

ANNA UNIVERSITY COIMBATORE

B.E. / B.TECH. DEGREE EXAMINATIONS : MAY / JUNE 2010

REGULATIONS : 2008

THIRD SEMESTER

080100008 - TRANSFORMS AND PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

(COMMON TO AERONAUTICAL / AUTOMOBILE / BIOMEDICAL / CIVIL / CSE / IT / EEE / EIE / ECE / ICE /  
MECHANICAL / BIOTECH / CHEMICAL / FASHION TECH. / TEXTILE TECH. / TEXTILE CHEMISTRY)

TIME : 3 Hours

Max.Marks : 100

PART – A

(20 x 2 = 40 MARKS)

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. Define the root-mean square value of a function  $f(x)$  in  $(0, 2\pi)$ .
2. State the Dirichlet's conditions for Fourier series.
3. If the half range – cosine series of  $f(x) = x(\pi - x)$  in  $(0, \pi)$  is given by  
$$x(\pi - x) = \pi^2 / 6 - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1/n^2) \cos 2nx$$
, find the value of  $1/1^4 + 1/2^4 + \dots \dots \dots \infty$
4. What do you mean by Harmonic analysis.
5. State Fourier Integral theorem.
6. Find the Fourier sine transform of  $e^{-ax}$  ( $a > 0$ ).
7. State Parseval's identity for Fourier transform.
8. If  $F\{f(x)\} = f(s)$  then  $F\{f(x) \cos ax\} = \dots \dots \dots$
9. Form the partial differential equation by eliminating the arbitrary function  $z = f(x/y)$
10. Find the complete solution of the partial differential equation  $\sqrt{p} + \sqrt{q} = 1$
11. Find the particular integral of  $(D^2 + 2DD' + D'^2)z = e^{x-y}$
12. Find the complete integral of the p.d.e.  $z = px + qy + p^2 + q^2$

13. In the equation of motion of vibrating string  $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2}$ , what does  $c^2$  stand for?
14. What are the laws assumed to derive the one dimensional heat equation?
15. Write all the solutions of Laplace's equation  $\partial^2 u / \partial x^2 + \partial^2 u / \partial y^2 = 0$
16. If the ends of a string of length 'l' are fixed and the mid point of the string is drawn aside through a height 'h' and the string is released from rest, state the initial and boundary conditions.
17. Prove that  $Z[(-1)^n] = \frac{z}{z+1}$
18. Define convolution of two sequences  $\{f(n)\}$  and  $\{g(n)\}$ .
19. Find the inverse Z- transform of  $\frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)}$
20. State initial value theorem in Z - transform.

### PART - B

(5 x 12 = 60 MARKS)

### ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS

21. (a) Find the Fourier Series of  $f(x) = x + x^2$  in  $(-\pi, \pi)$  of periodicity  $2\pi$  6
- (b) Find the Fourier series expansion of period  $2\pi$  for the function  $y = f(x)$  6  
which is defined in  $(0, 2\pi)$  by means of the table of values given below. Find the series upto the second harmonic.

x	0	$\frac{\pi}{3}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\pi$	$\frac{4\pi}{3}$	$\frac{5\pi}{3}$	$2\pi$
y	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.0

22. Find the Fourier transform of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x^2 & \text{in } |x| \leq 1 \\ 0 & \text{in } |x| > 1 \end{cases}$

Hence Prove that  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin s - s \cos s}{s^3} \cos \frac{s}{2} ds = \frac{3\pi}{16}$

23. (a) Solve  $(mz - ny)p + (nx - lz)q = ly - mx$  6

(b) Solve  $r + s - 6t = y \cos x$  6

24. A tightly stretched string with fixed end points  $x=0$  and  $x=l$  is initially at rest in its equilibrium position. If it is set vibrating giving each point a velocity

$\lambda x(l-x)$ , then show that  $y(x,t) = \frac{8\lambda l^3}{\pi^4 a} \sum_{n=1,3,5}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \sin \frac{n\pi at}{l}$

25. (a) Find  $Z^{-1} \left[ \frac{8z^2}{(2z-1)(4z+1)} \right]$  using convolution theorem. 6

(b) Solve the equation  $y(n+2) - 3y(n+1) + 2y(n) = 2^n$  given that  $y(0)=y(1)=0$ . 6

26. (a) Find the singular integral of  $z = px + qy + \sqrt{p^2 + q^2 + 1}$  6

(b) Find  $Z^{-1} \left[ \frac{z^2 - 3z}{(z-5)(z+2)} \right]$  6

27. An infinitely long plate in the form of an area is enclosed between the lines  $y = 0$  and  $y = \pi$  for positive value of  $x$ . The temperature is zero along the edges  $y = 0$ ,  $y = \pi$  and the edge at infinity. If the edge  $x = 0$  is kept at the temperature  $f(y) = ky$ ,  $0 < y < \pi$ , find the steady state temperature distribution in the Plate.

28. (a) Find the Fourier series for  $f(x) = x^2$  in  $(-\pi, \pi)$ . Hence Show that 6

$$\frac{1}{1^4} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \frac{1}{3^4} + \dots = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$$

- (b) Evaluate  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2 + 4)(x^2 + 1)}$  using Fourier transform method. 6

\*\*\*\*\*THE END\*\*\*\*\*