

c) Prove that the series

$$\frac{2}{1} + \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4}{9} + \dots + \frac{n+1}{n^2} + \dots \text{ is divergent.} \quad 5+6+5$$

9. Apply Leibnitz-test to discuss convergence of the series

$$1 - \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} - \frac{1}{3!} + \frac{1}{4!} - \dots \quad 4$$

**BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING IN PRODUCTION
ENGINEERING EXAMINATION, 2017**

(1st Year, 2nd Semester, Old Syllabus)

MATHEMATICS - III S

Time : Three hours

Full Marks : 100

Symbols/Notations have their usual meanings.

Answer **Q.No. 9** and **any six** from the rest.

1. Find Laplace transform of the following functions :

a) $e^{at} \sin bt$

b) $e^{3t} t^{5/2}$

c) $e^{-3t}(2 \cos 5t - 3 \sin 5t)$ d) $\frac{1 - e^{-t}}{t}$ 4×4=16

2. a) Find the Laplace transform of the square-wave function of period a defined by

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < t < \frac{a}{2} \\ -1, & \frac{a}{2} < t < a \end{cases}$$

b) Let $L\{F(t)\} = f(p)$, then prove that

$$L\{F(t-a)u(t-a)\} = e^{-ap}f(p). \quad 8+8$$

[2]

3. a) Evaluate inverse Laplace transform of

$$\text{i) } \frac{1}{p^2 - 6p + 10} \quad \text{ii) } \frac{3p + 7}{p^3 - 2p - 3}.$$

b) Solve the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 4y = 4t$$

$$\text{with } y(0) = 1, \quad y'(0) = 5.$$

8+8

4. a) Find the Fourier transform of the function

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + \frac{x}{a}, & \text{for } -a < x < 0 \\ 1 - \frac{x}{a}, & \text{for } 0 < x < a \\ 0, & \text{elsewhere} \end{cases}$$

b) Evaluate the integrals, using Laplace transform :

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-3t} (t \sin t) dt$$

10+6

5. a) Find the Fourier cosine transform of

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x & , \quad 0 < x < a \\ 0 & , \quad x \geq a \end{cases}.$$

[3]

b) Find the Fourier sine transform of

$$\frac{e^{-ax}}{x}.$$

8+8

6. a) Solve the following differential equations by finding proper integrating factors :

$$\text{i) } y(xy + 2x^2y^2)dx + x(xy - x^2y^2)dy = 0$$

$$\text{ii) } (2xy^4e^y + 2xy^3 + y)dx + (x^4y^4e^y - x^2y^2 - 3x)dy = 0.$$

b) Solve $(D^3 + 1)y = \text{Cos}x$.

10+6

7. a) Use the method of variation of parameter to solve the differential equation

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + a^2y = \tan ax.$$

b) Solve $(D^2 - 1)y = xe^{2x}$.

10+6

8. a) Is the series

$$\frac{1}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} + \frac{3}{2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4} + \frac{5}{3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5} + \dots$$

convergent or divergent ?

b) Prove that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} < \infty$.

[Turn over