B.E. (Computer Engineering / Information Technology) Third Semester (C.B.S.)

Applied Mathematics - III

P. Pages: 4

Time: Three Hours



NRT/KS/19/3327/3332

Max. Marks: 80

Notes: 1. All questions carry marks as indicated.

- 2. Solve Question 1 OR Questions No. 2.
- 3. Solve Question 3 OR Questions No. 4.
- 4. Solve Question 5 OR Questions No. 6.
- 5. Solve Question 7 OR Questions No. 8.
- 6. Solve Question 9 OR Questions No. 10.
- 7. Solve Question 11 OR Questions No. 12.
- Use of non programmable calculator is permitted.

If
$$L[f(t)] = \overline{f}(s)$$
, then prove that $L\left[\frac{f(t)}{t}\right] = \int_{s}^{\infty} \overline{f}(s) ds$, hence find. $L\left\{\frac{\sin^2 t}{t}\right\}$

b) Find $L^{-1} \left| \frac{1}{(S+1)(S^2+1)} \right|$ by using convolution theorem.

OR

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \cos t, & 0 < t < \pi \\ \cos 2t & \pi < t < 2\pi \\ \cos 3t, & t > 2\pi \end{cases}$$

In terms of unit step function and hence find its Laplace transform.

Solve
$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dt} + 5y = e^{-t} \sin t$$
, $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 1$, by L. T. method.

$$f(x) = \frac{e^{-ax}}{x}$$

OR

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x) \sin t x \, dx = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \le t < 1 \\ 2 & 1 \le t < 2 \\ 3 & t > 2 \end{cases}$$

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5. a) If
$$Z[f(n)] = F(z)$$
, then prove that.

$$z[f(n+k)] = z^{k} \left[F(z) - \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} f(i)z^{-i}\right].$$

b) Find
$$Z^{-1}\left\{\frac{z^2}{(z-1)(z-3)}\right\}$$
 using convolution theorem.

6. a) Find
$$Z[\sin h n\theta]$$
 and $Z[\cosh n\theta]$.

b) Solve:
$$y_{n+2} + 6y_{n+1} + 9y_n = 2^n$$
 given $y_0 = 0 = y_1$.

Using the concept of matrix show that the vectors are linearly dependent.

$$x_1 = [1, 0, 2, 1], x_2 = [3, 1, 2, 1]$$

 $x_3 = [4, 6, 2, -4], x_4 = [-6, 0, -3, -4]$

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -6 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Use Sylvester's theorem to prove that $\sin^2 A + \cos^2 A = I$, where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$. c)

OR

$$A^8 - 5A^7 + 7A^6 - 3A^5 + A^4 - 5A^3 + 8A^2 - 2A + I$$

Where

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
 by Cayley-Hamilton theorem.



Solve by matrix method: b)

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - 4\frac{dy}{dt} + 3y = 0, \ y(0) = 2, \ y'(0) = 2.$$



Determine the largest eigen value and corresponding eigen vector at the matrix.

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

- 9. a) Three machines A, B, C produce respectively 60%, 30% and 10% of the total no. of items in a factory. The percentage of defective output of these machines are respectively 2%, 3% and 4%. An item is selected at random and is found be defective. Find the probability that the item was produced by machine C.
- 100
- b) Let x be the random variable giving the number of heads in three tosses of a fair coin. Find:
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- i) Probability function f(x),
- ii) Distribution function F(x),
- iii) Also draw the graphs of f (x) and F (x).

OR

10. a) A random variable x has density function.

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} cx^2 & 1 \le x \le 2 \\ cx & 2 \le x \le 3 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Find:

b)

i) C,

- ii) P(x<2),
- iii) Distribution fun. F(x)
- Find the conditional density function of
 i) X given Y, ii) Y given X for the distribution function

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{2} (\mathbf{x}^2 + \mathbf{y}^2) & 0 \le \mathbf{x} \le 1 \\ & 0 \le \mathbf{y} \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

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11. a) A density function of random variable

x is
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2e^{-2x} & x \ge 0\\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Find

- i) E(x)
- iii) σ_x

- ii) Var (x)
- iv) $E[(x-1)^2]$
- Find the moment generating function and first four moments about origin of random variable.

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & \text{Prob.} \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2}; & \text{Prob.} \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

OR

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12. a) The joint density function of two random variables X and Y is.

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x + y, & 0 \le x \le 1; \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Find:

- i) Conditional expectation of X given Y
- ii) Conditional variance of X given Y.
- State the Postulates of Poisson Process and prove that a Poisson Process follows a Poisson distribution.

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