No. of Printed Pages : 5

## B.Tech. Civil (Construction Management) / B.Tech. Civil (Water Resources Engineering) B.Tech. (Aerospace Engineering) 00289

# Term-End Examination June, 2012

### **ET-102 : MATHEMATICS III**

Time : 3 hours

- **Note :** Question No. **1** is **compulsory**. Attempt any other **eight** questions from Q. No. **2** to Q. No. **15**. Use of calculator is allowed.
- **1.** Complete the following :

(a) The sequence  $\langle x_n \rangle$ , where  $x_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$ ,

is monotonically \_\_\_\_\_\_ sequence and is bounded and converges to a finite positive limit whose value is \_\_\_\_\_.

(b) The radius of convergence of the series

$$\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1.3}{2.5}x^2 + \frac{1.3.5}{2.5.8}x^2 + \dots \text{ is } \dots$$

(c) If  $u = 2x - 3x^3 + 9xy^2$  is a harmonic function, then its conjugate function v is \_\_\_\_\_.

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7x2=14

Maximum Marks : 70

(d) The essential singularity of the function

$$f(z) = z^{n} e^{\frac{1}{z}} (1+z)^{-1}$$
, neN, is \_\_\_\_\_

- and the residue of f(z) there at is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) The value of b for which the differential equation  $(yx^{2xy}+x) dx + bxe^{2xy} dy = 0$  is
- (f) The initial boundary value problem  $u_{tt} - c^2 u_{xx} = 0$ , 0 < x < e, t > 0 with u (0, t) = 0 = u (e, t),  $t \ge 0$ , u(x, 0) = f(x),  $0 \le x \le e$ ,  $u_t(x, 0) = g(x)$ ,  $0 \le x \le e$  has the solution

$$4(x, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( A_n \sin \frac{n\pi ct}{e} + B_n \cos \frac{n\pi ct}{e} \right)$$

$$\sin \frac{n\pi x}{e}$$
, where  $A_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_ and  $B_n =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

(g) If  $l^{-1}$  denotes Laplace Inverse, then  $l^{-1}$ 

$$\left[\frac{\mathrm{s}}{\mathrm{s}^2 + \mathrm{6}\,\mathrm{s} + 11}\right] = \underline{\qquad}.$$

(a) Apply Picard's method to find first two 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>
approximations to the solution of IVP

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{x}} + \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{y}} \text{ with } y (0) = 0$$

(b) Solve  $dx + x dy = e^{-y}$ .  $\sec^2 y dy$ .  $3^{1/2}$ 

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3. Using Method of Feroberius, find series solution 7 near x = 0 of the differential equation

$$9x (1-x) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 12 \frac{d y}{dx} + 4y = 0.$$

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4. Using Laplace Transforms, solve 7  $(D^3 + 3D^2 + 3D + 1)$   $y = x^2e^{-x}$  with y(0) = 1, y'(0) = 0, y''(0) = -2

5. (a) Show that 
$$l(t^n) = \frac{\sqrt{n+1}}{s^{n+1}}$$
,  $n > -1$ ,  $s > 0$  3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>

(b) Using convolution theorem, evaluate  $3^{1/2}$ 

$$l^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s+1)(s^2+1)}\right\}.$$

- 6. Find the equation of integral surface of the p.d.e. 7  $(x^2 - y^2 - z^2)p + 2xyq - 2xz = 0.$
- 7. Using Cauchy's general principle of convergence, 7 show that the sequence  $\langle a_n \rangle$ , defined as

$$a_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$$
 does not converge.

8. (a) Show that the series  $1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{3^{1/2}}{2}$ 

converges absolutely for all values of x.

(b) Test the series 
$$\sum \frac{\sin(x+nx)}{n(n+1)}$$
 for uniform  $3\frac{1}{2}$ 

convergence.

- 9. Find the half-range cosine series for the function 7 f(x) = (2x-1) for  $0 \le x \le 1$ .
- **10.** Find the Fourier series to represent odd function 7 f(x) = x from  $-\pi$  to  $\pi$ .
- 11. (a) Find the characteristic function, transfer 3 function and frequency response function of the equation  $(D^3+1) x = f(t)$ .
  - (b) Test the differential equation, 4  $(D^2+2D+7) x=f$  (t), for stability.
- 12. Using Hurwitz-Routh Criterion for stability, 7 determine the value of 'a' so that the differential equation whose characteristic function is given by  $s^4 + as^3 + 6s^2 + 4s + 1 = 0$ is stable.
- 13. Find the deflection u(x, t) of the vibrating string 7 of length  $\pi$ , ends fixed and  $c^2 = 1$  with zero initial velocity and k sin 2x as initial deflection (use the method of separation of variables).

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- 14. (a) Find the value of  $\int_{C: |z|=1} e^{z} z^{-2} dz$  3
  - (b) Find Taylor series of  $e^z$  about z=1. 4

# 15. Using the method of complex integration, 7

evaluate  $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1+2\cos\theta}{5+4\cos\theta} \,d\theta$ .