

Program: BE Electronics Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012

Examination: Second Year Semester III

Course Code: EXS301

Course Name: Applied Mathematics-III

Time: 1 hour

Max. Marks: 50

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Note: All the questions are compulsory and carry equal marks.

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| Q1. | Find L[$e^t \cos t$] |
| Option A: | $\frac{1}{(s+2)^2 + 5}$ |
| Option B: | $\frac{2}{(s+1)^2}$ |
| Option C: | $\frac{s}{(s-1)^2 + 1}$ |
| Option D: | $\frac{2}{s}$ |
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| Q2. | Find L[$\cos 2t \sin t$] |
| Option A: | $\frac{3}{s^2 + 9}$ |
| Option B: | $-\frac{1}{s^2 + 1}$ |
| Option C: | $\frac{9}{s^2 + 1}$ |
| Option D: | $\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{3}{s^2 + 9} - \frac{1}{s^2 + 1} \right]$ |
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| Q3. | Find L[$\sin^2 t$] |
| Option A: | $\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{s} - \frac{s}{s^2 + 4} \right]$ |

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| Option B: | $\frac{s}{s^2 + 4}$ |
| Option C: | $\frac{1}{2} \frac{s}{s^2 + 4}$ |
| Option D: | $\frac{1}{s}$ |
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| Q4. | Find $L[e^t]$ |
| Option A: | $1 / (s-1)^2$ |
| Option B: | $1 / (s-1)$ |
| Option C: | $2 / s$ |
| Option D: | $3 / (s-1)^2$ |
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| Q5. | Find $L^{-1} \left[\frac{s}{s^2 + 4} \right]$ |
| Option A: | $e^{-t} \sin 2t$ |
| Option B: | $\cos 2t$ |
| Option C: | $\sin 2t$ |
| Option D: | e^{-t} |
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| Q6. | Find $L^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{s + 5} \right]$ |
| Option A: | $(1 - e^{25t})$ |
| Option B: | e^{-5t} |
| Option C: | $1 - e^{-5t}$ |
| Option D: | $e^{-5t} / 5$ |
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| Q7. | Find half range sine series for $f(x) = x$ in $(0, \pi)$ |
| Option A: | $-\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2(-1)^n}{n} \sin nx$ |
| Option B: | $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{2n} \cos nx$ |
| Option C: | $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{2n}$ |

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| Option D: | $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos nx$ |
| Q8. | Which of the following function is odd? |
| Option A: | $f(x) = x^2$ |
| Option B: | $f(x) = x^2 - x$ |
| Option C: | $f(x) = x$ |
| Option D: | $f(x) = x^3 + x$ |
| Q9. | The function $f(x) = \sin x$ is periodic function with period |
| Option A: | π |
| Option B: | 2π |
| Option C: | 3π |
| Option D: | 4π |
| Q10. | A vector \vec{F} is Irrotational if $\text{curl} \vec{F}$ is |
| Option A: | 1 |
| Option B: | 0 |
| Option C: | 2 |
| Option D: | 4 |
| Q11. | Find the analytic function whose real part is $x^3 - 3xy^2$ |
| Option A: | $z^3 + c$ |
| Option B: | $z + c$ |
| Option C: | $z - c$ |
| Option D: | $3z + c$ |
| Q12. | <p>The integral of the normal component of the curl of a vector \vec{F} over a surface S is equal to the line integral of the tangent component of \vec{F} around the curve bounding S i.e.</p> $\iint_S \vec{N} \cdot (\nabla \times \vec{F}) ds = \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ <p>where \vec{N} is the unit outward normal vector to the element ds.</p> |
| Option A: | Stoke's Theorem |
| Option B: | Green's Theorem |
| Option C: | Gauss-Divergence Theorem |
| Option D: | Pythagoreans Theorem |
| Q13. | If $f(z) = r^2 \cos 2\theta + ir^2 \sin p\theta$ is analytic then the value of 'p' is |
| Option A: | 3 |
| Option B: | 2 |

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| Option C: | 4 |
| Option D: | -2 |
| Q14. | Find a_0 of the function $f(x) = \frac{1}{4}(\pi - x)^2$ |
| Option A: | $\frac{\pi^2}{6}$ |
| Option B: | $\frac{\pi^2}{12}$ |
| Option C: | $\frac{5\pi^2}{6}$ |
| Option D: | $\frac{5\pi^2}{12}$ |
| Q15. | If $\overline{F} = x^2 i + xy j + y^2 k$ then $div \overline{F}$ is |
| Option A: | X |
| Option B: | 2x |
| Option C: | 3x |
| Option D: | 4x |
| Q16. | Find the fixed points of the bilinear transformation of $w = \frac{z-4}{2z-5}$ |
| Option A: | 1,2 |
| Option B: | -1,2 |
| Option C: | -1,-2 |
| Option D: | 1,-2 |
| Q17. | Find $grad(\phi)$ if $\phi = 2x^2 + y^2$ |
| Option A: | $x i - y j - z k$ |
| Option B: | $4x i + 2 y j$ |
| Option C: | $x i + y j + z k$ |
| Option D: | $x i - z k$ |
| Q18. | If $div \overline{F} = 0$ then \overline{F} is |
| Option A: | Solenoidal |
| Option B: | Irrotational |
| Option C: | Convergent |
| Option D: | Constant |
| Q19. | Evaluate $\int_A^B (2y dx + x dy)$ along $y = x$ from A(0,0) to B(2,2) |
| Option A: | 1 |
| Option B: | 6 |

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| Option C: | -1 |
| Option D: | 3 |
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| Q20. | If $\vec{F} = i - xyj + y^2k$ then $\text{curl}\vec{F}$ is |
| Option A: | $(2y - x)i + yj - 2yk$ |
| Option B: | $x i + y j + z k$ |
| Option C: | $z i - y k$ |
| Option D: | $i + 3 j + 2 k$ |
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| Q21. | The Laplace's equation is |
| Option A: | $\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} = 0$ |
| Option B: | $\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} = 0$ |
| Option C: | $\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} = 0$ |
| Option D: | $\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} = 0$ |
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| Q22. | The Cauchy-Riemann equations are |
| Option A: | $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ and $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ |
| Option B: | $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ and $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ |
| Option C: | $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ and $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ |
| Option D: | $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ and $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ |
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| Q23. | The function $\phi = x^2 - 5x + y + 2$ is Harmonic? |
| Option A: | Yes |
| Option B: | No |
| Option C: | Sometimes Yes |
| Option D: | Sometimes No |
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| Q24. | The Laplace Transform of $\delta(t)$ |
| Option A: | 1 |
| Option B: | 0 |
| Option C: | ∞ |
| Option D: | 2 |
| Q25. | $J_{\frac{1}{2}}(x)$ is given by |
| Option A: | $\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{x}} \sin x$ |
| Option B: | $\sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{x}} \cos x$ |
| Option C: | $\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2x}} \cos x$ |
| Option D: | $\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x$ |