

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 80]

NB: 1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.

2) Attempt any three of the remaining.

3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. a) Find the Laplace transform of $te^{3t} \sin 4t$. 05
 b) Find half-range cosine series for $f(x) = e^x$, $0 < x < 1$. 05
 c) Is $f(z) = \frac{z}{2}$ analytic? 05
 d) Prove that $\nabla \times (\bar{a} \times \nabla \log r) = 2 \frac{(\bar{a} \cdot \nabla) \nabla}{r^4}$, where \bar{a} is a constant vector. 05

2. a) Find the Z-transform of $\frac{1}{(z-5)^2}$ if $|z| < 5$. 06
 b) If $V = 3x^2y + 6xy - y^3$, show that V is harmonic & find the corresponding analytic function. 06
 c) Obtain Fourier series for the function 08

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{2x}{\pi}, & -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \\ 1 - \frac{2x}{\pi}, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

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

3. a) Find $L^{-1} \left[\frac{(s+2)^2}{(s^2+4s+8)^2} \right]$ using convolution theorem. 06
 b) Show that the set of functions 06
 $1, \sin\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right), \cos\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right), \sin\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right), \cos\left(\frac{2\pi x}{L}\right), \dots$
 Form an orthogonal set in $(-L, L)$ and construct an orthonormal set.
 c) Verify Green's theorem for $\int_C (e^{2x} - xy^2) dx + (ye^x + y^2) dy$ 08
 Where C is the closed curve bounded by $y^2 = x$ & $x^2 = y$.

4. a) Find Laplace transform of $f(x) = K \frac{x}{T}$ for $0 < x < T$ & $f(t) = f(t+T)$. 06
 b) Show that the vector, $\bar{F} = (x^2 - yz)i + (y^2 - zx)j + (z^2 - xy)k$ is irrotational and hence, find ϕ such that $\bar{F} = \nabla \phi$. 06
 c) Find Fourier series for $f(x)$ in $(0, 2\pi)$, 08

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

hence deduce that

$$\frac{\pi^2}{96} = \frac{1}{1^4} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{5^4} + \dots$$

5. a) Use Gauss's Divergence theorem to evaluate 06
 $\iiint_V \nabla \cdot \bar{F} ds$ where $\bar{F} = 2xi + xyj + zk$ over the region bounded by the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, $z = 0$, $z = 6$.
 b) Find inverse Z - transform of $f(x) = \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)}$, $|z| > 2$ 06

TURN OVER

- c) (i) Find $L^{-1} \left[\log \left(\frac{s+1}{s-1} \right) \right]$ 08
 (ii) Find $L^{-1} \left[\frac{s+2}{s^2-4s+13} \right]$
6. a) Solve $(D^2+3D+2)y = 2(t^2+t+1)$ with $y(0) = 2$ & $y'(0) = 0$. 06
 b) Find the bilinear transformation which maps the points $0, i, -2i$ of z -plane onto the points $-4i, \infty, 0$ respectively of w -plane. Also obtain fixed points of the transformation. 06
 c) Find Fourier sine integral of 08

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 2-x, & 1 < x < 2 \\ 0, & x > 2 \end{cases}$$

stupidstid.com

Course: S.E. (SEM - III) (REV.-2012) (CBSGS) (COMPUTER ENGG.) COMMON WITH (INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)(Prog T1123 CW 1723A)

QP Code: 540701

Correction:

Q. 2(a)

Read As:

Find the inverse Z-transform of.....

Instead of :

Find the Z-transform of.....

Query Update time: 25/11/2016 03:46 PM

stupidstid.com

Course: S.E. (SEM - III) (REV.-2012) (CBSGS) (COMPUTER ENGG.) COMMON WITH (INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)(Prog T1123 CW 1723A)

QP Code: 540701

Correction:

Q. 4(a)

Read As

Find laplace transform of $f(t)=$

Instead of:

Find laplace transform of $f(x)=$

Query Update time: 25/11/2016 04:31 PM

stupidstupid.com