

(Following Paper ID and Roll No. to be filled in your Answer Book)

PAPER ID : 9909
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Roll No.

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B.Tech.

THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION, 2005-2006

MATHEMATICS - III

Time : 3 Hours

Total Marks : 100

- Note :**
- (i) Attempt **ALL** questions.
 - (ii) All questions carry equal marks.
 - (iii) In case of numerical problems assume data wherever not provided.
 - (iv) Be precise in your answer.

1. Attempt **any four** parts of the following : **(4x5=20)**

- (a) Define an analytic function. Let $\operatorname{Re} f(z)$ be constant for an analytic function $f(z)$, then show that $f(z)$ is constant.
- (b) Construct the analytic function $f(z)$ whose real part is $u(x, y) = e^{-x}(x \sin y - y \cos y)$.
- (c) Evaluate the following integral

$$\int_{1+i}^{2+i} (2x+iy+1) dz$$

along the two paths

(i) $x = t+1, y = 2t^2+1$

(ii) The straight line joining $1-i$ and $2+i$.

- (d) State and prove the Cauchy's Integral Formula.
- (e) State and verify, Cauchy theorem by integrating e^{iz} along the boundary of the triangle with the vertices at the points $1+i$, $-1+i$ and $-1-i$.
- (f) Find the first three terms of the Taylor's series

expansion of $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 + 4}$

about $z = -i$. Find the region of convergence.

2. Attempt *any two* parts of the following : (10x2=20)

- (a) Using complex variable technique evaluate the

real integral $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{5+4 \cos 3 \theta} d \theta$.

- (b) Evaluate by using contour integration method

$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x^2 + 1} dx, a \geq 0$.

- (c) (i) Expand $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 - 3z + 2}$ in Laurent's series valid in the region $1 < |z| < 2$
- (ii) Define a conformal mapping. Prove that an analytic function $f(z)$ ceases to be conformal at the points z_0 , where $f'(z_0) = 0$.

Note - Following Q. No. 3 to 5 are for New Syllabus only (TAS-301/MA-301)

3. Attempt *any two* parts of the following : (10x2=20)

- (a) Define the Fourier transform.
 - (i) State and prove the modulation theorem for the Fourier transform.
 - (ii) State and prove the Parseval identity for the Fourier transform.

- (d) State and prove the Cauchy's Integral Formula.
 (e) State and verify, Cauchy theorem by integrating e^{iz} along the boundary of the triangle with the vertices at the points $1+i$, $-1+i$ and $-1-i$.
 (f) Find the first three terms of the Taylor's series

$$\text{expansion of } f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 + 4}$$

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3. Attempt *any two* parts of the following : (10x2=20)

- (a) Define the Fourier transform.
 (i) State and prove the modulation theorem for the Fourier transform.
 (ii) State and prove the Parseval identity for the Fourier transform.

- (b) Define the Z-transform of a sequence $\{f_k\}_{n=0}$

$$y_{k+2} = \frac{5}{6}y_{k+1} - \frac{1}{6}y_k + 3^k, y_1 = 1, y_0 = 0.$$

4. Attempt *any four* parts of the following : (4x5=20)

- (a) Calculate the variance and third central moment from the following data :

x_i	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
f_i	1	9	26	59	72	52	29	7	1

- (b) Find the moment generating function of the exponential distribution.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{c} e^{-x/c}, 0 \leq x \leq \infty, c > 0.$$

- (c) Define the lines of regression and coefficient of correlation. The ages of the husbands and wives are given in the following table

age of husband	x	23	27	28	29	30
age of wife	y	18	22	23	24	25

calculate the coefficient of correlation between x and y from the above table.

- (d) Find the mean and variance of Poisson's Distribution.
- (e) Assuming the half the population are consumers of chocolate so that the chance of an individual being a consumer is $\frac{1}{2}$, and assuming that 100 investigators each take 10 individuals to see whether they are consumers, how many investigators would you expect to report that three people or less were consumers ?

- (f) In a normal distribution, 31% of the items are under 45 and 8% are over 64. Find the mean and standard deviation of the distribution. It is given

$$\text{that if } f(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^t e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx$$

then $f(0.5) = 0.19$ and $f(1.4) = 0.42$.

5. Attempt *any two* parts of the following : (10x2=20)

- (a) Define the skewness and kurtosis of a distribution. The first four moments about the working mean 28.5 of a distribution are 0.294, 7.144, 42.409 and 454.98 calculate the moments about the mean. Also evaluate β_1 , β_2 and comment upon the skewness and kurtois of the distribution.
- (b) Solve the biquadratic equation by Ferrari's method $x^4 - 8x^3 - 12x^2 + 60x + 63 = 0$.
- (c) The corresponding values of x and y are given below :

$$x : 87 \quad 84 \quad 79 \quad 64 \quad 47 \quad 37$$

$$y : 292 \quad 283 \quad 270 \quad 235 \quad 197 \quad 181$$

Fit a parabola of the form $y = ax^2 + bx + c$. Also find the value of y for $x = 80$ correct up to third place of decimal.

Note - Following Q.No. 3-5 are for old Syllabus (MA-301(O))

3. Attempt *any two* parts of the following : (10x2=20)

- (a) A cantilever beam of length l and weighing w kg per unit length is subjected to a horizontal compressive force p applied at the free end. Taking the origin at the free end and y -axis upwards, establish the differential equation of the beam and hence find its maximum deflection.

- (b) Solve the following differential equation in series about $x = 0$

$$x \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + \frac{dy}{dx} + xy = 0$$

- (c) Using z-transform, solve the following difference equation $y_{n+2} + 4y_{n+1} + 3y_n = 3^n, y_0 = 0, y_1 = 1$

4. Attempt **any four** parts of the following : (4x5=20)

- (a) Using Rodrigue formula for Legendre function

prove that $\int_{-1}^1 x^m P_n(x) dx = 0$.

Where m and n are positive integers and $m < n$.

- (b) Prove that $J_0^2 + 2J_1^2 + 2J_2^2 + \dots = 2$

- (c) Prove that $\frac{1-t^2}{1-2tx+t^2} = T_0(x) + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} T_n(x) t^n$

Where $T_0(x)$ and $T_n(x)$ are Chebyshev Polynomials, n is non-negative integer.

- (d) Find $H^{-1} \{ \bar{f}(p) \}$ where $\bar{f}(p) = \frac{e^{-ap}}{p}$, $\bar{f}(p)$ is the Hankel transform of $f(x)$ and $n = 0$.

- (e) Find the Fourier sine and cosine transform of $f(x) = x^{n-1}$

- (f) Use Fourier transform to solve $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$

(i) $u = 0$, when $x = 0, t > 0$

(ii) $u = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$ when $t = 0$

(ii) $u(x, t)$ is bounded

5. Attempt *any two* parts of the following : (10x2=20)

(a) Solve the partial differential equation

$$(D^2 - DD^1 - 2D^{12} + 2D + 2D^1)z = e^{2x+3y} + \sin(2x+y)$$

(b) Use separation of variable method to solve the equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

Subject to the boundary conditions

$$u(0, y) = u(\ell, y) = u(x, 0) = 0 \text{ and}$$

$$u(x, a) = \sin \frac{n\pi}{\ell} x$$

(c) A string is stretched and fastened to two points ℓ apart. Motion is started by displacing the string in the form $y = h(\ell x + x^2)$ from which it is released at time $t=0$. Find the displacement of any point on the string at a distance of x from one end at time t .

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