

Roll No. ....

Total No. of Questions : 09]

**B.Tech. (Sem. - 4<sup>th</sup>)**  
**MATHEMATICS - III**  
**SUBJECT CODE : CS-204**  
**Paper ID : [A0495]**

[Note : Please fill subject code and paper ID on OMR]

**Time : 03 Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 60**

**Instruction to Candidates:**

- 1) Section - A is **Compulsory**.
- 2) Attempt any **Four** questions from Section - B.
- 3) Attempt any **Two** questions from Section - C.

**Section - A**

**Q1)**

**(10 × 2 = 20)**

- a) Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3}$ .
- b) State mean value theorem.
- c) Evaluate  $L(2e^{2t} - e^{3t})$ .
- d) State Cauchy's theorem.
- e) Write the definition of Laplace Transform.
- f) Check the analyticity of the function  $f(z) = |z|^2 + \frac{z^{-2} - z^2}{2}$ .
- g) Write down the form of Wave equation and Heat equation in one dimension.
- h) Explain conformal mapping.
- i) Solve  $(D^4 - 16)y = 0$ .
- j) Given  $y' = -y$  where  $y(0) = 1$ ,  
Find  $y(0.02)$  by using Euler's method.

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**P.T.O.**

Section - B

(4 × 5 = 20)

Q2) State and prove of Cauchy's integral formula.

Q3) Find the centre of gravity of the arc of the curve  $x = a \sin^3 \theta$ ,  $y = a \cos^3 \theta$ .

Q4) Find the Laplace Transformation of  $F(t) = \begin{cases} \cos t, & 0 < t < \pi \\ 0, & t < \pi \end{cases}$ .

Q5) Use the method of separation of variables to solve the equation.

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

Q6) Given  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + y^2$ , where  $y(0) = 1$ , find  $y(0.2)$ ,  $y(0.4)$  by using Runge-Kutta Fourth Order Formula.

Section - C

(2 × 10 = 20)

Q7) Show that the function defined by  $f(z) = \sqrt{|xy|}$  is not regular at the origin, although Cauchy-Riemann equations are satisfied.

Q8) Evaluate  $\int_0^\pi \frac{d\theta}{a + b \cos \theta}$ , where  $a > |b|$ .

Q9) Solve the equation  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$  with boundary conditions  $u(x, 0) = 3 \sin n\pi x$ ,  $u(0, t) = 0$ ,  $u(1, t) = 0$ , where  $0 < x < 1$ .

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