

Roll No



**PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY  
BENGALURU**

G9H'6

**SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING  
END TERM EXAMINATION - JAN 2024**

Semester : Semester III - 2022

Course Code : MAT1002

Course Name : Transform Techniques Partial Differential Equations and Their Applications

Program : B.Tech.

Date : 03-JAN-2024

Time : 9:30AM - 12:30 PM

Max Marks : 100

Weightage : 50%

**Instructions:**

- (i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.
- (ii) Question paper consists of 3 parts.
- (iii) Scientific and non-programmable calculator are permitted.
- (iv) Do not write any information on the question paper other than Roll Number.

**PART A****ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS****4 X 5M = 20M**

1. Obtain half range Fourier cosine series of  $x$  in  $(0, \pi)$ .  
(CO1) [Knowledge]
2. Obtain Laplace transform of the function  $\frac{e^{2t} - e^{3t}}{t}$ .  
(CO2) [Knowledge]
3. Find the Z-transform of  $\sin(3n + 5)$ .  
(CO3) [Knowledge]
4. Obtain the PDE by eliminating the arbitrary function  $z = (x + y)\phi(x^2 - y^2)$ .  
(CO4) [Knowledge]

**PART B****ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS****5 X 10M = 50M**

5. Find Fourier series of  $y$  in  $(0, 6)$  up to second harmonic for the following data

$x$	0	1	2	3	4	5
$f(x)$	8	6	4	7	9	11

(CO1) [Comprehension]

6. Apply the Laplace transform technique to solve  $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - 2\frac{dx}{dt} + x = e^t$  with  $x = 2, \frac{dx}{dt} = -1$  at  $t = 0$ .

(CO2) [Comprehension]

7. Find the Fourier transform of the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} a^2 - x^2, & |x| \leq a \\ 0, & |x| > a \end{cases}$ . Hence show that  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin t - t \cos t}{t^3} dt = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .  
(CO2) [Comprehension]
8. Solve  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 4z = 0$  with  $z = 1$  and  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y$  when  $x = 0$ .  
(CO4) [Comprehension]
9. Solve  $(y + z)p - (z + x)q = x - y$ .  
(CO4) [Comprehension]

### PART C

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

2 X 15M = 30M

10. Employ the Z-transform technique to find response of the system  $y_{n+2} + 6y_{n+1} + 9y_n = 2^n$  with  $y_0 = y_1 = 0$ .  
(CO3) [Application]
11. Apply the method of separation of variables to solve  $3 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$  where  $u(x, 0) = 4e^{-x}$ .  
(CO4) [Application]