

1T01033 - S.E.(Electronics and Telecommunication)(SEM-III)(Choice Base Credit Grading System)
 (R- 19) (C Scheme) / 51221 - Engineering Mathematics-III
 QP CODE: 10037953

DATE: 21-11-2023

Time: 3 hour

Max. Marks: 80

Note: 1) Question 1 is compulsory.

2) Attempt any 3 questions from Question 2 to Question 6

3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q1	Attempt All questions	Marks
A	If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ then find the eigen values of $A^{-1} + A^2$	5
B	Find Laplace transform of $f(t) = t\{\sqrt{1 + \sin t}\}$	5
C	Find the Fourier Series for $f(x) = x^2$, where $x \in (-\pi, \pi)$	5
D	Prove that $f(z) = \log z$ is analytic, also find its derivative.	5
Q2		
A	Using Green's theorem in a plane to evaluate $\oint_C (x^2 - y^2)dx + (x + y)dy$ and C is the triangle with vertices (0, 0), (1, 1) and (2, 1)	6
B	Find the Eigen values and Eigen vectors of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -6 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$	6
C	Show that the function $u = \sin x \cosh y + 2\cos x \sinh y + x^2 - y^2 + 4xy$ satisfies Laplace's equation, also find analytic function.	8
Q3		
A	If $\vec{F} = (y^2 - z^2 + 3yz - 2x)\hat{i} + (3xz + 2xy)\hat{j} + (3xy - 2xz + 2z)\hat{k}$ show that \vec{F} is irrotational and solenoidal.	6
B	If $v = e^x \sin y$, prove that v is a harmonic function. Also find the corresponding harmonic conjugate.	6
C	Prove that the matrix A is diagonalisable, also find diagonal form and transforming matrix.	8

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} -9 & 4 & 4 \\ -8 & 3 & 4 \\ -16 & 8 & 7 \end{bmatrix}$$

Q4

A Using Stokes theorem to evaluate $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ 6
 Where $\vec{F} = x^2\hat{i} - xy\hat{j}$ and C is the square in the plane $z = 0$ and bounded by $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $x = a$ and $y = a$

B Evaluate $\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos at - \cos bt}{t} dt$, using Laplace transforms 6

C Using Convolution theorem find $L^{-1} \left[\frac{s^2}{(s^2+1)(s^2+4)} \right]$ 8

Q5

A Find $L \left\{ \int_0^t u \sin 4u du \right\}$ 6

B Consider the vector field \vec{F} on \mathbb{R}^3 defined by 6
 $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = y\hat{i} + (z\cos(yz) + x)\hat{j} + (y\cos(yz))\hat{k}$
 Show that \vec{F} is conservative and find its scalar potential.

C Find the Fourier Series for $f(x)$ in $(-\pi, \pi)$ where 8
 $f(x) = x + \frac{\pi}{2} \quad -\pi \leq x \leq 0$
 $= \frac{\pi}{2} - x \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi$

Hence deduce that $\frac{\pi^2}{8} = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots$

Q6

A Obtain Fourier series expansion of $f(x) = 4 - x^2$ in $(-2, 2)$ 6

B Verify Cayley-Hamilton theorem for the matrix A and hence find A^{-1} and A^4 where 6
 $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & -2 \\ -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

C i) Find $L^{-1} \left\{ \log \left(\sqrt{\frac{s+a}{s+b}} \right) \right\}$ 4

ii) Find $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2+2s+5} \right\}$ 4
