Q.P. Code: 18HS0834

Reg. No: SIDDHARTH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY:: PUTTUR (AUTONOMOUS) **B.Tech II Year I Semester Supplementary Examinations August-2021 MATHEMATICS-III** (Electronics and Communication Engineering) Time: 3 hours Max. Marks: 60 (Answer all the Questions $5 \times 2 = 10$ Marks) Write Simpson formulae. 1 2M**b** Write the diagonal five-point formula. 2Mc Find $L(t^2 + 3t + 10)$. 2M**d** Find the finite Fourier sine transform of f(x) = 2x, 0 < x < 4. 2Me Solve p(1+q) = qz. 2M**PART-B** (Answer all Five Units $5 \times 10 = 50$ Marks) UNIT-I Using Newton-Raphson method, find (i) the square root of 28 and (ii) the cube root of 10 M OR 5 M Evaluate $\int_{0}^{x} \frac{1}{1+x} dx$ by Trapezoidal rule and Simpson's 1/3 rule. Using Simpson's 3/8 rule and compare the result with actual value. 5 M Tabulate y(0.1), y(0.2) and y(0.3) using Taylor's series method given that 5 M 4 $y' = y^2 + x$ and y(0) = 1. Using Euler's method, find an approximate value of y corresponding to 5 M x = 1 given that $\frac{dy}{dx} = x + y$ and y = 1 when x = 0. Solve $y'' - x(y')^2 + y^2 = 0$ using the R-K method of 4th order for x = 0.2 given 10 M v(0) = 1, v'(0) = 0 taking h = 0.2. UNIT-III 6 a Find $L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{2}\log\left(\frac{s^2+a^2}{s^2+b^2}\right)\right)$. 5M b Find $L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{(s^2+5^2)^2}\right)$ using convolution theorem. **5M** OR

Solve the D.E. $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + 9x = \sin t$ using Laplace transform 10 M given $x(0) = 1, x\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1.$

Q.P. Code: 18HS0834

8

R18

Find the Fourier transform of $f(x) = \begin{cases} a^2 - x^2, |x| < a \\ 0, |x| > a > 0 \end{cases}$. Hence show that

10 M

 $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{x^3} \ dx = \frac{\pi}{4}.$

OR

Find the Fourier sine and cosine transforms of $f(x) = e^{-ax}$, a > 0 and hence deduce 10 M the integrals (i) $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{p \sin px}{a^2 + p^2} dp$ and (ii) $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos px}{a^2 + p^2} dp$.

UNIT-V

10 a Solve $p^2 + q^2 = x + y$.

5M

b Solve $z^2(p^2x^2+q^2)=1$.

5M

OR

11 A tightly stretched string of length l with fixed ends is initially in equilibrium position. It 10 M is set vibrating by giving each point a velocity $b \sin^3 \left(\frac{\pi x}{l} \right)$. Find the displacement y(x, t).

END