I B. Tech II Semester Regular Examinations, April/May - 2017 MATHEMATICS-II (MM)

(Com. to CE, EEE, ME, CHEM, AE, BIO, AME, MM, PE, PCE, MET)

Time: 3 hours Max. Marks: 70

Note: 1. Question Paper consists of two parts (Part-A and Part-B)

- 2. Answer **ALL** the question in **Part-A**
- 3. Answer any **FOUR** Questions from **Part-B**

PART -A

1. a) Explain the Bisection method. (2M)

b) Prove that= E - 1. (2M)

c) Write Newton's forward interpolation formula. (2M)

d) Write Trapezoidal rule and Simpson's 3/8th rule. (2M)

e) Write the Fourier series for f(x) in the interval $(0, 2\pi)$. (2M)

f) Write One dimensional wave equation with boundary and initial conditions. (2M)

g) If F(s) is the complex Fourier transform of f(x), then prove that (2M)

 $F\left\{f\left(ax\right)\right\} = \frac{1}{a} \frac{s}{F} - \frac{s}{a}$

PART -B

- 2. a) Using bisection method, obtain an approximate root of the equation $x^3 x 1 = 0$. (7M)
 - b) Develop an Iterative formula to find the square root of a positive number N using Newton-Raphson method. (7M)
- 3. a) $\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 \\ \text{Evaluate} \end{pmatrix}$ (6M)
 - b) Using Newton's forward formula, find the value of f(1.6), if (8M)

X	1	1.4	1.8	2.2
f(x)	3.49	4.82	5.96	6.5

Compute the value of
$$+\left(\sin x - \log x + e^{x}\right) dx$$
 using Simpson's $\frac{3}{8}$ in rule.
4. a) 0.2 (7M)

- b) Using the fourth order Runge Kutta formula, find y(0.2) and y(0.4) given that $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 x^2}{y^2 + x^2}$, y(0) = 1.
- 5. a) Find a Fourier series to represent $f(x) = x x^2$ in $-\pi \le x \le \pi$. Hence show that (7M) $\frac{1}{1^2} \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$.
 - b) Obtain the half range sine series for $f(x) = e^x$ in 0 < x < 1. (7M)
- 6. a) Solve by the method of separation of variables $4u_x + u_y = 3u \text{ and } u(0, y) = e^{-5y}.$ (7M)
 - b) A tightly stretched string with fixed end points x = 0 and x = L is initially in a (7M) position given by $y = y_0 \sin^3 \frac{\pi}{L} x$ if it is released from rest from this position, find the displacement y(x, t).
- 7. a) Express the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } |x| \le 1 \\ 0 & \text{for } |x| \ge 1 \end{cases}$ as a Fourier integral. Hence (7M)

evaluate $+\frac{\sin \lambda \cos \lambda x}{\delta} d\lambda$.

Find the Fourier transform of $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2 & \text{for } |x| \le 1 \\ 0 & \text{for } |x| > 1 \end{cases}$ hence evaluate

$$-\frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{+ \cos x} \frac{x}{2} dx.$$

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b)

(7M)

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PART -A

1. a) Explain the Method of false position. (2M)

Prove that $\nabla = 1 - E^{-1}$ (2M)

 c) Write Newton's backward interpolation formula.
 d) Write Simpson's 1/3rd and 3/8th rule. (2M)

(2M)

Write the Fourier series for f(x) in the interval (0, 2L). (2M)

Write the suitable solution of one dimensional wave equation. (2M)

g) If F(s) is the complex Fourier transform of f(x), then prove that (2M)

 $F\left\{f(x-a)\right\}=e^{ias}F(s).$

PART-B

2. a) (7M)Using bisection method, compute the real root of the equation $x^3 - 4x + 1 = 0$.

b) Develop an Iterative formula to find the cube root of a positive number N (7M)using Newton-Raphson method.

3. a) (6M)

b) Using Newton's forward formula compute f(142) from the following table: (8M)

Х	140	150	160	170	180
f(x)	3.685	4.854	6.302	8.076	10.225

4. a) Evaluate, $+e^{-x_2} dx$ by using Trapezoidal rule and Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rule taking (7M)

h = 0.25.

b) Find the value of y at x = 0.1 by Picard's method, given that

 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y - x}{y + x}, \quad y(0) = 1.$

5. a) Given that $f(x) = -\pi, -\pi < x < 0$ Find the Fourier series for f(x). (7M)

Also deduce that $\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \cdots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$.

- b) Express f(x) = x as a half-range cosine series in 0 < x < 2. (7M)
- - b) A string of length L is initially at rest in equilibrium position and each of its points is given the velocity $\frac{\partial y}{\partial t} = b \sin^3 \frac{\pi x}{L}$. Find displacement y(x, t).
- 7. a) Express $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } 0 \le x \le \pi \\ 0 & \text{as a Fourier sine integral and hence evaluate} \end{cases}$ $for \quad x > \pi$ $+ \frac{1 \cos(\pi \lambda)}{\lambda} \sin(x \lambda) d\lambda.$ (7M)
 - b) Find the Fourier sine and cosine transform of $f(x) = e^{-ax}$, a > 0, x > 0. (7M)

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- 2. Answer ALL the question in Part-A
- 3. Answer any **FOUR** Questions from **Part-B**

PART -A

- 1. a) Explain the Newton-Raphson method. (2M)
 - (2M)
 - b) Prove that $\delta = E^{12} E^{-12}$. c) Write Lagrange's interpolation formula for unequal intervals. (2M)
 - (2M)Explain Taylor's series method for solving IVP $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$ with $y(x_0) = y_0$.
 - d) e) (2M)Write the Fourier series for f(x) in the interval $(-\pi, \pi)$.
 - Write the suitable solution of one dimensional heat equation. (2M)
 - g) If F(s) is the complex Fourier transform of f(x), then prove that (2M) $\begin{cases} \{ () \\ f \ x \cos ax \end{cases} = \frac{1}{2} F \begin{cases} () \\ s+a+F \ s-a \end{cases} .$

PART -B

- Using Regula-Falsi method, compute the real root of the equation $x^3 4x 9 = 0$. (7M)
 - (7M)Develop an Iterative formula to find $\frac{1}{N}$. Using Newton-Raphson method.
- Evaluate 3. a) (6M)
 - (8M)b) Compute f(27) Using Lagrange's formula from the following table:

X	14	17	31	35
f (x)	68.7	64.0	44.0	39.1

(7M)

- 4. a) Evaluate $+e^{-x_2} dx$ by using Simpson's $\frac{1}{3}$ rd rule taking seven ordinates. (7M)
 - b) Given that $\frac{dy}{dx} = 2 + \sqrt{xy}$, y = 1 = 1. (7M)

Find y(2) in steps of **0.2** using the Euler's method.

$$x , 0 \le x \le \pi (7M)$$

- 5. a) Find the Fourier series for the function $f(x) = 2\pi x$, $\pi \le x \le 2\pi$.

 Also deduce that $\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \cdots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$.
 - b) Obtain the Fourier expansion of $f(x) = x \sin x$ as a cosine series in $(0,\pi)$. (7M)
- 6. Solve the Laplace's equation $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y} = 0$ in a rectangle in the xy-plane, (14M) $0 \le x \le a$ and $0 \le y \le b$ satisfying the following boundary condition u(0, y) = 0, u(a, y) = 0, u(x, b) = 0 and u(x, 0) = f(x).
- 7. a) Find the Fourier sine transform of the function

x, 0 < x < 1

 $f(x) = 2^{-}x$, 1 < x < 2.

, x > 2b) Find the Fourier cosine integral and Fourier sine integral of (7M) $f(x) = e^{-kx}, k > 0.$

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- 2. Answer **ALL** the question in **Part-A**
- 3. Answer any FOUR Questions from Part-B

PART -A

- (2M)
- (2M)
 - Prove that ${}^3y_2 = \nabla^3y_5$. (2M)
 - d) Explain Runge-Kutta method of fourth order for solving IVP (2M)
 - $--= f(x,y) \quad with \quad y(x_0) = y_0.$
 - e) Write the Fourier series for f(x) in the interval (-L, L). (2M)
 - Write the various possible solutions of two-dimensional Laplace equation. (2M)
 - (2M)g) If F(s) and G(s) are the complex Fourier transform of f(x) and g(x), then prove that $F\{af(x)+bg(x)\}=aF(s)+b$ G(s).

PART -B

2. a)

Find a positive real root of the equation $x^4 - x - 10 = 0$ using Newton-Raphson's (7M)method.

- b) Explain the bisection method. (7M)
- 3. a) (6M)Evaluate $(\cos 2x)$.
 - b) Using Newton's backward formula compute f(84) from the following table: (8M)

Х	40	50	60	70	80	90
f(x)	184	204	226	250	276	304

4. a) Evaluate $+e^{-x_2} dx$ by using Trapezoidal rule with n = 10.

(7M)

(7M)

b) Obtain Picard's second approximate solution of the initial value problem

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2}{y^2 + 1}, y(0) = 0.$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi - x^2}{2}$$
 in the interval $0 < x < 2\pi$. Deduce that (8M)

 $\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \cdots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$

- b) Express f(x) = x as a half-range cosine series in 0 < x < 2. (6M)
- 6. a) Solve by the method of separation of variables

(7M)

(7M)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 4 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \quad \text{and} \quad u(0, y) = 8e^{-3 y}.$$

b) Solve the Laplace's equation $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \text{ in a rectangle in the } xy \text{-plane,}$

 $0 \le x \le a$ and $0 \le y \le b$ satisfying the following boundary condition u(x, 0) = 0, u(x, b) = 0, u(0, y) = 0 and u(a, y) = -f(y).

7. a) Find the Fourier cosine integral and Fourier sine integral of

(7M)

$$f(x) = e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}$$
, $a > 0$, $b > 0$.

(7M)

b) Find the Fourier transform of $e^{-a^2x^2}$, a > 0. Hence deduce that ereciprocal in respect of Fourier transform.