



**KD-6463**

**B.E. - II (Sem. IV) (Comp. & IT) Examination**

**December - 2012**

**Engineering Mathematics - III**

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 100

**Instructions :**

(1)

नीचे दृष्टावेक निशानीवाणी विगतो उत्तरवकी पर अवश्य बपवी.  
Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.

Name of the Examination :  
B.E. - II (Sem. IV) (ECC)

Name of the Subject :  
Engineering Mathematics - III

Subject Code No. : 6 4 6 3 Section No. (1, 2,.....): Nil

Seat No. :

Student's Signature

- (2) Attempt all questions.  
(3) Figures to right indicate the maximum marks of the question.

1 (a) Do as directed : 10

(i) Prove that :

$$\nabla(e^{r^2}) = 2e^{r^2} \bar{r}$$

(ii) Evaluate :  $\int_0^1 \int_0^{2-x} \int_0^{2-x-y} dz dy dx$

(iii) Change the order of integration :

$$\int_0^\infty \int_x^\infty \frac{e^{-y}}{y} dA$$

(iv) Prove that  $f(r)\bar{r}$  is irrotational.

(v) Find  $F(0)$  for,

$$f(x) = -\pi, -\pi < x < 0 \\ = x, 0 < x < \pi.$$

- (b) Attempt any **three** : 12
- (i) Evaluate  $\iint_R \sin \theta dA$ , where R is the region in the first quadrant that is outside the circle  $r=2$  and inside the cardioid  $r=2(1+\cos \theta)$
- (ii) Evaluate  $\iiint_D t(x^2+y^2+z^2) dv$  through the volume of the cylinder  $x^2+y^2=a^2$  intercepted by the planes  $z=0, z=h$ .
- (iii) Find the area that lies inside the cardioid  $r=a(1+\cos \theta)$  and outside the circle  $r=a$ .
- (iv) Find the volume bounded by the cylinder  $x^2+y^2=4$ ; and the planes  $y+z=4$  and  $z=0$ .
- (v) Find the surface area of the portion of the paraboloid  $z=x^2+y^2$  below the plane  $z=1$ .

- 2 (a) Attempt any **two** : 6
- (i) A vector field is given by  $E=(x^2+xy^2)i+(y^2+x^2y)j$ . Show that E is irrotational and find its scalar Potential.
- (ii) Prove that  $r^n \bar{r}$  is irrotational and is solenoidal when  $n=-3$ .
- (iii) Find the directional derivative of the function  $\phi=x^2z+2xy^2+yz^2$ , at the point  $(1,2,-1)$  in the direction of the vector  $\bar{a}=2i+3j-4k$ .

- (b) Attempt any **two** : 8
- (i) Verify Green's Theorem for the function  $E=(x^2+y^2)i-2xyj$ ; and C is the rectangle in the  $xy$ -plane by  $y=0, y=b, x=0$  and  $x=a$ .
- (ii) Using Stoke's Theorem for the function  $\bar{F}=y^2i+yj-xzk$  and  $\rho$  is the upper half of the sphere  $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2$ .
- (iii) Using Gauss' Divergence Theorem to evaluate  $\iint \bar{F} \cdot \hat{n} ds$ ; where; where  $\bar{F}=4xi-2y^2j+z^2k$  and  $\rho$  is the surface bounding the region  $x^2+y^2=4; z=0$  and  $z=3$ .

- 3 (a) Explain Half Range Sine and cosine series. 4  
 (b) Attempt any **two** : 10

(i) Obtain Fourier series to represent  $f(x) = \left(\frac{\pi-x}{2}\right)^2$

in the interval  $0 < x < 2\pi$ .

(ii) Express  $\sin x$  as Cosine Series in  $0 < x < \pi$ .

(iii) Find the Fourier Series for the function

$$f(x) = x, \quad 0 < x < 1$$

$$= 1 - x, \quad 1 < x < 2$$

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

- 4 (a) Attempt the following : 10

(i) Define Holomorphic function and state necessary and sufficient conditions for  $f(t)$  to be analytic.

(ii) State Duplication Formula; Find  $\sqrt[1/4]{}$   $\sqrt[3/4]{}$

(iii) Prove that Beta function is Symmetric. That is

$$B(m, n) = B(n, m)$$

(iv) Prove that  $\operatorname{erf}(x) + \operatorname{erfc}(x) = 1$

(v) Prove that the function  $f(t) = \bar{z}$  is nowhere differentiable.

- (b) Attempt any **two** : 6

(i) Evaluate :  $\int_0^1 x^4 (1-\sqrt{x})^5 dx$

(ii) Prove that :

$$B(m, n) = B(m+1, n) + B(m, n+1).$$

(iii) Evaluate :  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sqrt{\cot \theta} d\theta$

- (c) Solve any **two** : 6

(i) Evaluate :  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^4 (1+x^5)}{(1+x)^{15}} dx$

(ii) Prove that :  $\int_0^{\infty} x^{2n-1} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{2a^n}$

(iii) Prove that :  $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-(x+a)^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} [1 - \text{erf}(a)]$

5 Attempt any **two** : 14

- (a) Determine the solution of the one dimensional heat equation using separable method.
- (b) Find the deflection  $u(x,t)$  of the vibrating string of length  $\pi$  and ends fixed the corresponding to zero initial velocity and initial deflection  $f(x) = k(\sin x - \sin 2x)$ , given  $c^2 = 1$ .
- (c) Find the solution of  $u_t = c^2 u_{xx}$  together with the initial and boundary conditions

$$u(0,t) = u(l,t) = 0 \text{ for all } t \geq 0 \text{ and } u(x,0) = \sin \frac{\pi x}{l}, \quad 0 \leq x \leq l.$$

6 (a) attempt any **two** : 8

- (i) Determine the analytic function whose real part is  $e^{2x}(x \cos 2y - y \sin 2y)$ .
- (ii) Show that the function  $u(x, y) = e^x \cos y$  is harmonic. Determine its harmonic conjugate  $v(x, y)$  and the analytic function  $f(z) = u + iv$ .
- (iii) Find the bilinear transformation that maps the points  $z = \infty, i, 0$  into the points  $w = 0, i, \infty$  respectively.

(b) Attempt any **two** : 6

- (i) Evaluate :

$$\int_{t=0}^{1+i} \left\{ (3x^2 + 4xy + 3y^2) dx + 2(x^2 + 3xy + 4y^2) dy \right\} \text{ along } x = y^2.$$

- (ii) Evaluate  $\int_0^{2+i} (z)^2 dz$ , along the real axis to 2 and

then vertically to  $2+i$ .

- (iii) Using Cauchy-Integral formula  $\pi$  evaluate

$$\oint_C \frac{\sin 3z}{z + \pi/2} dz; \text{ where } C \text{ is the circle } |z| = 5.$$