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<b>Seat No.</b>	
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**[5252]-141**

**S.E. (Electrical/ Instrumentation) (First Semester)**

**EXAMINATION, 2017**

**ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS-III**

**(2012 PATTERN)**

**Time : Two Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 50**

**N.B. :—** (i) Attempt Q. 1 or 2, Q. 3 or 4, Q. 5 or 6, Q. 7 or 8.

(ii) Neat diagrams must be drawn wherever necessary.

(iii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

(iv) Use of non-programmable electronic pocket calculator is allowed.

(v) Assume suitable data, if necessary.

1. (a) Solve any two :

[8]

(i)  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = \sin 3x \cos 2x$

(ii)  $(2x + 3)^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (2x + 3) \frac{dy}{dx} - 2y = 24x^2$

(iii)  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 9y = \frac{1}{1 + \sin 3x}$  (Use method of variation of parameters)

(b) Solve the differential equation by using Laplace transform

method :  $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 8 \frac{dy}{dt} = 8 \cos t$  given  $y(\pi) = -1, y'(0) = -1$ . [4]

P.T.O.

Or

2. (a) An inductor of 0.5 henry is connected in series with resistor of 6 ohms, a capacitor of 0.02 farad. A generator having alternative voltage of  $24 \sin 10t$ . Find  $q$  at any time  $t$  if  $q = 0, I = 0$  at  $t = 0$ .

- (b) Solve any *one* of the following : [4]

(i) Find the Laplace transform of  $f(t) = \frac{1 - e^{-bt}}{t}$

- (ii) Find the inverse Laplace transform of

$$F(S) = \frac{1}{S} \log \left( 1 + \frac{1}{S^2} \right) \quad [4]$$

- (c) Using unit step function find the Laplace transform of the function  $f(t) = K(n - 1)$  for  $(n - 1) T < t < nT, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$  where  $T$  is period. [4]

3. (a) Represent the function in the Fourier integral form for  $f(x) = e^{-|x|}; -\infty < x < \infty$  [4]

- (b) Find  $z^{-1} \left\{ \frac{z^2}{z^2 + 1} \right\}$ , by using inversion integral method. [4]

- (c) Find the directional derivative of  $\phi = e^{2x} \cos yz$  at  $(0,0,0)$  in the direction of tangent to the curve  $x = a \sin t, y = a \cos t, z = at$  at  $t = \pi/4$ . [4]

Or

4. (a) Prove the following (any *one*) : [4]

(i)  $\nabla^4 (r^2 \log r) = \frac{6}{r^2}$

(ii)  $\nabla \cdot \left( r \nabla \frac{1}{r^5} \right) = \frac{15}{r^6}$ .

(b) Show that  $\vec{F} = \frac{1}{r}[r^2\vec{a} + (\vec{a} \cdot \vec{r})\vec{r}]$  is irrotational. Hence find scalar potential function  $\phi$ . [4]

(c) Solve the difference equation : [4]

$$y_k - \frac{5}{6}y_{k-1} + \frac{1}{6}y_{k-2} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^k ; k \geq 0$$

5. (a) Using Green's theorem, evaluate  $\int_c [\cos y\vec{i} + x(1-\sin y)\vec{j}] \cdot d\vec{r}$  where  $c$  is the closed curve  $x^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 0$ . [4]

(b) Evaluate  $\iint_S (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \hat{n} ds$  for  $\vec{F} = x^2\vec{i} + y^2z\vec{j} + xy\vec{k}$  for the plane surface  $S$  bounded by  $x = 0, y = 0, x = 2, y = 2, z = 0$ . [5]

(c) Evaluate :  $\iiint_s [3x dy dz - 2y dz dx + 2z dx dy]$  over the surface of sphere of radius  $a$ . [4]

Or

6. (a) Find the work done by  $\vec{F} = x^2\vec{i} + yz\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$  in moving a particle along the straight line segment from  $(1, 2, 2)$  to  $(3, 4, 4)$ . [4]

(b) Evaluate  $\iint_S \vec{F} \cdot \hat{n} dS$  where  $\vec{F} = x^3\vec{i} + y^3\vec{j} + z^3\vec{k}$  and  $S$  is the surface of the sphere  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  [5]

(c) Evaluate  $\iint_S (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot d\vec{S}$  for  $\vec{F} = y\vec{i} + z\vec{j} + x\vec{k}$ , where  $S$  is the surface of paraboloid  $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2, z \geq 0$ . [4]

7. (a) If  $f(z)$  is analytic function, then prove that

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)|f(z)|^2 = 4|f'(z)|^2. \quad [5]$$

(b) Find the bilinear transformation, which maps the points 1,  $i$ ,  $-1$  from  $Z$ -plane onto the points  $i$ , 0,  $-i$  of the  $w$ -plane. [4]

(c) Evaluate  $\oint_c \frac{e^{2z}}{(z+1)^4} dz$  where  $c$  is the circle  $|z| = 3$ . [4]

Or

8. (a) If  $u = x^4 - 6x^2y^2 + y^4$ , find its harmonic conjugate  $v$ , find  $f(z) = u + iv$  in terms of  $z$ . [5]

(b) Find the map of straight line  $y = x$  under the transformation

$$w = \frac{z-1}{z+1}. \quad [4]$$

(c) Evaluate  $\oint_c \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)(z-2)} dz$  where  $c$  is the circle  $|z| = 3$ .

[4]