

Code No: R161202

**R16**

**SET - 1**

**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**

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**PART -A**

1. a) Explain the Bisection method. (2M)
- b) Prove that  $\Delta = E - 1$ . (2M)
- c) Write Newton's forward interpolation formula. (2M)
- d) Write Trapezoidal rule and Simpson's  $3/8^{\text{th}}$  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)

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

**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) Evaluate  $\Delta^2 (\tan^{-1} x)$ . (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 |

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**SET - 1**

4. a) Compute the value of  $\int_{0.2}^{1.4} (\sin x - \log x + e^x) dx$  using Simpson's  $\frac{3}{8}$  th rule. (7M)

b) Using the fourth order Runge – Kutta formula, find  $y(0.2)$  and  $y(0.4)$  given that (7M)

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

5. a) Find a Fourier series to represent  $f(x) = x - x^2$  in  $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ . Hence show that (7M)

$$\frac{1}{1^2} - \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$

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 (7M)

$$4u_x + u_y = 3u \text{ and } u(0, y) = e^{-5y}.$$

b) A tightly stretched string with fixed end points  $x=0$  and  $x=L$  is initially in a (7M)

position given by  $y = y_0 \sin^3\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right)$  if it is released from rest from this position,

find the displacement  $y(x, t)$ .

7. a) Express the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } |x| \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{for } |x| \geq 1 \end{cases}$  as a Fourier integral. Hence (7M)

$$\text{evaluate } \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin \lambda \cos \lambda x}{\lambda} d\lambda.$$

b) Find the Fourier transform of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x^2 & \text{for } |x| \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{for } |x| > 1 \end{cases}$  hence evaluate (7M)

$$\int_0^\infty \left( \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} \right) \cos \frac{x}{2} dx.$$

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**SET - 2**

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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 Method of false position. (2M)
- b) Prove that  $\nabla = 1 - E^{-1}$ . (2M)
- c) Write Newton's backward interpolation formula. (2M)
- d) Write Simpson's  $1/3^{\text{rd}}$  and  $3/8^{\text{th}}$  rule. (2M)
- e) Write the Fourier series for  $f(x)$  in the interval  $(0, 2L)$ . (2M)
- f) 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)  
 $F\{f(x-a)\} = e^{i a s} F(s).$

**PART -B**

2. a) Using bisection method, compute the real root of the equation  $x^3 - 4x + 1 = 0$ . (7M)
- b) Develop an Iterative formula to find the cube root of a positive number  $N$  using Newton-Raphson method. (7M)
3. a) Evaluate  $\Delta (e^x \log 2x)$ . (6M)
- b) Using Newton's forward formula compute  $f(142)$  from the following table: (8M)

|        |       |       |       |       |        |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| $x$    | 140   | 150   | 160   | 170   | 180    |
| $f(x)$ | 3.685 | 4.854 | 6.302 | 8.076 | 10.225 |

4. a) Evaluate,  $\int_0^2 e^{-x^2} dx$  by using Trapezoidal rule and Simpson's  $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$  rule taking (7M)  
 $h = 0.25$ .
- b) Find the value of  $y$  at  $x = 0.1$  by Picard's method, given that (7M)  
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-x}{y+x}, y(0) = 1.$

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**SET - 2**

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

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

- b) Express  $f(x) = x$  as a half-range cosine series in  $0 < x < 2$ . (7M)

6. a) Solve by the method of separation of variables (7M)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u, \text{ given } u(x, 0) = 6e^{-3x}.$$

- b) A string of length  $L$  is initially at rest in equilibrium position and each of its points (7M)

is given the velocity  $\left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial t}\right)_{t=0} = b \sin^3\left(\frac{\pi x}{L}\right)$ . Find displacement  $y(x, t)$ .

7. a) Express  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 0 & \text{for } x > \pi \end{cases}$  as a Fourier sine integral and hence evaluate (7M)

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos(\pi\lambda)}{\lambda} \sin(x\lambda) d\lambda.$$

- b) Find the Fourier sine and cosine transform of (7M)

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

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**SET - 3**
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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 Newton-Raphson method. (2M)
  - b) Prove that  $\delta = E^{1/2} - E^{-1/2}$ . (2M)
  - c) Write Lagrange's interpolation formula for unequal intervals. (2M)
  - d) Explain Taylor's series method for solving IVP  $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$  with  $y(x_0) = y_0$ . (2M)
  - e) Write the Fourier series for  $f(x)$  in the interval  $(-\pi, \pi)$ . (2M)
  - f) 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)
- $$F\{f(x)\cos ax\} = \frac{1}{2}[F(s+a) + F(s-a)]$$

**PART -B**

2. a) Using Regula-Falsi method, compute the real root of the equation  $x^3 - 4x - 9 = 0$ . (7M)
- b) Develop an Iterative formula to find  $\frac{1}{N}$ . Using Newton-Raphson method. (7M)
3. a) Evaluate  $\Delta \left( \frac{x^2}{\cos 2x} \right)$ . (6M)
- b) Compute  $f(27)$  Using Lagrange's formula from the following table: (8M)

|        |      |      |      |      |
|--------|------|------|------|------|
| $x$    | 14   | 17   | 31   | 35   |
| $f(x)$ | 68.7 | 64.0 | 44.0 | 39.1 |

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**SET - 3**

4. a) Evaluate  $\int_0^{0.6} e^{-x^2} dx$  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.
5. a) Find the Fourier series for the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & , 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 2\pi - x & , \pi \leq x \leq 2\pi \end{cases}$ . (7M)  
Also deduce that  $\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$ .
- 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  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$  in a rectangle in the  $xy$ -plane, (14M)  
 $0 \leq x \leq a$  and  $0 \leq y \leq b$  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 (7M)  
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & , 0 < x < 1 \\ 2 - x & , 1 < x < 2 \\ 0 & , x > 2 \end{cases}$$
- b) Find the Fourier cosine integral and Fourier sine integral of (7M)  
 $f(x) = e^{-kx}, k > 0$ .

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Time: 3 hours

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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 Iteration method. (2M)
- b) Prove that  $\mu = \frac{1}{2}(E^{1/2} + E^{-1/2})$ . (2M)
- c) Prove that  $\Delta^3 y_2 = \nabla^3 y_5$ . (2M)
- d) Explain Runge-Kutta method of fourth order for solving IVP  
 $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$  with  $y(x_0) = y_0$ . (2M)
- e) Write the Fourier series for  $f(x)$  in the interval  $(-L, L)$ . (2M)
- f) Write the various possible solutions of two-dimensional Laplace equation. (2M)
- g) If  $F(s)$  and  $G(s)$  are the complex Fourier transform of  $f(x)$  and  $g(x)$ , then  
prove that  $F\{a f(x) + b g(x)\} = a F(s) + b G(s)$ . (2M)

**PART -B**

2. a) Find a positive real root of the equation  $x^4 - x - 10 = 0$  using Newton-Raphson's method. (7M)
- b) Explain the bisection method. (7M)
3. a) Evaluate  $\Delta^2 (\cos 2x)$ . (6M)
- b) Using Newton's backward formula compute  $f(84)$  from the following table: (8M)

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

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**SET - 4**

4. a) Evaluate  $\int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx$  by using Trapezoidal rule with  $n = 10$ . (7M)
- b) Obtain Picard's second approximate solution of the initial value problem (7M)
- $$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x^2}{y^2 + 1}, y(0) = 0.$$
5. a) Obtain the Fourier series  $f(x) = \left(\frac{\pi - x}{2}\right)^2$  in the interval  $0 < x < 2\pi$ . Deduce that (8M)
- $$\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$
- 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)
- $$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 4 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \text{ and } u(0, y) = 8e^{-3y}.$$
- b) Solve the Laplace's equation  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$  in a rectangle in the  $xy$ -plane, (7M)
- $0 \leq x \leq a$  and  $0 \leq y \leq b$  satisfying the following boundary condition
- $$u(x, 0) = 0, u(x, b) = 0, u(0, y) = 0 \text{ and } u(a, y) = f(y).$$
7. a) Find the Fourier cosine integral and Fourier sine integral of (7M)
- $$f(x) = e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}, a > 0, b > 0.$$
- b) Find the Fourier transform of  $e^{-a^2 x^2}$ ,  $a > 0$ . Hence deduce that  $e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$  is self (7M)
- reciprocal in respect of Fourier transform.