15MAT31

# 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  $2\pi$ . 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
у	2	1.5	1	0.5	0	0.5	1	1.5

OR

Obtain the Fourier series expansion of the function, f(x) = |x| in  $(-\pi, \pi)$  and hence deduce that,

$$\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$
 (06 Marks)

b. Find the Fourier series expansion of the function,

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \pi x & \text{in } 0 \le x \le 1, \\ \pi(2-x) & \text{in } 1 \le x \le 2 \end{cases}$$

(05 Marks)

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

t(sec)	0	T	T	T	2T	5T	T
	7	6	3	2	3	6	
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  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } |x| \le a \\ 0 & \text{for } |x| > a \end{cases}$ . Hence evaluate

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx . \tag{06 Marks}$$

- 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)



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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,  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 4x & 0 < x < 1 \\ 4 - x & 1 < x < 4 \end{cases}$  (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
у	2	5	3	8	7

(06 Marks)

b. Fit a straight line to the following data:

X	0	1	2	3	4
у	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
У	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:

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1	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.

- 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.

#### OR

From the following table:

x°	10	20	30	40	50	60
cosx	0.9848	0.9397	0.8660	0.7660	0.6428	0.5

Calculate cos 25° using Newton's forward interpolation formula.

(06 Marks)

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)

- Find the area between the parabolas  $y^2 = 4x$  and  $x^2 = 4y$  with the help of Green's theorem in a plane.
  - b. Solve the variational problem  $\delta \int (12xy + y'^2)dx = 0$  under the conditions y(0) = 3, y(1) = 6.
  - (05 Marks) Prove that the shortest distance between two points in a plane is along the straight line (05 Marks) joining them.

- A cable hangs freely under gravity from the fixed points. Show that the shape of the curve is 10 (06 Marks) a catenary.
  - b. Use Stoke's theorem to evaluate for  $\vec{F} = (x^2 + y^2)i 2xyj$  taken around the rectangle bounded by the lines  $x = \pm a$ , y = 0, y = b.
  - Evaluate  $\iint (yzi + zxj + xyk).\hat{n}ds$  where S is the surface of the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  in the (05 Marks) first octant.