

## GANPAT UNIVERSITY

B.Tech. Semester – IV (CE/IT) CBCS (NEW) Regular Examination April - June 2016

Sub: (2HS401) Mathematics for Computer Engg. &amp; Information Tech.

TIME: 03 Hrs

TOTAL MARKS : 60

## Instructions :

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Write answer of each section in separate answer books.
3. Figures to the right indicate marks of questions.

## SECTION – I

## Que – 1

- (A) Evaluate : (i)  $L\{e^t \cos 4t \cos 2t\}$  (ii)  $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{s+7}{s^2 + 2s + 1}\right\}$  (4)
- (B) State convolution theorem & apply it to evaluate :  $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s-7)(s+3)}\right\}$  (3)
- (C) If  $L\{f(t)\} = \overline{f(s)}$  then Prove that :  $L\{t^n f(t)\} = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} \left\{ \overline{f(s)} \right\}$  (3)

OR

## Que – 1

- (A) Evaluate : (i)  $L\left\{\frac{e^{-2t} - e^{-3t}}{t}\right\}$  (ii)  $L\{t \cos 4t\}$  (4)
- (B) Express the given function in terms of unit step function and hence obtain its Laplace transforms :  $f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin t & ; t < \pi \\ t & ; t \geq \pi \end{cases}$  (3)
- (C) Evaluate :  $L^{-1}\left\{\log\left(\frac{s-2}{s+5}\right)\right\}$  (3)

## Que – 2

- (A) Expand  $f(x) = x + x^2$  as a fourier series in the range  $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ . (4)  
 Hence deduce that :  $\frac{\pi^2}{12} = \frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \dots$
- (B) Obtain Fourier series for  $f(x) = \begin{cases} -k & ; -1 < x < 0 \\ k & ; 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$  (3)
- (C) Expand  $f(x) = e^{-x}$ ;  $-l \leq x \leq l$  as a fourier series. (3)

OR

Que - 2

- (A) An alternating current after passing through a rectifier has the form :

(4)

$$i(x) = \begin{cases} I_0 \sin x & ; 0 < x < \pi \\ 0 & ; \pi < x < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$I_0$  is the maximum current & period is  $2\pi$ . Express  $i(x)$  as a Fourier series

- (B) Obtain Half range Cosine series for  $f(x) = x$  in the range  $0 \leq x \leq 2$ .

(3)

- (C) Obtain Fourier series for  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x & ; -1 < x < 0 \\ 1-x & ; 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$

(3)

Que - 3 Attempt any two

(10)

- (A) Obtain the fourier transform of :  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & ; |x| \leq 1 \\ 0 & ; |x| > 1 \end{cases}$

Hence evaluate :  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ .

- (B) Solve :  $\frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = 10 e^{3t}$ ;  $y(0) = 6$  by Laplace transform method.

- (C) Evaluate :  $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{5s+3}{(s-1)(s^2+2s+5)} \right\}$

### SECTION - II

Que - 4

(10)

- (A) If  $f(z) = u + iv$  is an analytic function of  $z$  then find  $f(z)$  if :

$$u - v = (x - y)(x^2 + 4xy + y^2).$$

- (B) Evaluate :  $\int_0^{1+i} (x^2 + iy) dz$ ; Along (i) the line  $y = x$  and (ii)  $y = x^2$ .

OR

Que - 4

(10)

- (A) Find the bilinear transformation which maps the points  $Z = 1, i, -1$  onto the points  $W = i, 0, -i$ .

- (B) Evaluate :  $\int_C \frac{\cos \pi z^2 + \sin \pi z^2}{(z-1)(z-2)} dz$ ; where  $C$  is the circle :  $|z| = 5$ .

Que - 5

- (A) Find a root of the equation :  $x \sin x + \cos x = 0$  using Bisection method up to two decimal places.

Using Newton Raphson method ; Find a real root of the equation : (03)

$$x^4 - x - 9 = 0 \text{ up to three decimal places.}$$

- (C) Apply 4<sup>th</sup> order R - K method to find approximate value of y at x = 0.2; (03)

given that ;  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-x}{y+x}$  ;  $y(0) = 1$ .

OR

Ques - 5

- (A) Find a real root of the equation :  $x^3 - 2x - 5 = 0$  by False - Position method (04)  
up to three decimal places.

- (B) Evaluate :  $\int_0^6 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$  using Trapezoidal & Simpson's 3/8 rule. (03)

- (C) Using Eulers method find an approximate value of y corresponding to x = 1.0 : (03)

Given that :  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + y$  ;  $y(0) = 1$ .

Ques - 6 Attempt any two (10)

- (A) Apply Gauss - Seidal method to solve :  $\begin{cases} 5x + 2y + z = 12 \\ x + 4y + 2z = 15 \\ x + 2y + 5z = 20 \end{cases}$

- (B) From the following table ; estimate the number of students who obtained marks between 40 and 45 .

Marks	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	70 - 80
No. of Stud.	31	42	51	35	31

- (C) The following table gives some relations between Steam pressure (P) and Temperature (T) . Find the pressure at temp. 372° by Lagranges interpolation formula

T	361°	367°	378°	387°	399°
P	154.9	167.0	191.0	212.5	244.2

END OF PAPER