

B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bengaluru-560019

Autonomous Institute Affiliated to VTU

April 2023 Semester End Main Examinations

Programme: B.E.

Branch: CH/BT

Course Code: 19MA3BSAPM

Course: APPLIED MATHEMATICS

Semester: III

Duration: 3 hrs.

Max Marks: 100

Date: 10.04.2023

Instructions: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, choosing one full question from each unit.
2. Missing data, if any, may be suitably assumed.

UNIT - I

- 1 a) Perform three iterations of Gauss-Seidel iteration method to approximate the solution of the system of equations $27x + 6y - z = 85$; $6x + 15y + 2z = 72$ and $x + y + 54z = 110$. 6
- b) Find 'b' if the rank of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 4 & 4 & -3 & 1 \\ b & 2 & 2 & 2 \\ 9 & 9 & b & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ is 3. 7
- c) Determine the eigenvalues and the corresponding eigenvectors of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ 7

UNIT - II

- 2 a) Apply Newton- Raphson method to find a real root correct to three decimal places of the equation $x \sin x + \cos x = 0$ near $x = \pi$. 6
- b) Estimate the number of students who have scored less than 85 marks using the following data. 7

Marks	0-20	20-40	40-60	60-80	80-100
Number of Students	41	62	65	50	17

- c) Evaluate $\int_0^6 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ using Trapezoidal rule with seven ordinates. 7

OR

- 3 a) The observed values of a function are respectively 168, 120, 72 and 63 at the four positions 3, 7, 9 and 10 of the independent variable. What is the best estimate you can give for the value of the function at the position 8 of the independent variable? 6

Important Note: Completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages. Revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator will be treated as

- b) Compute the area bounded by the curve $y = f(x)$, x - axis and the extreme ordinates from the following table using Simpson's $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{\text{rd}}$ rule. 7

x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
y	0	2	2.5	2.3	2	1.7	1.5

- c) Apply Runge-Kutta method of fourth order to find an approximate value of y at $x = 0.1$, given that $\frac{dy}{dx} = x + y^2$ with $y(0) = 1$ and $h = 0.1$. 7

UNIT - III

- 4 a) Obtain the Fourier series of the periodic function $f(x) = \sin(mx)$, where m is neither zero nor an integer over the interval $(-l, l)$. 6
- b) Obtain the Fourier series of the periodic function $f(x) = e^{-x}$ over the interval $(0, 2\pi)$. 7
- c) Find the Fourier transform of $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-|x| & |x| \leq 1 \\ 0 & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$ and hence deduce that 7
- $$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

OR

- 5 a) Find the inverse Fourier cosine transform and the inverse Fourier sine transform of the function e^{-as} , $a > 0$. 6
- b) Obtain the Fourier series of the periodic function $f(x) = \begin{cases} -\pi & -\pi < x < 0 \\ x & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$. 7
- c) Find the Fourier transform of $e^{-a^2 x^2}$, $a > 0$ and hence deduce that $e^{-x^2/2}$ is self-reciprocal with respect to the Fourier transform. 7

UNIT - IV

- 6 a) Derive the Schmidt's explicit two-level formula for the solution of the one-dimensional heat equation $u_t = c^2 u_{xx}$ and hence obtain the Bendre- Schmidt formula. 6
- b) Solve the wave equation $u_{tt} = 4u_{xx}$ with $0 \leq x \leq 1$ subject to 7
- $$u(0, t) = 0 = u(1, t); \quad u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} \frac{5x}{3} & \text{for } 0 \leq x \leq \frac{3}{5} \\ \frac{5(1-x)}{2} & \text{for } \frac{3}{5} \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases} \quad \text{and } u_t(x, 0) = 0$$
- taking $h = \frac{1}{5}$ and $k = \frac{1}{10}$ up to two time-levels.
- c) Solve numerically the parabolic equation $u_t = u_{xx}$ subject to the conditions 7
- $$u(0, t) = 0 = u(1, t) \quad \text{and} \quad u(x, 0) = \sin(\pi x) \quad \text{with } 0 \leq x \leq 1.$$
- Carry out computations for $0 \leq t \leq 0.1$ by taking $h = 0.2$ and $k = 0.02$.

UNIT - V

- 7 a) Obtain the extremal of $I = \int_0^1 (x + y + (y')^2) dx$ with $y(0) = 1$ and $y(1) = 2$. **6**
- b) Derive the Euler's equation in the form $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y'} \right) = 0$. **7**
- c) A heavy cable hangs freely under gravity between two fixed points. Show that the shape of the cable is a Catenary. **7**

B.M.S.C.E. - ODD SEM 2022-23