SHAHEED BHAGAT SINGH STATE TECHNICAL CAMPUS, FEROZEPUR

ROLL No: Total number of pages:[] Total number of questions:06

B.Tech. || EE&CIVIL || 3rd Sem **Engg Mathematics III**

Subject Code: BTAM-301/301A (RP)
Paper ID: M/18

Time allowed: 3 Hrs **Important Instructions:**

(2011-2014) Onwards Max Marks: 60

- All questions are compulsory
- Assume any missing data
- Additional instructions, if any

PART A (2×10)

Q. 1. Short-Answer Questions:

All COs

(a) State Euler's formula for $a_0, a_n \& b_n$

(b) Express $4x^3 - 2x^2 - 3x + 8$ in terms of legendre polynomial

(c) Solve the P.D.E

(d) State CR equations in polar co-ordinates

(e) Find L(sin³3t)

(f) State change of scale property of Laplace transform.

- (g) What is the coefficient of sinnx in the fourier series representation of $x x^2$ from $x = -\pi$ and $x = \pi$
- (h) Write the expressions for $j_0(x)$ and $j_1(x)$

(i) Solve p + q = 0

(j) Find the analytic function whose real part is $\log \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

PART B (8×5)

fourier series for the Obtain function f(x)given by COa

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{2x}{\pi}, -\pi \le x \le 0 \\ 1 - \frac{2x}{\pi}, & 0 \le x \le \pi \end{cases} \text{ Deduce that } \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} \dots \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

Q. 3. Find the analytic function
$$f(z) = u + i v$$
 given that $u + v = \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos h \, 2y - \cos 2x}$ COb

OR

Prove that $\int_0^\pi \frac{ad\theta}{a^2 + \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1 + a^2}}, \ a > 0$

Q. 4. The points of trisection of a string are pulled aside through the same distance on opposite sides of the position of equilibrium and the string is released from rest. Derive an expression for the displacement of the string at subsequent time and show that the mid-point of the string always remains at rest.

Solve the p.d.e $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = x^2 y^2$ COc

Q. 5. Solve the equation, using laplace transform $(D^2 - 3D + 2)y = 4t + e^{3t}$, y(0) COd = 1 & y'(0) = -1

Find L(t sinht sin3t) COd

Q. 6. Solve $(1 - x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0$ OR
COe

Show that $\int j_3(x)dx = -j_2(x) - \frac{2}{x}j_1(x) + c$