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NOIDA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, GREATER NOIDA

(An Autonomous Institute Affiliated to AKTU, Lucknow)

B.Tech

SEM: III THEORY EXAMINATION (2024 - 2025)

Subject: Engineering Mathematics III

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 100

General Instructions:**IMP:** Verify that you have received the question paper with the correct course, code, branch etc.1. This Question paper comprises of **three Sections -A, B, & C**. It consists of Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ's) & Subjective type questions.

2. Maximum marks for each question are indicated on right -hand side of each question.

3. Illustrate your answers with neat sketches wherever necessary.

4. Assume suitable data if necessary.

5. Preferably, write the answers in sequential order.

6. No sheet should be left blank. Any written material after a blank sheet will not be evaluated/checked.

SECTION-A

20

1. Attempt all parts:-

1-a. The particular integral of the P.D.E $(D^2 - 7DD' + 12D'^2)z = e^{(x-y)}$ is: (CO1, K3) 1

(a) $\frac{1}{2}e^{x-y}$

(b) $\frac{1}{12}e^{x-y}$

(c) $\frac{1}{20}e^{x-y}$

(d) None of these

1-b. $B \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + C \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + A \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + F(x, y, u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}) = 0$ 1

The P.D.E of second order is hyperbolic when (CO1, K2)

(a) $C^2 - 4AB = 0$

(b) $C^2 - 4AB > 0$

(c) $C^2 - 4AB < 0$

(d) $B^2 - 4AC < 0$

1-c. By Simpson's $\frac{3}{8}$ th rule, the integral $\int_{x_0}^{x_3} y dx$. (CO2, K2) 1

(a) $\frac{3h}{8}(y_0 + 3y_1 + 3y_2 + y_3)$

- (b) $\frac{h}{2}(y_0 + 4y_1 + 2y_2 + y_3)$
- (c) $\frac{3h}{8}(y_0 + 3y_1 + 2y_2 + y_3)$
- (d) $\frac{h}{2}(y_0 + 3y_1 + 3y_2 + y_3)$

1-d. Gauss Seidel method is applicable to _____ matrix. (CO2, K1)

- (a) Null Matrix (c) Triangular Matrix
- (b) Identity Matrix (d) Diagonally Dominant Matrix

1-e. Laplace Equation for function u is (CO3, K1)

- (a) $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$
- (b) $u_{xx} + u_{xy} = 0$
- (c) $u_{xy} + u_{yy} = 0$
- (d) $u_{xx} + u_{yx} = 0$

1-f. If real part of $f(z)$ is given then Milnes Thomsen method is (CO3, K1)

- (a) $f(z) = \int \{\Phi_1(z,0) - i\Phi_2(z,0)\} dz + c$
- (b) $f(z) = \int \{\Phi_1(z,0) + i\Phi_2(z,0)\} dz + c$
- (c) $f(z) = \int \{\Phi_1(z,0) - \Phi_2(z,0)\} dz + c$
- (d) None of these

1-g. A singular point is (CO4, K1)

- (a) A point at which $f'(z)$ fails to be analytic.
- (b) A point at which $f'(z)$ fails to be equal to zero.
- (c) A point at which $f(z)$ fails to be analytic.
- (d) A point at which $f(z)$ fails to be equal to zero.

1-h. In Laurent's expansion $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(z-a)^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n(z-a)^{-n}$, the first summation is called (CO4, K1)

- (a) Null Part
- (b) Principal Part
- (c) Analytic Part
- (d) None of these

1-i. In ways, a committee of 5 members can be selected from 6 men and 5 ladies, consisting of 3 men and 2 ladies. (CO5, K3)

- (a) 120 (c) 220
- (b) 200 (d) 240

SECTION-C

50

4. Answer any one of the following:-

4-a. $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ 10

The vibration of an elastic string is governed by the PDE $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$. The length of the string is π and the ends are fixed. The initial velocity is zero and the initial displacement is $2(\sin x + \sin 3x)$. Find the displacement $u(x, t)$ of the vibrating string at any time $t > 0$. (CO1, K3)

4-b. Solve: $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = e^{(2x+3y)} + \sin(x-2y)$. 10
(CO1, K3)

5. Answer any one of the following:-

5-a. Solve the equation $3x - \cos(x) = 1$, by Newton-Raphson method upto four decimal places. (CO2, K3) 10

5-b. Solve the following system of equations by Gauss Elimination method: (CO2, K3) 10
 $4x + y + z = 4, x + 4y - 2z = 4, 3x + 2y - 4z = 6$

6. Answer any one of the following:-

6-a. Examine the nature of the function 10
 $f(x) = \frac{x^3 y(x - iy)}{x^6 + y^2}$, z not equal to zero and $f(0) = 0$ in the region including the origin. (CO3, K3)

6-b. Find the transformation which maps the points $z = 1, -1, -i$ into the points $w = i, 0, -i$ respectively. 10
Also show that the transformation maps the region outside the circle $|z| = 1$ into the half space $\text{Re}(w) \geq 0$. (CO3, K3)

7. Answer any one of the following:-

7-a. Expand $\frac{z}{(z-1)(2-z)}$ in Laurent series valid for (CO4, K2) 10

I. $|z-1| > 1$ II. $0 < |z-2| < 1$

7-b. Evaluate by using Cauchy's Residue theorem: $\int_C \frac{(4-3z)}{z(z-1)(z-2)} dz$, 10

where C is the circle $|z| = 4$. (CO4, K3)8. Answer any one of the following:-

8-a. Solve the following (CO5, K3) 10

- A problem is given to three persons P, Q, R whose respective chances of solving it are $\frac{2}{7}, \frac{4}{7}, \frac{4}{9}$ respectively. What is the probability that the problem is solved?
- Find the probability of getting two heads when five coins are tossed.

8-b. Solve the following (CO5, K3) 10

- Find the inverse of the function $f(x) = 4x-3$
- Let $f(x) = 2x + 1$ and $g(x) = x^2$. Determine $g \circ f(x)$.