

Code No: RA13207

R13
RA

I B. Tech II Semester Supplementary Examinations, April/May - 2018
MATHEMATICS-II (MM)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 70

Note: 1. Question Paper consists of two parts (**Part-A** and **Part-B**)
 2. Answering the question in **Part-A** is Compulsory
 3. Answer any **THREE** Questions from **Part-B**

PART -A

1. a) Find the Newton Raphson scheme to find the square root of a real number R. (4M)
- b) Show that $\Delta f_i^2 = (f_i + f_{i+1})\Delta f_i$. (3M)
- c) If $dy/dx = x-y$ and $y(0)=1$, then find the value of $y^{(1)}(0.1)$ using Picard's method. (4M)
- d) Write the Fourier series of the function $f(x) = x^2$ in $(-\pi, \pi)$. (4M)
- e) State and prove Change of scale property of Fourier transforms. (3M)
- f) Prove that $Z(\cos nt) = \frac{z(z - \cos t)}{z^2 - 2z \cos t + 1}$. (4M)

PART -B

2. a) Find the root of the equation $x \log_{10}(x) = 1.2$ using False position method. (8M)
- b) Find a root of $xe^x - \cos x = 0$ using Newton-Raphson method. (8M)
3. a) P.T. $\Delta \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2n^2}\right)$. (8M)
- b) Find the interpolating polynomial $f(x)$ as a cubic polynomial from the table. (8M)

x	0	1	4	5
f(x)	4	3	24	39

4. a) Evaluate the values of $y(1.1)$ and $y(1.2)$ from $y'' + y^2 y' = x^3$; $y(1) = 1$, $y'(1) = 1$ by using Taylor series method. (8M)
- b) Apply the fourth order Runge-Kutta method, to find an approximate value of y when $x = 1.2$, in steps of 0.1, given that $y' = x^2 + y^2$, $y(1) = 1.5$. (8M)

Code No: RA13207

R13**RA**

5. a) Obtain the Fourier cosine series for $f(x) = x \sin x$, $0 < x < \pi$. (8M)
- b) Find the Fourier series of $f(x) = \left(\frac{\pi - x}{2}\right)$ in the interval $0 < x < 2\pi$. (8M)
6. a) Find the finite Fourier sine transform of $f(x) = x^3$ in $(0, \pi)$. (8M)
- b) If $F(p)$ is the complex Fourier transform of $f(x)$, then find the complex Fourier transform of $f(x) \sin ax$ in terms of $F(p)$. (8M)
7. a) Find the inverse Z – transform of $\frac{z}{(z^2 + 1)(z - 1)}$. (8M)
- b) Using Z – transform, solve $y_{n+2} + 2y_{n+1} + y_n = n$. Given that $y_0 = y_1 = 0$. (8M)