



# PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

Roll No.

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## Make- Up Examinations - December 2025

Date: 30 - 12- 2025

Time: 09:30am - 12:30pm

School: SOE	Program: B. Tech	
Course Code : MAT2001	Course Name : Transform Techniques, Partial Differential Equations	
Semester: MK	Max Marks:100	Weightage: 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2	CO3	CO4
Marks	24	31	16	29

### Instructions:

- (i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.
- (ii) Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.

### Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks.

10Q x2M=20M

1	Verify whether the function $f(x) = \sin x$ is even or odd?	2 Marks	L1	CO1
2	Find $a_n$ for $f(x)=x^2$ in the interval $(-\pi, \pi)$ .	2 Marks	L2	CO1
3	Find the Laplace transform of $4t-5$ .	2 Marks	L1	CO2
4	Find the inverse Laplace transform of $\frac{1}{(s+6)^2}$ .	2 Marks	L2	CO2
5	Define Fourier transforms.	2 Marks	L1	CO2
6	Find the z-transform of $4n-7a$ .	2 Marks	L1	CO3
7	Find the z-transform of $\sin\left(\frac{n\pi}{2}\right)$ .	2 Marks	L1	CO3
8	Write formula for $Z[u_{n+3}]$ .	2 Marks	L1	CO3
9	Define linear partial differential equations.	2 Marks	L1	CO4
10	Define non-homogenous partial differential equations.	2 Marks	L1	CO4

## Part B

Answer the Questions.

Total Marks 80M

<b>11.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Find the Fourier series of the function $f(x) = x^2 - 2$ when $-2 \leq x \leq 2$ .	<b>10</b> Marks	L3	CO1
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Or

<b>12.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Obtain the Fourier expansion of $f(x) = x^2$ over the interval $[-\pi, \pi]$ .	<b>10</b> Marks	L3	CO1
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<b>13.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Find the half range (a) cosine series and (b) sine series for $f(x) = x$ in $(0, \pi)$ .	<b>10</b> Marks	L3	CO1
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Or

<b>14.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Expand the function $f(x)$ in terms of Fourier series by means of the table of values given below. Find the series up to the second harmonics.	<b>10</b> Marks	L3	CO1																
		<table border="1" style="margin: auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>x</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">0</td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>\frac{\pi}{3}</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>\frac{2\pi}{3}</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>\pi</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>\frac{4\pi}{3}</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>\frac{5\pi}{3}</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>2\pi</math></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 5px;"><math>f(x)</math></td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1.98</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1.3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1.05</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1.3</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">-0.88</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">-0.25</td> <td style="padding: 5px;">1.98</td> </tr> </table>	$x$	0	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\pi$	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	$2\pi$	$f(x)$	1.98	1.3	1.05	1.3	-0.88	-0.25	1.98			
$x$	0	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\pi$	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	$2\pi$														
$f(x)$	1.98	1.3	1.05	1.3	-0.88	-0.25	1.98														

<b>15.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Find inverse Laplace transform of $\frac{s}{(s+2)(s+3)}$ .	<b>10</b> Marks	L3	CO2
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Or

<b>16.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Apply convolution theorem to find inverse Laplace transform of $\frac{1}{(s+1)(s^2+4)}$ .	<b>10</b> Marks	L3	CO2
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<b>17.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Find Z-transform of $(n+3)^3$ and $\cos(3n+2)$ .	<b>10</b> Marks	L3	CO3
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Or

<b>18.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Use Z-transform method to solve $u_{n+1} - 3u_n = 4, u_0 = 1$ .	<b>10</b> Marks	L3	CO3
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<b>19.</b>	<b>a.</b>	Form the PDE by eliminating the arbitrary function	<b>10</b>	L3	CO4
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		from $xyz = f(x + y + z)$ .	Marks		
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Or

20.	a.	Solve $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + z = 0$ .	10 Marks	L3	C04
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21.	a.	Express the function $f(t) = \begin{cases} t^2 & \text{for } 0 < t \leq 1 \\ 4t & \text{for } t > 1 \end{cases}$ in terms of unit step function and hence find their Laplace transform.	15 Marks	L3	C02
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Or

22.	a.	Using Laplace transform method solve $\frac{dy}{dt} + y = te^{-t}$ with $y(0) = 2$ .	15 Marks	L3	C02
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23.	a.	Solve $(z - y)p + (x - z)q = y - x$ .	15 Marks	L3	C04
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Or

24.	a.	Solve $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = xy$ subject to conditions $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \log(1 + y)$ when $x = 1$ and $z = 0$ when $x = 0$ .	15 Marks	L3	C04
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**\*\*\*\*\* BEST WISHES \*\*\*\*\***