

S.E (Instn) Sem-III Choice Based

Q.P.Code: 37198

Duration : 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

20/11/18
 1/2

N.B. 1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.

2) Attempt any three questions out of the remaining five questions.

3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. (a) Find the Laplace transform of $f(t) = t \cdot \sinh 3t \cdot \sin t \cdot \cos t \cdot e^{-t}$ 5
 (b) Find the Fourier series for $f(x) = x^3$ in $(-\pi, \pi)$ 5
 (c) Find the directional derivative of $\phi(x, y, z) = yx^3 + zy^3 + xz^3$ at 5
 point A(0, -1, 1) in the direction of BA where B is (1, 2, 3).
 (d) Determine Constant 'm' if $F(z) = r^{-7} \cos m\theta + ir^m \sin 7\theta$. 5
2. (a) Find Fourier cosine integral representation of the function $f(x) = e^{-ax}, x \geq 0$ 6
 and hence show that $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos \omega x}{1 + \omega^2} d\omega = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-x}, x \geq 0$
 (b) Solve using Laplace transform $(D^2 + 4)y = 1 + 9t$, 6
 if $y(0) = 0, Dy(0) = 0$.
 (c) Find the Fourier series for $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \\ x & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$ 8
 Hence Find the value for $\frac{\pi^2}{8}$.
3. (a) Show that $\vec{F} = (ye^{xy} \cos z)i + (xe^{xy} \cos z)j - (e^{xy} \sin z)k$ is 6
 irrotational, hence find its Scalar potential function.
 (b) Find Fourier Series for the following function 6

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} (x - \pi)^2 & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ \pi^2 & \pi \leq x \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$$

 (c) Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{9}{e^t} \int_0^t (u^2 \cdot e^{-3u} \cdot \sin 4u) du dt$ 8
4. (a) Find the bilinear transformation which maps the points 6
 $z = 0, 1, \infty$ onto the points $w = -1, \infty, 3$.

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2/2(b) By using Stokes theorem evaluate $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ where $\vec{F} = (x^2 + x)i + (2xy)j$ and C is the boundary of the region enclosed byrectangle $x = 0, y = 0, x = p, y = q$

6

(c) Find Inverse Laplace transform

i) $\left\{ \frac{e^{-2s}}{(s+4)^3} \right\}$

ii) $\log \left\{ \frac{s^2-4}{s^2+121} \right\}$

8

5) a) Define Orthogonal set of functions on (a,b), Show that the functions $\phi_1(x) = 1$, $\phi_2(x) = 4x$ are orthogonal on (-1,1). Determine the constants P, Q such that $\phi_3(x) = Px^2 + Qx^3 + 4$ is orthogonal to both $\phi_1(x)$ & $\phi_2(x)$ on the same interval.

6

(b) Find the analytic function $f(z) = u + iv$ in terms of Z if

$$7u - 4v = x^3 + x^2 - 3xy^2 - y^2 - 3yx^2 + y^3 - 2xy.$$

6

(c) Verify Green's theorem for $\int_C (3x^2)dx + (2xy)dy$,

C is a triangle whose vertices are A(0,2), B(2,0), C(4,2) in the XY-plane.

8

6) (a) Find Laplace transform of $f(t) = R \frac{t}{T}$ for $0 < t < T$ and $f(t) = f(t + \pi)$.

6

(b) Prove that $w = i \left(\frac{z-i}{z+i} \right)$ maps upper half of the Z-plane into the interior of the unit circle in the W-plane.

6

(c) Obtain Complex form of Fourier series for $f(x) = c \cosh 3x + \sinh 3x$ in $(-3,3)$

8
