

University of Mumbai
Examination First Half 2022
Examinations Commencing from 3rd June 2022

Program: **Computer Engineering**
Curriculum Scheme: Rev2019
Examination: SE Semester III

Course Code: CSC301 and Course Name: Engineering Mathematics-III

Time: 2hour 30 minutes

Max. Marks: 80

Q1.	Choose the correct option for following questions. All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks
1.	In the Fourier series of $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - \cos x}$ in $(0, 2\pi)$ the value of a_0 is
Option A:	$\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{\pi}$
Option B:	$\frac{6\sqrt{2}}{\pi}$
Option C:	$\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi}$
Option D:	$\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{4\pi}$
2.	The formula of complex form of Fourier series for function $f(x)$ in $(-l, l)$ is
Option A:	$\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{inx}$ where $C_n = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) e^{-in\pi x/l} dx$
Option B:	$\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{in\pi x/l}$ where $C_n = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) e^{-in\pi x/l} dx$
Option C:	$\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{inx}$ where $C_n = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) e^{-in\pi x/l} dx$
Option D:	$\sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} C_n e^{ix}$ where $C_n = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) e^{-in\pi x/l} dx$
3.	Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-3t} t^5 dt$
Option A:	$\frac{60}{s^5}$
Option B:	$\frac{120}{s^6}$
Option C:	$\frac{120}{729}$
Option D:	$\frac{60}{729}$
4.	If $f(z) = u + iv$ is analytic then
Option A:	u is harmonic but v may or may not be harmonic.
Option B:	v is harmonic but u may or may not be harmonic.
Option C:	u and v both need not be harmonic.

C:	
Option D:	u and v both harmonic.
5.	If $\text{Var}(X) = 4$ then $\text{Var}(3x+5)$ is
Option A:	12
Option B:	20
Option C:	26
Option D:	36
6.	If X has the following probability distribution $X:$ 0 1 2 $P(X = x):$ k $2k$ $5k$ Then the value of k is
Option A:	$1/6$
Option B:	0
Option C:	$1/3$
Option D:	$1/8$
7.	Find Inverse L.T. of $\frac{3}{9s^2 - 16}$
Option A:	$\frac{1}{4} \sinh\left(\frac{3t}{4}\right)$
Option B:	$\frac{1}{4} \sin\left(\frac{3t}{4}\right)$
Option C:	$\frac{1}{4} \sinh\left(\frac{4t}{3}\right)$
Option D:	$\frac{1}{4} \sin\left(\frac{4t}{3}\right)$
8.	$L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{s(s+4)}\right]$ is
Option A:	$\frac{1}{4}(e^{-4t} - 1)$
Option B:	$\frac{1}{4}(1 - e^{-4t})$
Option C:	$(e^{-4t} - 1)$
Option D:	$\frac{1}{4}(e^{-4t} + 1)$
9.	Find the Laplace transform of $\frac{\sin t}{t}$

Option A:	$\cot^{-1}s$
Option B:	$\cot^{-1}t$
Option C:	$\tan^{-1}s$
Option D:	$\tan^{-1}t$
10.	Find $L[(\sin 3t)(\sin 5t)]$
Option A:	$\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{s}{s^2 + 4} + \frac{1}{s^2 + 64} \right]$
Option B:	$\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{s}{s^2 - 4} - \frac{1}{s^2 - 64} \right]$
Option C:	$\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{s}{s^2 - 4} - \frac{s}{s^2 - 64} \right]$
Option D:	$\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{s}{s^2 + 4} - \frac{s}{s^2 + 64} \right]$

Q2	Solve any Four out of Six	5 marks each
A	If $L\{\sin \sqrt{t}\} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2s\sqrt{s}} \cdot e^{-1/(4s)}$, find $L\{\sin 2\sqrt{t}\}$.	
B	If $v = 3x^2y + 6xy - y^3$, show that v is harmonic function and find the corresponding analytic function.	
C	If the mean of the following distribution is 16. Find m, n and variance. $X : 8, 12, 16, 20, 24$ $P(X) : 1/8, m, n, 1/4, 1/12$	
D	Evaluate the Fourier coefficients a_0 and a_n of $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\pi - x)$ in $(0, 2\pi)$.	
E	Find $L^{-1}\left(\log\left(1 + \frac{a}{s}\right)\right)$.	
F	The Regression lines of a sample are $x + 6y = 6$ and $3x + 2y = 10$. Find the coefficient of correlation between x and y .	
Q3	Solve any Four out of Six	5 marks each
A	Find the inverse Laplace transform of $\frac{s + 29}{(s + 4)(s^2 + 9)}$	
B	Calculate the value of rank correlation coefficient from the following data regarding marks of 6 students in Statistics and Mathematics in a test: <i>Marks : Statistics</i> : 40, 42, 45, 35, 36, 39 <i>Marks : Mathematics</i> : 46, 43, 44, 39, 40, 43	
C	By using Laplace transform, prove that $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 t}{t} dt = \frac{1}{4} \log 5$	

D	Evaluate the Fourier coefficients a_0 and b_3 of $f(x) = x$ in $(0, 2\pi)$.																
E	Show that the function, $f(z) = \sinh z$ is analytic and find $f'(z)$ in terms of z .																
F	The probability density function of a random variable X is <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> <td>5</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>P(X=x)</td> <td>k</td> <td>3k</td> <td>5k</td> <td>7k</td> <td>9k</td> <td>11k</td> <td>13k</td> </tr> </table> <p>Find $P(X < 4)$, $P(3 < x \leq 6)$.</p>	X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	P(X=x)	k	3k	5k	7k	9k	11k	13k
X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6										
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Q4	Solve any Four out of Six 5 marks each																
A	Find the Fourier series for $f(x)$ in $(0, 2\pi)$ where $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x \leq \pi \\ 2\pi - x, & \pi \leq x < 2\pi \end{cases}$																
B	Using convolution theorem, find the inverse Laplace transform of $\frac{1}{(s-2)^4(s+3)}$																
C	State true or false with justification. "If two lines of regression are $x+3y-5=0$ and $4x+3y-8=0$, then the correlation coefficient is $+0.5$ ".																
D	Find $L(t e^{-3t} \cos 2t \cos 3t)$																
E	A continuous random variable has the following probability density function $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{4} + k, & 0 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$ <p>Evaluate k and $P(1 \leq X \leq 2)$</p>																
F	From the following data calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation (r) between X and Y. <table border="1" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>18</td> <td>20</td> <td>34</td> <td>52</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>39</td> <td>23</td> <td>35</td> <td>18</td> <td>46</td> </tr> </table>	X	18	20	34	52	12	Y	39	23	35	18	46				
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