



# CBCS SCHEME

17MAT31

## Third Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2019/Jan.2020 Engineering Mathematics - III

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 100

**Note:** Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing ONE full question from each module.

### Module-1

- 1 a. Find the Fourier series expansion of  $f(x) = x - x^2$  in  $(-\pi, \pi)$ , hence deduce that  $\frac{\pi^2}{12} = \frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots$ . (08 Marks)  
 b. Find the half range cosine series for the function  $f(x) = (x-1)^2$  in  $0 \leq x \leq 1$ . (06 Marks)  
 c. Express  $y$  as a Fourier series upto first harmonics given:

x	0	60°	120°	180°	240°	300°
y	7.9	7.2	3.6	0.5	0.9	6.8

(06 Marks)

OR

- 2 a. Obtain the Fourier series for the function :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{4x}{3} & \text{in } -\frac{3}{2} < x \leq 0 \\ 1 - \frac{4x}{3} & \text{in } 0 \leq x < \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$

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

(08 Marks)

b. If  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & \text{in } 0 < x < \pi/2 \\ \pi - x & \text{in } \pi/2 < x < \pi \end{cases}$

Show that the half range sine series as

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \left[ \sin x - \frac{\sin 3x}{3^2} - \frac{\sin 5x}{5^2} - \dots \right].$$

(06 Marks)

- c. Obtain the Fourier series upto first harmonics given :

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
y	9	18	24	28	26	20	9

(06 Marks)

### Module-2

- 3 a. Find the complex Fourier transform of the function :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } |x| \leq a \\ 0 & \text{for } |x| > a \end{cases} \quad \text{and hence evaluate } \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x} dx.$$

(08 Marks)

- b. Find the Fourier cosine transform of  $e^{-ax}$ .

(06 Marks)

- c. Solve by using z - transforms  $u_{n+2} - 4u_n = 0$  given that  $u_0 = 0$  and  $u_1 = 2$ .

(06 Marks)

OR

- 4 a. Find the Fourier sine and Cosine transforms of :

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & 0 < x < 2 \\ 0 & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

(08 Marks)

- b. Find the Z - transform of : i)  $n^2$  ii)  $ne^{-an}$ .

(06 Marks)

- c. Obtain the inverse Z - transform of  $\frac{2z^2 + 3z}{(z+2)(z-4)}$ .

(06 Marks)

### Module-3

- 5 a. Obtain the lines of regression and hence find the co-efficient of correlation for the data :

x	1	3	4	2	5	8	9	10	13	15
y	8	6	10	8	12	16	16	10	32	32

(08 Marks)

- b. Fit a parabola  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$  in the least square sense for the data :

x	1	2	3	4	5
y	10	12	13	16	19

(06 Marks)

- c. Find the root of the equation  $xe^x - \cos x = 0$  by Regula – Falsi method correct to three decimal places in (0, 1).

(06 Marks)

OR

- 6 a. If  $8x - 10y + 66 = 0$  and  $40x - 18y = 214$  are the two regression lines, find the mean of x's, mean of y's and the co-efficient of correlation. Find  $\sigma_y$  if  $\sigma_x = 3$ . (08 Marks)

- b. Fit an exponential curve of the form  $y = ae^{bx}$  by the method of least squares for the data :

No. of petals	5	6	7	8	9	10
No. of flowers	133	55	23	7	2	2

(06 Marks)

- c. Using Newton-Raphson method, find the root that lies near  $x = 4.5$  of the equation  $\tan x = x$  correct to four decimal places. (06 Marks)

### Module-4

- 7 a. From the following table find the number of students who have obtained marks :

- i) less than 45 ii) between 40 and 45.

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

(06 Marks)

- b. Using Newton's divided difference formula construct an interpolating polynomial for the following data :

x	4	5	7	10	11	13
f(x)	48	100	294	900	1210	2028

(08 Marks)

and hence find  $f(8)$ .

- c. Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x}$  taking seven ordinates by applying Simpson's  $\frac{3}{8}$  th rule. (06 Marks)

**OR**

- 8** a. In a table given below, the values of  $y$  are consecutive terms of a series of which 23.6 is the  $6^{\text{th}}$  term. Find the first and tenth terms of the series by Newton's formulas.

x	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
y	4.8	8.4	14.5	23.6	36.2	52.8	73.9

(08 Marks)

- b. Fit an interpolating polynomial of the form  $x = f(y)$  for data and hence find  $x(5)$  given :

x	2	10	17
y	1	3	4

(06 Marks)

- c. Use Simpson's  $\frac{1}{3}$ <sup>rd</sup> rule to find  $\int_0^{0.6} e^{-x^2} dx$  by taking 6 sub-intervals. (06 Marks)

### Module-5

- 9** a. Verify Green's theorem in the plane for  $\oint_C (3x^2 - 8y^2)dx + (4y - 6xy)dy$  where  $C$  is the closed curve bounded by  $y = \sqrt{x}$  and  $y = x^2$ . (08 Marks)
- b. Evaluate  $\int_C xydx + xy^2 dy$  by Stoke's theorem where  $C$  is the square in the  $x - y$  plane with vertices  $(1, 0)(-1, 0)(0, 1)(0, -1)$ . (06 Marks)
- c. Prove that Catenary is the curve which when rotated about a line generates a surface of minimum area. (06 Marks)

**OR**

- 10** a. If  $\vec{F} = 2xy\hat{i} + yz^2\hat{j} + xz\hat{k}$  and  $S$  is the rectangular parallelepiped bounded by  $x = 0, y = 0, z = 0, x = 2, y = 1, z = 3$  evaluate  $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} ds$ . (08 Marks)
- b. Derive Euler's equation in the standard form viz  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \right] = 0$ . (06 Marks)
- c. Find the extremal of the functional  $I = \int_0^{\pi/2} (y^2 - y^{12} - 2y \sin x)dx$  under the end conditions  $y(0) = y(\pi/2) = 0$ . (06 Marks)

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