

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

Paper ID : 2014073

Roll No.

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B. TECH.

Regular Theory Examination, (Odd Sem-III) 2016-17

MATHEMATICS - III

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 100

SECTION - A

1. Attempt all parts of this question. Each question carries two marks. (10×2=20)

- Evaluate $\int_{|z|=1/2} \frac{e^z}{z^2+1} dz$
- Find the residue of $f(z) = \cot z$ at its pole.
- Find the Z-transform of the sequence $\{a_n\}$.
- State the convolution theorem for inverse Z-transform.
- Discuss in brief the types of correlation.
- What do you understand by measures of Kurtosis, discuss in brief.

- Define order of convergence for finding out the root of an transcendental equation.
- For the data $[a, f(a)]$, $[a+h, f(a+h)]$ and $[a+2h, f(a+2h)]$, find $\Delta^2 f(a)$.
- Define a diagonal system of simultaneous linear algebraic equations.
- Write the formula for solving the differential equation $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$, $y(x_0) = y_0$ by Runge-Kutta fourth order method.

SECTION - B

2. Attempt any three parts of the following:- (3×10=30)

- Use Calculus of Residue to evaluate the following integral

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)} dx$$
- Find the Fourier transform of the following function defined for $a > 0$ by $f(t) = e^{-at^2}$

- c) Find the coefficient of correlation (r) and obtain the equation to the lines of regression for the following data:

x	6	2	10	4	8
y	9	11	5	8	7

- d) Using method of least squares, derive the normal equation to fit a parabola $y = a + bx + cx^2$ from the following data:

x	2	3	4	5	6
y	14	17	20	24	29

- e) Describe Picard's method for solving differential equation and hence solve the differential equation.

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + xy \text{ upto third approximation, when } y(0)=0$$

SECTION - C

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3. Attempt any two parts of the following : (2×5=10)

- a) Find the values of C_1 and C_2 such that the function $f(z) = x^2 + c_1 y^2 - 2xy + i(c_2 x^2 - y^2 + 2xy)$ is analytic. Also find $f(z)$.

- b) Find the poles (with its order) and residue at each poles of the following function:

$$f(z) = \frac{1-2z}{z(z-1)(z-2)^2}$$

- c) Find the Laurent series expansion of

$$f(z) = \frac{7z-2}{z(z+1)(z+2)} \text{ in the region } 1 < |z+1| < 3$$

4. Attempt any two parts of the following:- (2×5=10)

- a) Find the root of the equation $2x - \log_{10} x = 7$ which lies between 3.5 and 4.0, using method of false position (five iterations only).
- b) Using Newton's forward interpolation formula, find a polynomial function for $f(x)$ and hence evaluate $f(0.5)$, from the following data:

x	0	1	2	3	4
f(x)	-1	0	13	50	123

- c) Using Lagrange's method for interpolation, find $y(10)$ from the following data:

x	5	6	9	11
y	12	13	14	16

5. Attempt any two parts of the following:- (2×5=10)

- a) Evaluate the following integral, using Simpson's three - eight rule:

$$\int_0^6 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

Taking 12 intervals.

- b) Apply Gauss-Seidal iteration method to solve the following equations (three iterations only)

$$20x + y - 2z = 17$$

$$3x + 20y - z = -18$$

$$2x - 3y + 20z = 25$$

- c) Find $f'(1.1)$ from the following data:

x	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0
$f(x)$	0.0	0.12	0.55	1.29	2.43	4.00

6. Attempt any two parts of the following : (2×5=10)

- a) If for two random variables, x and y with same mean, the two regression lines are

$$y = ax + b \text{ and } x = \alpha y + \beta, \text{ then show that } \frac{b}{\beta} = \frac{1-a}{1-\alpha}$$

Also find the common mean.

- b) The first four moments of a distribution about the value 4 of the variable are -1.5, 17, -30 and 108. Find the moments about the origin.
- c) Out of 800 families with 5 children each, how many families would be expected to have
- Three boys and two girls
 - At the most two girls.

Assume that probabilities for boys and girls are equal

7. Attempt any two parts of the following:- (2×5=10)

- a) Find the inverse Z-transform of

$$Z(z) = \frac{z}{z-1}, \quad |z| > 1$$

- b) Find the finite Fourier sine transform of

$$f(x) = x(\pi - x) \text{ in } 0 < x < \pi$$

- c) Using Z-transform, solve the following difference equation.

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$$u_{n+2} + 2u_{n+1} + u_n = n \text{ with } u_0 = u_1 = 0$$

