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Name

## B.TECH. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2012

## Fourth Semester

## EN 010 401-ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS-III

(Regular-2010 Admissions)
[Common to all Branches]

## Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 100 Marks

> Part A
> Answer all questions.
> Each question carries 3 marks.

1. Expand $\pi x-x^{2}$ in a half range sine series in the interval $(0, \pi)$ upto the first three terms.
2. Find the Fourier Transform of $f(x)=\left\{\begin{array}{l}1 \text { for }|x|<1 \\ 0 \text { for }|x|>1 .\end{array}\right.$
3. Form the partial differential equation by eliminating the arbitrary functions from $f\left(x+y+z, x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}\right)=0$.
4. During war, one ship out of nine was sunk on an average in a certain voyage. What was the probability that exactly 3 out of a convoy of 6 ships would arrive safely?
5. A random sample of 900 members has a mean 3.4 cm . Check if it can be reasonably regarded as a sample from a large population of mean 3.2 cm . and $\mathrm{SD}=2.3 \mathrm{~cm}$.

## Part B

Answer all questions.
Each question carries 5 marks.
6. Obtain Fourier series for the function

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(x) & =\pi x, & & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\
& =\pi(2-x) & & 1 \leq x \leq 2
\end{aligned}
$$

7. Find the Fourier cosine transform of $f(x)=\frac{1}{1+x^{2}}$ and hence derive Fourier sine Transform of $\therefore \phi(x)=\frac{x}{1+x^{2}}$.
8. Solve $\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y}=\sin x \sin y$, given that $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=-2 \sin y$, when $x=0$ and $z=0$, when $y$ is an odd multiple of $\frac{\pi}{2}$.
9. Assume that the probability of an individual coal-miner being killed in a mine accident during an year is $\frac{1}{2400}$. Use Poisson's distribution to calculate the probability that in a mine employing 200 miners, there will be at least one fatal accident in a year.
10. A coin was tossed 400 times and the head turned up 216 times. Test the hypothesis that the coin is unbiased.

$$
(5 \times 5=25 \mathrm{mark}
$$

## Part C

## Answer any one full question from each module. <br> Each full question carries 12 marks.

## Module 1

11. If $f(x)=x, 0<x<\pi / 2$

$$
=\pi-x, \pi / 2<x<\pi \text {, show that }
$$

(a) $f(x)=\frac{4}{\pi}\left[\sin x-\frac{\sin 3 x}{3^{2}}+\frac{\sin 5 x}{5^{2}}-\ldots \ldots ..\right]$.
(5 marks)
(b) $f(x)=\frac{\pi}{4}-\frac{2}{\pi}\left[\frac{\cos 2 x}{1^{2}}+\frac{\cos 6 x}{3^{2}}+\frac{\cos 10 x}{5^{2}}+\ldots \ldots.\right]$.
12. Obtain the first three coefficients in the Fourier Cosine series for $y$ from the following data :

$$
\begin{array}{rlllrlll}
x & : & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\
y & : & 4 & 8 & 15 & 7 & 6 & 2
\end{array}
$$

(12 marks)

## Module 2

13. (a) Using Fourier integral representation, show that $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \omega x}{1+\omega^{2}} d \omega=\frac{\pi}{2} e^{-x}(x \geq 0)$ (6 marks)
(b) Solve for $F(x)$ the integral equation $\int_{0}^{\infty} F(x) \sin t x d x= \begin{cases}1, & 0 \leq t<1 \\ 2, & 1 \leq t<2 \\ 0, & t \geq 2\end{cases}$
14. (a) Using Parseval's identity, prove that $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{d t}{\left(a^{2}+t^{2}\right)\left(b^{2}+t^{2}\right)}=\frac{\pi}{2 a b(a+b)}$.
(b) Solve the integral equation $\int_{0}^{\infty} \mathrm{F}(x) \cos p x=d x\left\{\begin{array}{rr}1-p, & 0 \leq p \leq 1 \\ 0, & p>1\end{array}\right.$ and hence deduce that

$$
\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin ^{2} t}{t^{2}} d t=\frac{\pi}{2}
$$

## Module 3

15. Solve $2 z x-p x^{2}-2 p x y+p q=0$.

## Or

16. Solve :
(a) $\left(\mathrm{D}^{2}-2 \mathrm{DD}^{\prime}+\mathrm{D}^{\prime 2}\right) z=e^{(2 x+3 y)}$.
(b) $\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x^{2}}+3 \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y}+2 \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y^{2}}=12 x y$.

## Module 4

17. A random variable X has the following probability distribution values of X :

| $x$ | $:$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $p(x)$ | $:$ | $a$ | $3 a$ | $5 a$ | $7 a$ | $9 a$ | $11 a$ | $13 a$ | $15 a$ | $17 a$ | $19 a$ |

(a) Determine the value of $a$
(b) Find $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X}<3), \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X} \geq 3), \mathrm{P}(2 \leq \mathrm{X}<5)$.
(c) What is the smallest value for which $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{X} \leq x)>0.5$ ?

Or
18. A sample of 100 button cells tested to find the length of life, produced the following results : $\bar{x}=12$ hours, $\sigma=3$ hours. Assuming the data to be normally distributed, what percentage of button cells are expected to have life
(a) more than 15 hours;
(b) less than 6 hours; and
(c) between 10 and 14 hours?

## Module 5

19. Two independent sample sizes of 7 and 6 has the following values :

| Sample A | $:$ | 28 | 30 | 32 | 33 | 31 | 29 | 34 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Sample B | $:$ | 29 | 30 | 30 | 24 | 27 | 28 | - |

Examine whether the samples have been drawn from normal populations having the same variance.
(12 marks)
Or
20. Records taken of the number of male and female births in $800 \mathrm{f}:$ ilies having four children are as follows:

| No. of male births | $:$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| No. of female births | $:$ | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| No. of families | $:$ | 32 | 178 | 290 | 236 | 94 |

Test whether the data are consistent with the hypothesis $t$ he binomial law holds and the chance of male birth is equal to that of the female birth, namely, $p=q=\frac{1}{2}$.
(12 marks)
[ $5 \times 12=60$ marks]

