

GANPAT UNIVERSITY

Bachelor Of Technology (MR) Semester- IV CBCS Regular Examination-May-2014

Sub: 2MR403 - MATHS III - Theory

Time: 3 hrs

Total marks: 70

- Instruction: (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

Question-1 Attempt the following.

- (A) Prove that: (1) $L\{\sin at\} = \frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}$; $s > 0$ (2) $L\{1\} = \frac{1}{s}$, $s > 0$ (12)
- (B) State convolution theorem and using it evaluate: $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s+1)(s^2+1)}\right\}$
- (C) If $L\{f(t)\} = \bar{f}(s)$, prove that $L\left\{\frac{f(t)}{t}\right\} = \int_s^\infty L\{f(t)\} ds$, hence find $L\left\{\frac{1-e^{at}}{t}\right\}$

Question-1

OR

- (A) Define unit step function. Transfer the function $f(t) = \begin{cases} 0 & ; 0 \leq t \leq \pi \\ t & ; t \geq \pi \end{cases}$ in to unit step function and find its Laplace transform. (12)
- (B) Express the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} -e^{3x} & , x < 0 \\ e^{-3x} & , x > 0 \end{cases}$ as a Fourier integral and hence show that
- $$\int_0^\infty \frac{\lambda \sin \lambda x}{\lambda^2 + 9} d\lambda = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-3x} \text{ if } x > 0$$
- (C) If $L\{f(t)\} = \bar{f}(s)$, prove that $L\{t^n \cdot f(t)\} = (-1)^n \cdot \frac{d^n}{ds^n} L\{f(t)\}$

Question-2 Attempt the following.

- (A) Show that $0 \leq x \leq \pi$, the sine series for $x(\pi - x)$ is $\frac{8}{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin x}{1^3} + \frac{\sin 3x}{3^3} + \frac{\sin 5x}{5^3} + \dots \right)$ (03)

- (B) Obtain a Fourier series to represent a function defined by $f(x) = \begin{cases} -\pi & ; -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \\ x & ; 0 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$
- Hence deduce that $\frac{\pi^2}{8} = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots$ (04)

- (C) Find a Fourier series expansion to represent a function $f(x) = x - x^2$; $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ (04)

Question-2

OR

- (A) Prove that for $0 \leq x \leq 2\pi$,
- $$e^{ax} = \frac{e^{2\pi a} - 1}{\pi a} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \left\{ \frac{a^2}{a^2 + 1^2} \cos x + \frac{a^2}{a^2 + 2^2} \cos 2x + \dots \right\} - \left\{ \frac{a}{a^2 + 1^2} \sin x + \frac{2a}{a^2 + 2^2} \sin 2x + \dots \right\} \right]$$
- (04)

- (B) Find a Fourier series to represent a function $f(x)$ defined by $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & ; 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 2-x & ; 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$ (04)

- (C) Find a Fourier cosine series to represent $f(x) = \pi - x$; $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ (03)

Question-3 Attempt the any three.

- (A) Evaluate: (1) $L\{e^{2t} \cdot t \cdot \sin t\}$ (12)
- (2) $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{s^2 + 2s + 5}\right\}$

(B) Use Laplace transform method to solve: $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 3\frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = 0$, where $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$

(C) Find Fourier integral representation of the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| < 1 \\ 0, & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$ and hence evaluate

(1) $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin\lambda \cdot \cos\lambda x}{\lambda} d\lambda$ and (2) $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin\lambda}{\lambda} d\lambda$

(D) Use partial fraction method to evaluate $L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s+1)(s-1)^2}\right\}$

Section-II

Question-4 Attempt the following.

(A) Units of Population are: 10, 12, 20, 22, 26. How many samples of size 2 without replacement can be drawn from it? Making a list of all samples & verify following results. (i) $E(\bar{x}) = \bar{y}$ (ii) $E(s^2) = S^2$ [4]

(B) (i) Find $(250)_{10} = (?)_2$ [4]
(ii) Define: Statistics and Parameter [4]

(C) Prove. (i) $(x + y)' = x' \cdot y'$ (ii) $(x \cdot y)' = x' + y'$ [4]

Question-4

OR

(A) Give the difference between population survey and sample survey. [4]

(B) (i) Find $(150)_{10} = (?)_8$ [4]
(ii) Sampling with replacement and without replacement [4]

(C) Convert $f(A, B, C) = A + B'C$ in to sum of min - terms. [4]

Question-5 Attempt the following.

(A) Evaluate y when $x = 82$, using forward interpolation formula for below data. [4]

x	80	85	90	95	100
y	5026	5674	6362	7088	7854

(B) Evaluate $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x}$ with $h = 0.2$ using (i) Trapezoidal (ii) Simpsons' $\frac{1}{3}$ rule. [4]

(C) In usual notation prove that; (i) $\Delta = \nabla E$ (ii) $E = e^{hD}$ [3]

Question-5

OR

(A) Using Newton's formula find Pressure when temperature is 142°C . [4]

$T(\text{Temperc})$	140	150	160	170	180
$P(\text{Pressur})$	3.685	4.854	6.302	8.076	10.225

(B) Use Lagrange's formula to obtain y when $x = 10$ [4]

x	5	6	9	11
y	12	13	14	16

(C) Evaluate $\Delta^2(4 \cdot 5^{3x-2})$ [3]

Question-6 Attempt the any three.

(A) Calculate the co-efficient of correlation for the given data. [4]

x	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
y	15	16	14	13	11	12	10	8	9

(B) Calculate the Spearman's rank co-efficient for the following data. [4]

x	39	65	62	90	82	75	25	98	36	78
y	47	53	58	86	62	68	60	91	51	84

(C) Obtain two regression lines for the following data. [4]

x	43	44	46	40	44	42	45	42	38	40	42	57
y	29	31	19	18	19	27	27	29	41	30	26	10

(D) Explain: (i) Types of Correlation (ii) Scatte Diagram method [4]