

Reg. No.



MANIPAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
MANIPAL

A Constituent Institution of Manipal University

III SEMESTER B.TECH (MECH/AUTO/AERO/MT/IP)

END SEMESTER MAHEUP EXAMINATIONS DEC 2017

SUBJECT: ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS III (MAT 2101)

REVISED CREDIT SYSTEM

Time: 3 Hours

MAX. MARKS: 50

Instructions to Candidates

❖ Answer ALL the questions.

1A.	Solve $y'' = xy$, $y(0) - y'(0) = 1$, $y(1) = 1$ with $h = 0.5$	3
1B.	Find the Fourier sine transform of $f(x) = \frac{e^{-ax}}{x}$, $a > 0$	3
1C.	Verify the divergence theorem for $\vec{F} = 4xz\mathbf{i} - 2y^2\mathbf{j} + z^2\mathbf{k}$ taken over the region bounded by $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, $z = 0$ and $z = 3$	4
2A.	Solve $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$, $0 < x < 1$, $0 < y < 1$, $u(x, 1) = u(0, y) = 0$, $u(1, y) = 9(y - y^2)$, $u(x, 0) = 9(x - x^2)$ and $h = \frac{1}{3}$	3
2B.	Verify stoke's theorem for $\vec{F} = xz\mathbf{i} - y\mathbf{j} + x^2y\mathbf{k}$, where S is the surface of the region bounded by $x = 0$, $y = 0$, $z = 0$, $2x + y + 2z = 8$, which is not included in the xz plane.	3
2C.	Find the fourier transform of $f(x) = e^{-a^2x^2}$, $a > 0$. Hence find the value for a so that $f(x)$ is self-reciprocal	4
3A.	Solve $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{16} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$, $0 < x < 1$, $t > 0$, $u(x, 0) = 0$, $u(0, t) = 0$, $u(1, t) = 100t$. Compute u for one time, step with $h = \frac{1}{4}$. $K = 1$.	3

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3B.	Prove that $\vec{F} = (2xy + z^3)\vec{i} + x^2\vec{j} + 3xz^2\vec{k}$ is a conservative force field. Hence i) Find the scalar potential for \vec{F} ii) Find the work done in moving an object in this field from $(1, -2, 1)$ to $(3, 1, 4)$	3																
3C.	Obtain the Fourier series for the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} \pi x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \pi(2 - x), & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$	4																
4A.	Find the constants a and b so that the surface $ax^2 - byz = (a + 2)x$ will be orthogonal to the surface $4x^2y + z^3 = 4$ at the point $(1, -1, 2)$	3																
4B.	Derive D' Alembert's solution of the wave equation $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$	3																
4C.	Solve the wave equation $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = 16 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$, $0 < x < 5$, $t > 0$, $u(x, 0) = x^2(5 - x)$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x, 0) = 0$, $u(0, t) = u(5, t) = 0$, $h = 1$. Find u for 4 time steps	4																
5A.	Obtain the Fourier expansion of $x \sin x$, as a cosine series in the interval $(0, \pi)$	3																
5B.	Obtain the first two coefficients in the Fourier sine series for y , where y is given in the following table <table border="1"><tr><td>x°</td><td>0</td><td>30</td><td>60</td><td>90</td><td>120</td><td>150</td><td>180</td></tr><tr><td>y</td><td>0</td><td>5224</td><td>8097</td><td>7850</td><td>5499</td><td>2626</td><td>0</td></tr></table>	x°	0	30	60	90	120	150	180	y	0	5224	8097	7850	5499	2626	0	3
x°	0	30	60	90	120	150	180											
y	0	5224	8097	7850	5499	2626	0											
5C.	Solve $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ using method of separation of variables.	4																
