

Program: BE Electronics Engineering

Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012

Examination: Second Year Semester III

Course Code: EXS301

Course Name: Applied Mathematics-III

Time: 2 hour

Max. Marks: 80

**Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions**

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

Q3. Find L[ $e^t \cos t$ ]

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|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| 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: | $\frac{2}{s}$                        |
| Q4.       | Find $L[e^t]$                        |
| Option A: | $1 / (s-1)^2$                        |
| Option B: | $1 / (s-1)$                          |
| Option C: | $2 / s$                              |
| Option D: | $3 / (s-1)^2$                        |
| Q5.       | $\frac{s}{s^2 + 4}$<br>Find $L^{-1}$ |
| Option A: | $e^{-t} \sin 2t$                     |
| Option B: | $\cos 2t$                            |
| Option C: | $\sin 2t$                            |
| Option D: | $e^{-t}$                             |

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| Q6.       | Find $L \left[ \frac{1}{s+5} \right]$                    |
| Option A: | $(1 - e^{25t})$  |
| Option B: | $e^{-5t}$  |
| Option C: | $1 - e^{-5t}$  |
| Option D: | $e^{-5t} / 5$  |
|           |  |
| 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: | $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{2n}$              |
| 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: | $f(x) = x^3 + x$   |
|           |  |

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| Q9.       | The function $f(x) = \sin x$ is periodic function with period<br>$\pi$   |
| Option A: |  |
| Option B: | $2\pi$   |
| Option C: | $3\pi$   |
| Option D: | $4\pi$   |
|           |  |
| 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.      | The integral of the normal component of the curl of a vector over a surface $S$ is equal to the line integral of the tangent component of around the curve bounding $S$ i.e. |

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|-----------|---|
|           | $\bar{N} \cdot (\nabla \times \bar{F}) ds = \int_C \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{r}$ <p>where <math>\bar{N}</math> 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   |
| 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: | $\frac{5\pi^2}{6}$  |

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| Option D: | $\frac{5\pi^2}{12}$   |
|           |   |
| Q15.      | If $\vec{F} = x^2 \mathbf{i} + xy \mathbf{j} + y^2 \mathbf{k}$ then $\text{div} \vec{F}$ is |
| Option A: | X   |
| Option B: | 2x  |
| Option C: | 3x  |
| Option D: | 4x  |
|           |   |
| Q16.      | Translation transformation $w = z+c$ preserve   |
| Option A: | Shape & Size  |
| Option B: | Shape   |
| Option C: | Size  |
| Option D: | Neither Shape nor Size  |
|           |   |
| Q17.      | Find $\text{grad}(\phi)$ if $\phi = 2x^2 + y^2$   |
| Option A: | $x \mathbf{i} - y \mathbf{j} - z \mathbf{k}$  |
| Option B: | $4x \mathbf{i} + 2y \mathbf{j}$   |
| Option C: | $x \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}$  |
| Option D: | $x \mathbf{i} - z \mathbf{k}$   |
|           |   |
| Q18.      | If $\text{div} \vec{F} = 0$ then $\vec{F}$ is   |
| Option A: | Solenoidal  |

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|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| Option B: | Irrrotational  |
| 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  |
| Option C: | -1   |
| Option D: | 3  |
|           |  |
| Q20.      | If $\vec{F} = i - xy j + y^2 k$ then $\text{curl} \vec{F}$ is          |
| Option A: | $(2y - x) i + y j - 2y k$  |
| 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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**Q.2 Attempt any Four [20 M]**

A) Find  $I^{-1} \left[ \frac{s^2}{(s+a)^2} \right]$  using convolution theorem [05 M]

B) Find Fourier series for  $f(x) = x^2$  in  $(0, 2\pi)$  [05 M]

C) Evaluate by Green's theorem  $(x^2 - xy)dx + (x^2 - y^2)dy$   
where C is the closed curve bounded by  $x^2 = 2y$  and  $x = y$  [05 M]

D) Show that  $\vec{F} = (y^2 - z^2 + 3yz - 2x)i + (3xz + 2xy)j$   
 $+ (3xy - 2xz + 2z)k$  is both solenoidal and irrotational. [05 M]

E) Obtain complex form of fourier series for  $f(x) = e^{ax}$  in  $(-\pi, \pi)$  [05 M]



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**Q.3 Attempt any Four [20 M]**

A) Find the bilinear transformation which maps  $2, i, -2$  onto the points  $1, i, -1$ .

B) Find  $J_{1/2}(x)$ . 2).

C) Show that  $u = x^3y - xy^3$  is a harmonic function. Find its harmonic conjugate and analytic function

D) If  $\vec{F} = (axy + bz^3)\mathbf{i} + (3x^2 - cz)\mathbf{j} + (3xz^2 - y)\mathbf{k}$

is irrotational, find the value of a, b & c.

E) Find  $L\left[\frac{\sin^2 t}{t}\right]$