CBCS Scheme

USN | | | | | | | | | | **15MAT31**

Third Semester B.E. Degree Examination, June/July 2018
Engineering Mathematics – III

Time: 3 hrs. Max. Marks: 80

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

Module-1

1 a. Obtain the Fourier series for the function :

$$f(x)=\begin{cases}-\pi, & -\pi<x<0\\ x, & 0<x<\pi\end{cases}$$

Hence deduce that $\dfrac{\pi^2}{8}=\dfrac{1}{1^2}+\dfrac{1}{3^2}+\dfrac{1}{5^2}+----$. **(08 Marks)**

b. Obtain the half–range cosine series for the function $f(x) = (x-1)^2$, $0 \le x \le 1$. Hence deduce that $\dfrac{\pi^2}{6}=\dfrac{1}{1^2}+\dfrac{1}{2^2}+\dfrac{1}{3^2}+-----$. **(08 Marks)**

OR

2 a. Find the Fourier series of the periodic function defined by $f(x) = 2x - x^2$, $0 < x < 3$. **(06 Marks)**

b. Show that the half range sine series for the function $f(x) = \ell x - x^2$ in $0 < x < \ell$ is $\dfrac{8\ell^2}{\pi^3}\displaystyle\sum_{0}^{\infty}\dfrac{1}{(2n+1)^3}\sin\left(\dfrac{2n+1}{\ell}\right)\pi x$. **(05 Marks)**

c. Express y as a Fourier series upto 1st harmonic given :

x	0	1	2	3	4	5
y	4	8	15	7	6	2

(05 Marks)

Module-2

3 a. Find the Fourier transform of

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

and hence deduce that $\displaystyle\int_0^{\infty}\frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2}dt=\frac{\pi}{2}$. **(06 Marks)**

b. Find the Fourier Sine and Cosine transforms of $f(x) = e^{-\alpha x}$, $\alpha > 0$. **(05 Marks)**

c. Solve by using z – transforms $y_{n+1}+\dfrac{1}{4}y_n=\left(\dfrac{1}{4}\right)^n$ $(n\ge 0)$, $y_0=0$. **(05 Marks)**

OR

4 a. Find the Fourier transform of $f(x) = e^{-|x|}$. **(06 Marks)**

b. Find the Z – transform of $\sin(3n + 5)$. **(05 Marks)**

c. Find the inverse Z – transform of : $\dfrac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)}$. **(05 Marks)**

Module-3

5 a. Find the correlation coefficient and the equation of the line of regression for the following values of x and y. **(06 Marks)**

x	1	2	3	4	5
y	2	5	3	8	7

b. Find the equation of the best fitting straight line for the data : **(05 Marks)**

x	0	1	2	3	4	5
y	9	8	24	28	26	20

c. Use Newton – Raphson method to find a real root of the equation $x\log_{10} x = 1.2$ (carry out 3 iterations). **(05 Marks)**

OR

6 a. Obtain the lines of regression and hence find the coefficient of correlation for the data :

x	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
y	9	8	10	12	11	13	14

(06 Marks)

b. Fit a second degree parabola to the following data : **(05 Marks)**

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

c. Use the Regula–Falsi method to find a real root of the equation $x^3 - 2x - 5 = 0$, correct to 3 decimal places. **(05 Marks)**

Module-4

7 a. Given Sin45° = 0.7071, Sin50° = 0.7660, Sin55° = 0.8192, Sin60° = 0.8660 find Sin57° using an appropriate interpolation formula. **(06 Marks)**

b. Construct the interpolation polynomial for the data given below using Newton's divided difference formula :

x	2	4	5	6	8	10
y	10	96	196	350	868	1746

(05 Marks)

c. Use Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$rd rule with 7 ordinates to evaluate $\displaystyle\int_2^8 \frac{dx}{\log_{10} x}$. **(05 Marks)**

OR

8 a. Given f(40) = 184, f(50) = 204, f(60) = 226, f(70) = 250, f(80) = 276, f(90) = 304, find f(38) using Newton's forward interpolation formula. **(06 Marks)**

b. Use Lagrange's interpolation formula to fit a polynomial for the data :

x	0	1	3	4
y	–12	0	6	12

Hence estimate y at x = 2. **(05 Marks)**

c. Evaluate $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$ by Weddle's rule taking seven ordinates and hence find $\log_e 2$. **(05 Marks)**

Module-5

9 a. Find the area between the parabolas $y^2 = 4x$ and $x^2 = 4y$ using Green's theorem in a plane. **(06 Marks)**

b. Verify Stoke's theorem for the vector $\vec{F} = (x^2 + y^2)i - 2xyj$ taken round the rectangle bounded by x = 0, x = a, y = 0, y = b. **(05 Marks)**

c. Find the extremal of the functional : $\int_{x_1}^{x_2} [y' + x^2 (y')^2]\, dx$. **(05 Marks)**

OR

10 a. Verify Green's theorem in a plane for $\oint_c (3x^2 - 8y^2)\, dx + (4y - 6xy)\, dy$ where c is the boundary of the region enclosed by $y = \sqrt{x}$ and $y = x^2$. **(06 Marks)**

b. If $\vec{F} = 2xyi + yz^2 j + xzk$ and S is the rectangular parallelopiped bounded by x = 0, y = 0, z = 0, x = 2, y = 1, z = 3 evaluate $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n}\, ds$. **(05 Marks)**

c. Find the geodesics on a surface given that the arc length on the surface is $S = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} \sqrt{x[1 + (y')^2}\, dx$. **(05 Marks)**

* * * * *