

13. Prove that

$$a) \quad nP_n(x) - (2n-1)xP_{n-1}'(x) + (n-1)P_{n-2}^{(x)} = 0$$

$$b) \quad xP_n'(x) - P_{n-1}'(x) = nP_n(x)$$

where P_n is Legendre polynomial of degree n . 10

14. a) From partial differential equation from the relations :

$$i) \quad xyz = \phi(x+y+z)$$

$$ii) \quad z = f(x^2 - y^2)$$

$$b) \quad \text{Solve: } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + z = 0$$

$$\text{subject to the condition } z = e^y, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1$$

when $x = 0$.

15. a) Solve by Charpit's method :

$$Z = p^2x + q^2y$$

b) Solve by Lagrange's method :

$$(mz - ny)p + (nx - lz)q = ly - mx$$

$$\text{where } p = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \quad q = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}. \quad 10$$

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

EXAMINATION, 2019

(2nd Year, 1st Semester)

MATHEMATICS - III

Time : Three hours

Full Marks : 100

(50 marks for each Part)

Use a separate Answer-Script for each Part

PART - I

Answer question no. 7 and **any four** from the rest.

1. a) If $L[f]$ be the Laplace Transform of $f(x)$ prove that

$$L[f''(x)] = s^2L[f(x)] - sf(0) - f'(0).$$

b) If $f(x)$ and $f'(x)$ are Laplace Transformable and if

$$L[f(x)] = F(s) \text{ then prove that}$$

$$\lim_{s \rightarrow \infty} sF(s) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) \quad 12$$

2. a) Find the Laplace transform of

$$i) \quad t^2 + \cos 2t \cos t + \sin^2 2t$$

$$ii) \quad t e^{-t} \cos t \quad 12$$

b) Find Inverse Laplace transform of

$$\frac{1+2s}{(s+2)^2(s-1)^2}$$

[2]

3. Using Laplace Transform method, solve $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{dy}{dt} = t^2 + 2t$,
given that $y = 4$ and $y' = -2$ when $t = 0$. 12

4. Find the Fourier series for $f(x) = x^2$ in $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ and hence deduce that

$$\frac{\pi^2}{6} = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots \quad 12$$

5. a) Find the half range Fourier sine series of $f(x) = x$ in $0 < x < 2$.

b) Find the Fourier cosine series of $f(x) = \pi - x$ in $(0, \pi)$. 12

6. a) Find the Fourier transform of $f(x) = x e^{-x}$ for $0 \leq x < \infty$.

b) Show that $f(x) = e^{\frac{-x^2}{2}}$ is self-reciprocal with respect to Fourier transform. 12

7. If $u(n) = k$, $n \geq 0$ be a constant sequence k, k, \dots then show that the z-transform of $u(n)$ is $\frac{kz}{z-1}$. 2

[3]

PART - II

Answer *any five* questions.

8. Solve the following differential equations :

a) $\frac{dy}{dx} + x \sin 2y = x^3 \cos^2 y$

b) $p^3 - 4xyp + 8y^2 = 0$

c) $y = 2p + 3p^2$ where $p = \frac{dy}{dx}$ 10

9. Solve: $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 4\frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = x^2 + e^x + \sin 2x$ 10

10. Solve by the method of variation of parameters :

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 3\frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \quad 10$$

11. Find the series solution of

$$(x^2 + 1)y'' + xy' - xy = 0$$

about $x = 0$. 10

12. find the series solution of the initial value problem :

$$xy'' + y' + 2y = 0$$

where $y = 1$, $y' = 2$ at $x = 2$

in powers of $(x - 1)$. 10

[Turn over