



## APPLIED MATHS III

MAY-2018

S.E.SEM-III

Total marks: 80

Total time: 3 Hours

### INSTRUCTIONS:

- (1) Question 1 is compulsory.
- (2) Attempt any three from the remaining questions.
- (3) Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.

Q.1 (a) Find the Laplace's transform of  $e^{-4t} \sinh t \sin t$ . (20)

(b) Find half range series for  $f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}$  in  $(0, \pi)$ .

(c) Find the values of  $Z$  for which the following function is not analytic

$Z = \sinh u \cos v + i \cosh u \sin v$ .

(d) Show that  $\nabla \left[ \frac{(\bar{a} \cdot \bar{r})}{r^n} \right] = \frac{\bar{a}}{r^n} - \frac{n(\bar{a} \cdot \bar{r})\bar{r}}{r^{n+2}}$ , where  $\bar{a}$  is a constant vector.

Q.2(a) Find the inverse Z-transform of  $F(z) = \frac{1}{(z-3)(z-2)}$  if  $|z| < 2$  (06)

(b) Verify Laplace's equation for  $u = (r + \frac{a^2}{r}) \cos \theta$  also find  $v$  and  $f(z)$ . (06)

(c) Find the fourier series for the periodic function (08)

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

State the value of  $f(x)$  at  $x=0$  and hence deduce that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$



Q.3(a) Find  $L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{(s-3)(s-3)^2}\right]$  using convolution theorem. (06)

(b) Show that the set of functions  $\sin x, \sin 2x, \sin 3x, \dots$  is orthogonal on the interval  $[0, \pi]$  (06)

(c) Verify Green's theorem for  $\int_c \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$  where  $\vec{F} = x^3\mathbf{i} + xy\mathbf{j}$  and  $c$  is the triangle whose vertices are  $(0, 2), (2, 0)$  and  $(4, 2)$  (08)

Q.4(a) Find Laplace transform of  $f(t) = \begin{cases} a \sin p t, & 0 < t < \frac{\pi}{p} \\ 0, & \frac{\pi}{p} < t < \frac{2\pi}{p} \end{cases}$  and  $f(t) = f(t + \frac{2\pi}{p})$ . (06)

(b) Show that  $\vec{F} = (y^2 - z^2 + 3yz - 2x)\mathbf{i} + (3xz + 2xy)\mathbf{j} + (3xy - 2xz + 2z)\mathbf{k}$  is both solenoidal and irrotational. (06)

(c) Find half range cosine series for  $f(x) = x, 0 < x < 2$ . (08)

Hence deduce that  $\frac{4}{90} = \frac{1}{1^4} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \frac{1}{4^4} + \dots$

Q.5(a) Show that  $\iint_S [\nabla r^n] \cdot d\vec{s} = n(n+1) \iiint_V r^{n-2} dv$  using Gauss's Divergence theorem. (06)

(b) Find the Z-transform of  $\{k^2 e^{-ak}\}, k \geq 0$ . (06)

(c) i. Find  $L^{-1}\left[\frac{s^2 + 2s + 3}{(s^2 + 2 + 2)(s^2 + 2 + 5)}\right]$  (08)

ii. Find  $L^{-1}\left[\frac{s^2 + a^2}{\sqrt{s+b}}\right]$

Q.6(a) Use Laplace transform to solve, (06)

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 4 \frac{dy}{dt} + 8y = 1, \text{ where } y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$$

(b) Find the bilinear transformation which maps the points  $z = \infty, 1, 0$  onto the points  $0, 1, \infty$  respectively of  $w$ -plane. (06)

(c) Express the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & \text{for } 0 < x < \pi \\ 0, & \text{for } x > \pi \end{cases}$  (08)

For Fourier sine integral and show that

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1 - \cos \pi w}{w} \sin \pi x dw = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ when } 0 < x < \pi$$