GRCS Schame

USN		

# Third Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2017/Jan.2018 **Engineering Mathematics - III**

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

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

Module-1

a. Express  $f(x) = (\pi - x)^2$  as a Fourier series of period  $2\pi$  in the interval  $0 < x < 2\pi$ . Hence deduce the sum of the series  $1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots$ (08 Marks)

b. The turning moment T units of the Crank shaft of a steam engine is a series of values of the crank angle  $\theta$  in degrees. Find the first four terms in a series of sines to represent T. Also calculate T when  $\theta = 75^{\circ}$ .

30° 900 60° 120° 150° 180° T: 5224 8097 7850 5499 2626

OR (

a. Find the Fourier Series expansion of the periodic function,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} l+x, & -l \le x \le 0 \\ l-x, & 0 \le x \le l \end{cases}$$

(06 Marks)

b. Obtain a half-range cosine series for  $f(x) = x^2$  in  $(0, \pi)$ .

(05 Marks)

c. The following table gives the variations of periodic current over a period:

t sec:	0	T	T	2T	5T	
		,6	$\frac{1}{3}$ $(2)$ $\frac{1}{2}$	3	6	
A amp:	1.98	( 1,30	1.05	-0.88	-0.25	

Show that there is a direct current part 0.75 amp in the variable current and obtain the (05 Marks)

(06 Marks)

Show that there is a amplitude of the first harmonic.

Find the Fourier transform of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{Module-2}{1 & for |x| < 1} \\ 0 & for |x| > 1 \end{cases}$  and evaluate  $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$   $\begin{cases} x & for 0 < x < 1 \\ 2 & x < 2 \end{cases}$ b. Find the Fourier cosine transform of,  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2-x & \text{for } 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$ . (05 Marks)

c. Obtain the inverse Z-transform of the following function,  $\frac{z}{(z-2)(z-3)}$ 

a. Find the Z-transform of  $\cos\left(\frac{n\pi}{2} + \alpha\right)$ .

(06 Marks)

b. Solve  $u_{n+2} - 5u_{n+1} + 6u_n = 36$  with  $u_0 = u_1 = 0$ , using Z-transforms.

c. If Fourier sine transform of f(x) is  $\frac{e^{-a\alpha}}{\alpha}$ ,  $\alpha \neq 0$ . Find f(x) and hence obtain the inverse

Fourier sine transform of  $\frac{1}{\alpha}$ .

(05 Marks)

### Module-3

Calculate the Karl Pearson's co-efficient for the following ages of husbands and wives:

Husband's age x:	23	27	28	28	29	30	31	33	35	36
Wife's age y:	18	20	22	27	21	29	27	29	28	29

b. By the method of least square, find the parabola  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$  that best fits the following data: (05 Marks)

X: 12 15 23 10 25 14

Using Newton-Raphson method, find the real root that lies near x = 4.5 of the equation  $\tan x = x$  correct to four decimal places. (Here x is in radians). (05 Marks)

## OR

In a partially destroyed laboratory record, only the lines of regression of y on x and x on y are available as 4x - 5y + 33 = 0 and 20x - 9y = 107 respectively. Calculate x, y and the coefficient of correlation between x and y.

b. Find the curve of best fit of the type  $y = ae^{bx}$  to the following data by the method of least squares:

(05 Marks)

X: 15 10

Find the real root of the equation  $xe^x - 3 = 0$  by Regula Falsi method, correct to three decimal places. (05 Marks)

From the following table of half-yearly premium for policies maturing at different ages, estimate the premium for policies/maturing at age of 46; (06 Marks)

Age: 45 50 55 60 65 Premium (in Rupees): | 114.84 | 96.16 | 83.32 | 74.48 | 68.48

b. Using Newton's divided difference interpolation, find the polynomial of the given data:

(05 Marks)

rule to find  $\int e^{-x^2} dx$  by taking seven ordinates. (05 Marks)

### OR

Find the number of men getting wages below ₹ 35 from the following data:

(06 Marks)

Wages in ₹:  $0 - 10 \mid 10 - 20 \mid 20 - 30 \mid 30 - 40$ Frequency: 30 35 42

Find the polynomial f(x) by using Lagrange's formula from the following data:

(05 Marks)

f(x): 2 3 12 147

c. Compute the value of  $\int_{0}^{1.4} (\sin x - \log_e x + e^x) dx$  using Simpson's  $\left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^{tn}$  rule. (05 Marks)

## Module-5

- 9 a. A vector field is given by  $\vec{F} = \sin y \hat{i} + x(1 + \cos y)\hat{j}$ . Evaluate the line integral over a circular path given by  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ , z = 0. (06 Marks)
  - b. If C is a simple closed curve in the xy-plane not enclosing the origin. Show that  $\int_{C} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{R} = 0$ , where  $\vec{F} = \frac{y_1^2 x_1^2}{x^2 + y_2^2}$ . (05 Marks)
  - c. Derive Euler's equation in the standard form viz.,  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right] = 0$ . (05 Marks)

## OR

- 10 a. Use Stoke's theorem to evaluate  $\int_{C} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{R}$  where  $\vec{F} = (2x y)\hat{i} yz^2\hat{j} y^2z\hat{k}$  over the upper half surface of  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ , bounded by its projection on the xy-plane. (06 Marks)
  - b. Show that the geodesics on a plane are straight lines. (05 Marks)
  - c. Find the curves on which the functional  $\int_{0}^{1} (y)^{2} + 12xy dx$  with y(0) = 0 and y(1) = 1 can be extremized. (05 Marks)