FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

B.E. III-Semester (CBCS)(Backlog) Examination, October 2020

Subject: Engineering Mathematics - III

Time: 2 Hours Max. Marks: 70

PART - A

Note: Answer any five questions.

(5x2 = 10 Marks)

- 1 Find the limit of $L([3x+n^2])$
- 2 Define analytic function give one example of it.
- 3 Find the zeros and singular points of $f(z) = \frac{(z+1)(z-2)}{(z-3)(z+2)}$
- 4 Write the statement of Residue theorem.
- 5 Write the fourier coefficients formulae on the interval $(-\pi, \pi)$.
- 6 Define half range sine series.
- 7 Form the partial differential equation by eliminating arbitrary constants from $Z = ax + by + a^4 + b^4$.
- 8 Solve $Z = p^2 + q^2$.
- 9 Define one dimensional heat equation.
- 10 Solve by separation of variables method $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2\partial u}{\partial t} + u$ where $(x, 0) = 6e^{3x}$

PART - B

Note: Answer any four questions.

(4x15 = 60 Marks)

- 11 (a) Show that the function $f(z) = \sqrt{x} \sqrt{y}$ is not analytic at the origin, even though CR equations are satisfied thereof.
 - (b) Use Cauchy's integral formula to evaluate $\int_{1}^{cos} \frac{dz}{dz}$ around a rectangle with vertices.
- 12 (a) Expand in Taylor series $f(z) = \frac{1}{z+1}$ about the point z = 1.
 - (b) Expand in Largent series of $y(z) = \frac{z-1}{z^2}$ for |z-1| > |.
 - 13 Expand $f(x) = x \sin x$ as a fourier series in the interval $0 < x < 2\pi$.
 - 14 (a) Use Charpits method to solve $q + xp = p^2$.
 - (b) Solve $x^2(y z) p + y^2 (z x)q = z^2 (x y)$.
 - 15 A tightly stretched string of length ' ℓ ' with fixed ends is initially in equilibrium position. It is set vibrating by giving each point a velocity $v_s \sin^s \left(\frac{\pi x}{\ell}\right)$. Find the displacement of (x, t).

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- 16 (a) Find the bilinear transformation which maps the points z = 1, i 1, onto the points w = i, 0, i. Find the image of |z| < |.
 - (b) Express f(x) = x as a half range cosine series in 0 < x < 2.
- 17 (a) Find the residues of $f(z) = \frac{\sin(\pi/z^2 + \cos(\pi/z^2))}{(z-1)^2(z-2)}$ at its poles.
 - (b) Prove that $\int_C (z-a)^n dz = 0$ [n, any integer $\neq -1$] where C: |z-a| = r.

