

**SASTRA DEEMED UNIVERSITY**  
(A University under section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

**End Semester Examinations**

**May 2023**

Course Code: **MAT301R01**

Course: **ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS - IV**

QP No. : **U157-4**

Duration: **3 hours**

Max. Marks: **100**

**PART-A**

**Answer all the questions**

**10 x 2 = 20 Marks**

1. Find the PDE of all planes cutting equal intercepts from the  $x$  and  $y$  axis.
2. Solve the equation  $py = 2yx + \log q$ .
3. Find the particular integral of the one-dimensional wave equation for the vibration of string model  $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = E \sin pt$ .
4. State and prove the modulation theorem on Fourier transform.
5. Find the signal  $f(t)$  if its sine transform is  $e^{-as}$ .
6. If the approximate value of the root of equation  $x^x = 1000$  is 4.5, find a better approximation of the root by the Newton-Raphson method.
7. Find the second-degree polynomial fitting the following data:

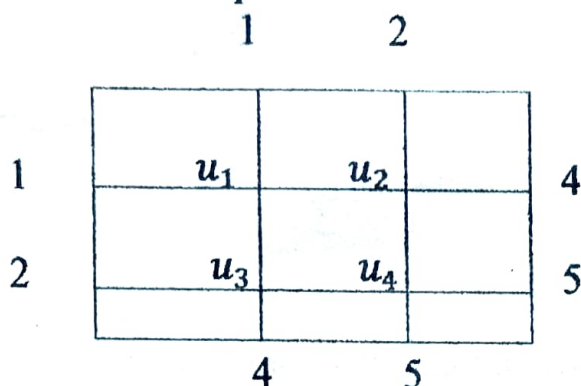
x	1	2	4
y	4	5	13

8. The velocity of a particle that starts from rest is given in the following table.

t(sec.)	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
v (ft/sec.)	0	16	29	40	46	51	32	18	8	3	0

Estimate the total distance traveled in 20 seconds using Trapezoidal rule.

9. For the following mesh in solving  $\nabla^2 u = 0$  find one set of rough values of  $u$  at interior mesh points.



10. Express  $a^2 u_{xx} = u_{tt}$  in terms of difference quotients.

### PART-B

Answer all the questions

4 x 15 = 60 Marks

11. a) Solve  $z^2(p^2 + q^2) = x^2 + y^2$ . (7)

b) Find the equation of the curve satisfying the quasi-linear equation  $px + qy = z$  and passing through the circle  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ ,  $x + y + z = 2$ . (8)

(OR)

12. a) Form the PDE by eliminating the arbitrary functions  $f$  and  $\phi$  from  $z = xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + y\phi(x)$ . (7)

b) Solve  $(D^2 - 2DD' + D'^2)z = e^x(x + 2y)$ . (8)

13. a) Find the Fourier transform of  $\frac{\sin ax}{x}$  and hence prove that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 ax}{x^2} dx = a\pi. \quad (7)$$

b) Find Fourier cosine transform of  $e^{-a^2 x^2}$  and hence find  $F_s(x e^{-a^2 x^2})$ . (8)

(OR)

14. Solve the diffusion equation  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ ,  $0 < x < 10$ , given  $u(0, t) = u(10, t) = 0$  for  $t > 0$  and  $u(x, 0) = 10x - x^2$ , for  $0 < x < 10$  by the finite Fourier transform method.

15. a) Solve the following system of equations by the Gauss-Seidel method:  $28x + 4y - z = 32$ ;  $x + 3y + 10z = 24$ ;  $2x + 17y + 4z = 35$ . (7)

b) The following data gives the melting point of an alloy of zinc and lead,  $\theta$  is the temperature and  $x$  is the percentage lead. Using Newton's interpolation formula, find (i)  $\theta$  when  $x = 48$  (ii)  $\theta$  when  $x = 84$ . (8)

$x$	40	50	60	70	80	90
$\theta$	184	204	226	250	276	304

(OR)

16. a) Find the root of the equation  $\sin x = 1 + x^3$  between  $(-2, -1)$  to 3 decimal places by Newton-Raphson method. (7)

b) A curve passes through the points as given in the table. Find  
(i) the area bounded by the curve, the x-axis,  $x = 1$  and  $x = 9$ .  
(ii) the volume of the solid generated by revolving this area about the x-axis. (8)

$x$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
$y$	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3



17. a) Solve the damping equation  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2 + y^2 = 0$ ,  $y(0) = 1$  and  $y'(0) = 0$  by using Runge-Kutta method of 4<sup>th</sup> order for  $x = 0.2$  correct to 4 decimal places. (7)

b) Solve  $16u_{xx} = u_{tt}$  given that  $u(0, t) = u(5, t) = 0$  and  $u(x, 0) = x^2(x - 5)$  and  $u_t(x, 0) = 0$  by taking  $h = 1$  and up to 5 times steps. (8)

(OR)

18. Solve  $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$  in  $0 \leq x \leq 4$ ,  $0 \leq y \leq 4$ , given that  $u(0, y) = 0$ ,  $u(4, y) = 8 + 2y$ ,  $u(x, 0) = \frac{x^2}{2}$  and  $u(x, 4) = x^2$ . Take  $h = k = 1$  and obtain the results correct to one decimal.

### PART-C

Answer the following

1 x 20 = 20 Marks

19. a) Find the Fourier cosine transform of  $e^{-4x}$ . Deduce that  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos 2x}{x^2+16} dx = \frac{\pi}{8}e^{-8}$  and  $\int_0^\infty \frac{x \sin 2x}{x^2+16} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}e^{-8}$ . (10)

b) A rod is rotating in a plane. The following table gives the angle  $\theta$  (radians) through which the rod has turned for various values of time  $t$  (seconds). (10)

$t$	0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0
$\theta$	0	0.12	0.49	1.12	2.02	3.20

Calculate the angular velocity and the angular acceleration of the rod when  $t = 0.6$  seconds.

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