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Third Semester B.E. Degree Examination, Dec.2018/Jan.2019 Engineering Mathematics - III

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 80

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

Module-1

- 1 a. An alternating current after passing through a rectifier has the form,
- $$I = \begin{cases} I_0 \sin x & \text{for } 0 < x < \pi \\ 0 & \text{for } \pi < x < 2\pi \end{cases}$$
- where I_0 is the maximum current and the period is 2π . Express I as a Fourier series. (08 Marks)
- b. Determine the constant term and the first cosine and sine terms of the Fourier series expansion of y from the following data: (08 Marks)

x^0	0	45	90	135	180	225	270	315
y	2	1.5	1	0.5	0	0.5	1	1.5

OR

- 2 a. Obtain the Fourier series expansion of the function, $f(x) = |x|$ in $(-\pi, \pi)$ and hence deduce that,
- $$\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{8} \quad \text{(06 Marks)}$$
- b. Find the Fourier series expansion of the function,
- $$f(x) = \begin{cases} \pi x & \text{in } 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ \pi(2-x) & \text{in } 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases} \quad \text{(05 Marks)}$$
- c. The following table gives the variations of periodic current over a period.

t(sec)	0	$\frac{T}{6}$	$\frac{T}{3}$	$\frac{T}{2}$	$\frac{2T}{3}$	$\frac{5T}{6}$	T
A(amplitude)	1.98	1.30	1.05	1.3	-0.88	-0.25	1.98

Show by harmonic analysis that there is a direct current part of 0.75 amp in the variable current and obtain the amplitude of first harmonic. (05 Marks)

Module-2

- 3 a. Find the complex Fourier transform of the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } |x| \leq a \\ 0 & \text{for } |x| > a \end{cases}$. Hence evaluate
- $$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx. \quad \text{(06 Marks)}$$
- b. Find the Fourier sine transform of $\frac{e^{-ax}}{x}$. (05 Marks)
- c. Compute the inverse z-transforms of $\frac{3z^2 + 2z}{(5z-1)(5z+2)}$. (05 Marks)

OR

- 4 a. Find the z-transform of $e^{-an}n + \sin n \frac{\pi}{4}$. (06 Marks)
- b. Solve $y_{n+2} + 6y_{n+1} + 9y_n = 2^n$ with $y_0 = y_1 = 0$ using z-transform. (05 Marks)
- c. Find the Fourier cosine transform of, $f(x) = \begin{cases} 4x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 4-x & 1 < x < 4 \\ 0 & x > 4 \end{cases}$. (05 Marks)

Module-3

- 5 a. Find the Correlation coefficient and equations of regression lines for the following data:

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

(06 Marks)

- b. Fit a straight line to the following data:

x	0	1	2	3	4
y	1	1.8	3.3	4.5	6.3

(05 Marks)

- c. Find a real root of the equation $xe^x = \cos x$ correct to three decimal places that lies between 0.5 and 0.6 using Regula-falsi method. (05 Marks)

OR

- 6 a. The following regression equations were obtained from a correlation table.

$$y = 0.516x + 33.73$$

$$x = 0.516y + 32.52$$

Find the value of (i) Correlation coefficient (ii) Mean of x's (iii) Mean of y's.

(06 Marks)

- b. Fit a second degree parabola to the following data:

x	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0
y	1.1	1.3	1.6	2.0	2.7	3.4	4.1

(05 Marks)

- c. Use Newton-Raphson's method to find a real root of $x \sin x + \cos x = 0$ near $x = \pi$, carry out three iterations. (05 Marks)

Module-4

- 7 a. The following data gives the melting point of an alloy of lead and zinc, where t is the temperature in °C and P is the percentage of lead in the alloy:

P%	60	70	80	90
t	226	250	276	304

Find the melting point of the alloy containing 84% of lead, using Newton's interpolation formula. (06 Marks)

- b. Apply Lagrange's interpolation formula to find a polynomial which passes through the points (0, -20), (1, -12), (3, -20) and (4, -24) (05 Marks)

- c. Find the approximate value of $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos \theta} d\theta$ by Simpson's $\frac{3}{8}$ rule by dividing it into 6 equal parts. (05 Marks)

OR

- 8 a. From the following table :

x°	10	20	30	40	50	60
$\cos x$	0.9848	0.9397	0.8660	0.7660	0.6428	0.5

Calculate $\cos 25^\circ$ using Newton's forward interpolation formula. (06 Marks)

- b. Use Newton's divided difference formula and find
- $f(6)$
- from the following data:

x	5	7	11	13	17
$f(x)$	150	392	1452	2366	5202

(05 Marks)

- c. Evaluate
- $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x}$
- using Weddle's rule by taking equidistant ordinates. (05 Marks)

Module-5

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

- b. Solve the variational problem
- $\delta \int_0^1 (12xy + y'^2) dx = 0$
- under the conditions
- $y(0) = 3$
- ,
- $y(1) = 6$
- . (05 Marks)

- c. Prove that the shortest distance between two points in a plane is along the straight line joining them. (05 Marks)

OR

- 10 a. A cable hangs freely under gravity from the fixed points. Show that the shape of the curve is a catenary. (06 Marks)

- b. Use Stoke's theorem to evaluate for
- $\vec{F} = (x^2 + y^2)\mathbf{i} - 2xy\mathbf{j}$
- taken around the rectangle bounded by the lines
- $x = \pm a$
- ,
- $y = 0$
- ,
- $y = b$
- . (05 Marks)

- c. Evaluate
- $\iint_S (yzi + zxi + xky) \cdot \hat{n} ds$
- where
- S
- is the surface of the sphere
- $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$
- in the first octant. (05 Marks)

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