

**R15**

Code No: 121AL

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD

B. Tech I Year Examinations, September - 2023

**MATHEMATICAL METHODS**

(Common to EEE, ECE, CSE, EIE, IT)

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 75

Note: i) Question paper consists of Part A, Part B.

ii) Part A is compulsory, which carries 25 marks. In Part A, answer all questions.

iii) In Part B, Answer any one question from each unit. Each question carries 10 marks and may have a, b as sub questions.

**PART - A**

(25 Marks)

- 1.a) Show that  $\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \Delta^2 f_k = \Delta f_n - \Delta f_0$ . [2]
- b) Show that  $\delta^2 y_5 = y_1 - 2y_5 + y_4$ . [3]
- c) Find a root of the equation  $x e^x = 1$ , lying between 0 and 1 using the bisection method. [2]
- d) Evaluate  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$  using trapezoidal rule taking  $h = \frac{1}{4}$ . [3]
- e) Find the value of the constant term in the fourier series expansion of the function  $f(x) = x$  in  $(0, 2\pi)$ ,  $f(x+2\pi) = f(x) \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ . [2]
- f) State the change of scale property for the Fourier Transform. [3]
- g) Form the partial differential equation by eliminating the arbitrary constants  $z = a e^{-b^2 x} \cos by$ ; a, b are the arbitrary constants. [2]
- h) Form the partial differential equation by eliminating the arbitrary function  $z = x^2 f(x - y)$  [3]
- i) If  $r^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$  then find  $\nabla \cdot \frac{\vec{r}}{r}$ . [2]
- j) Find the curl(grad f), where f is a scalar function  $2x^2 - 3y^2 + 4z^2$ . [3]

**PART - B**

(50 Marks)

- 2.a) The points (2,2), (5,4), (6,6), (9,9) and (11,10) should be approximated by a straight line. Find that line.
- b) Using Newton's forward difference formula, find a cubic polynomial for the following data. [5+5]

x	0	1	2	3	4	5
y	-3	3	11	27	57	107

OR

- 3.a) Fit a polynomial to the data given below and predict  $f(1.5)$ .

x	0	1	2	3
y	1	-1	-1	0

- b) Fit a parabola to the following data. [5+5]

x	2	4	6	8	10
y	3.07	12.85	31.47	57.38	91.29

4.a) Solve  $x \log_{10} x = 1.2$ , using Regular falsi method.

b) Solve by the Euler's method the Initial value problem  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x-y}{2}$ ,  $y(0) = 1$  over  $[0, 3]$  step size  $= 1/2$ . [5+5]

OR

5.a) Solve the system of equations

$$\begin{aligned}4x_1 + x_2 + x_3 &= 2 \\x_1 + 5x_2 + 2x_3 &= -6 \\x_1 + 2x_2 + 3x_3 &= -4\end{aligned}$$

Using the Gauss seidel iteration method. Use the initial approximations as  $x_i = 0$ ,  $i = 1, 2, 3$ . Perform five iterations.

b) Given  $y' = x^3 + y$ ,  $y(0) = 2$  compute  $y(0.2)$ ,  $y(0.4)$  and  $y(0.6)$  using the Runge-Kutta method of fourth order. [5+5]

6.a) Is  $f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}(\pi + x) & \text{for } -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}(\pi - x) & \text{for } 0 < x \leq \pi \end{cases}$  even? If so, find the Fourier series for the function.

Deduce that  $\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$ .

b) Find the Fourier series for  $f(x) = 2lx - x^2$  in  $0 < x < 2l$ ,  $f(x+2l) = f(x) \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ . [5+5]

OR

7.a) Find the Fourier transform of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} a^2 - x^2, & \text{if } |x| < a \\ 0, & \text{if } |x| > a \end{cases}$ . Hence show that

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{x^3} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

b) Find the inverse Fourier Sine Transform  $f(x)$  of  $F_s\{p\} = \frac{p}{1+p^2}$ . [5+5]

8. If  $p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  and  $q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ , Solve the following partial differential equations

a)  $p - q = \log(x + y)$

b)  $y^2 p - xyq = x(z - 2y)$ . [5+5]

OR

9. If  $p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$  and  $q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ , solve the following partial differential equations

a)  $\sin px \cos y = \cos px \sin y + p$

b)  $p = \log(px - y)$ . [5+5]

10.a) Prove that  $\nabla(f^n) = n f^{n-1} \nabla f$ .

b) For what points  $P(x, y, z)$  does  $\nabla f$  with  $f = 25x^2 + 9y^2 + 16z^2$  have the direction from P to the origin? [5+5]

OR

11.a) Evaluate  $\int_C \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{r}) \cdot d\mathbf{r}$  around the boundary C of the region R by Green's Theorem, where,  $\mathbf{F} = \text{grad}(x^3 \cos^2(xy))$  and  $R: 1 \leq y \leq 2 - x^2$ .

b) Evaluate  $\oint_C e^2 dx + 2y dy - dz$  by Stoke's theorem where 'c' is the curve  $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ ,  $z = 2$ . [5+5]