 10
 12
 16
 28
 25
 36
 41
 49
 40
 50

b. Fit a curve of the form $y = ae^{bx}$ for the following data:

(05 Marks)

x 5 6 7 8 9 10 y 133 55 23 7 2 2

c. Use Newton – Raphson method to find a real root of the equation $x \sin x + \cos x = 0$ near $x = \pi$.

(05 Marks)

OR

6 a. In a partially destroyed lab record, only the lines of regression of y on x and x on y are available as 4x - 5y + 33 = 0 and 20x - 9y = 107 respectively. Calculate x̄, ȳ and coefficient of correlation between x and y.
(06 Marks)

b. Fit a second degree parabola to the following data:

(05 Marks)

 x
 1.0
 1.5
 2.0
 2.5
 3.0
 3.5
 4.0

 y
 1.1
 1.3
 1.6
 2.0
 2.7
 3.4
 4.1

c. Use the regula – falsi method to obtain a root of the equation $2x - \log_{10}x = 7$ which lies between 3.5 and 4. Carryout 2 iterations. (05 Marks)

Module-4

7 a. The population of a town is given by the table

(06 Marks)

 Year
 1951
 1961
 1971
 1981
 1991

 Population in thousands
 19.96
 39.65
 58.81
 77.21
 94.61

Using Newton's forward and backward interpolation formula, calculate the increase in the population from the year 1955 to 1985.

b. Use Lagrange's interpolation formula to find y at x = 10, given

(05 Marks)

 x
 5
 6
 9
 11

 y
 12
 13
 14
 16

c. Given the values

 x
 2
 4
 5
 6
 8
 10

 y
 10
 96
 196
 350
 868
 1746

Construct the interpolating polynomial using Newton's divided difference interpolation formula. (05 Marks)

OR

8 a. From the following table, estimate the number of students who obtained marks between 40 and 45. (06 Marks)

Marks	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
No. of students	31	42	51	35	31

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- b. Apply Lagrange's formula inversely to obtain the root of the equation f(x) = 0, given f(30) = -30, f(34) = -13, f(38) = 3, f(42) = 18. (65 Marks)
- c. Use Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule to find $\int_{0}^{0.6} e^{-x^2} dy$ by taking 7 ordinates. (05 Marks)

Module-5

- 9 a. Find the work done in moving a particle in the force field $\vec{F} = 3x^2 i + (2xz y)j + z k$ along the curve defined by $x^2 = 4y$, $3x^3 = 8z$ from x = 0 to x = 2.
 - b. Verify Stoke's theorem for $\vec{F} = (x^2 + y^2)i 2xy j$ around the rectangle $x = \pm a$, y = 0, y = b. (05 Marks)
 - c. Solve the Euler's equation for the functional $\int_{x_n}^{x_1} (1 + x^2y^1)y^1 dx$. (05 Marks)

OR

- 10 a. Verify Green's theorem for $\int (xy + y^2)dx + x^2dy$, where e is bounded by y = x and $y = x^2$.
 - (06 Marks)
 - b. Evaluate the surface integral $\iiint \vec{F}$. Nds where $\vec{F} = 4xi 2y^2j + z^2k$ and s is the surface
 - bounding the region $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, z = 0 and z = 3. (05 Mark
 - c. Show that the shortest distance between any two points in a plane is a straight line.

(05 Marks)