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## SIDDHARTH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY:: PUTTUR (AUTONOMOUS)

## B.Tech II Year I Semester Supplementary Examinations July-2022 ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS-III

(Common to all Branches)

Time: 3 hours Max. Marks: 60

(Answer all Five Units  $5 \times 12 = 60$  Marks)

UNIT-I

- 1 a If f(z) = u + iv is an analytic function of z and if  $u v = e^x (\sin x \cos y)$ . Find L3 6M f(z) in terms of z.
  - **b** Find the analytic function whose real part is  $e^x(x \sin y + y \cos y)$

L3 6M

**6M** 

OR

- Evaluate  $\int_{C} \frac{\sin^2 z}{\left(z \frac{\pi}{6}\right)^3} dz \text{ where } C: |z| = 1$ 
  - **b** Evaluate  $\int_{C} \frac{\log z}{(z-1)^3} dz$  where  $C:|z-1| = \frac{1}{2}$  using Cauchy Integral formula

UNIT-II

- 3 a Find the poles of the function  $f(z) = \frac{z^2 + 1}{z^2 2z}$  and the residues at each pole
  - L3 6M

OR

- **4** a Find the bilinear transformation which maps the point's  $(\infty, i, 0)$  in to the points **L3** 6M  $(0, i, \infty)$ 
  - **b** Find the bilinear transformation that maps the point's (0,1,i) in to the points **L3 6M** (1+i,-i,2-i) in w-plane

UNIT-III

- 5 Find a real root of the equation  $xe^x \cos x = 0$  using Newton-Raphson method. L3 12M
- 6 Find a positive root of  $x^3 x 1 = 0$  correct to two decimal places by bisection L3 12M method.

**UNIT-IV** 

7 Fit the curve of the form  $y = ae^{bx}$  to the following data

**b** Find the poles and residues of  $\tan h z$ 

L3 12M

X	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
У	20	30	52	77	135	211	326	550	1052

8 Evaluate  $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x} dx$ 

L5 12M

- (i) by Trapezoidal rule and Simpson's  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd rule.
- (ii) Using Simpson's  $\frac{3}{8}$  th rule and compare the result with actual value.

## **UNIT-V**

9 Using Taylor's series method find an approximate value of y at x = 0.2 for the L3 12M differential equation  $y' - 2y = 3e^x$ , y(0) = 0. Compare the numerical solution obtained with exact solution.

## OR

10 Using R-K method 4<sup>th</sup> order find y(0.1), y(0.2) and y(0.3) given that L3 12M  $\frac{dy}{dx} = 1 + xy, y(0) = 2$ 

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