

The Students will be able to:

CO1: Apply forward, backward difference formulae and central differences formulae in solving interpolationextrapolation problems in engineering field.

Course Outcomes

- CO2: Numerical differentiation and integration rules in solving engineering where the handlings of numerical methods are inevitable.
- CO3: Apply the knowledge of periodic function, Fourier series, complex Fourier series, Fourier sine/cosine series of a function valid in different periods. Analyze engineering problems arising in control theory/fluid flow phenomena using harmonic analysis.
- CO4: Understand complex/infinite Fourier transforms Fourier sine and Fourier cosine transforms with related properties. Analyze the engineering problems arising in signals and systems, digital signal processing using Fourier transform techniques. Define Z-transforms& find Z-transforms of standard functions to solve the specific problems by using properties of Z-transforms. Identify and solve difference equations arising in engineering applications using inverse Z-transforms techniques.
- CO5: Define Partial Differential Equations (PDE's), order, degree and formation of PDE's and, to solve PDE's by various methods of solution. Explain one dimensional wave and heat equation and Laplace's equation and physical significance of their solutions to the problems selected from engineering field.

<u>Note</u>: I) PART - A is compulsory. Two marks for each question. II) PART - B: Answer any <u>Two</u> sub questions (from a, b, c) for Maximum of 18 marks from each unit.

Q. No.			Question	S		•	Marks	BLs COs POs
C			PART -				10	
I a.	Write the Bessel's formula upto the fourth order differences.						2	L1 CO1 PO1
b.	The first order derivative using forward interpolation formula at the point x_0 upto fourth order is equal to?						2	L1 CO2 PO1
c.	If $f(x)$ is an odd function over the interval $(-l, l)$, then write the Euler's formulae for $f(x)$.						2	L1 CO3 PO1
d.	The Z-transform of a^n and e^{an} is equal to?					2	L1 CO4 PO1	
e.	Verify that $z = (x^2 + a)(y^2 + b)$ is a complete solution of the first order PDE $pq = 4xyz$.					2	L2 CO5 PO2	
	$\mathbf{I} \mathbf{D} \mathbf{L} \mathbf{p} \mathbf{q} = \mathbf{x} \mathbf{y} \mathbf{z}.$ $\mathbf{II} : \mathbf{PART} - \mathbf{B}$						90	
	UNIT - I						18	
1 a.	Define extrapolation. From the following table, find the number of students							
	who obtained marks between 40 and 45.						9	L2 CO1 PO2
	Marks	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 60	60 - 70	70 - 80		
	No. of Students	31	42	51	35	31		
b.	Certain corresponding	values	of x an	d $\log_{10}($	x) are	(300, 2.4771),		
	(304, 2.4829), (305, 2.48	843) and	(307, 2.4	871). Fin	d;		9	L2 CO1 PO1
i) $log_{10}(301)$ and ii) $log_{10}(306)$, by using Lagrange interpolation formula.								

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c.	Use Gauss's forward formula to evaluate y_{30} , given that $y_{21} = 18.4708$,	9	L2 CO1 PO1
	$y_{25} = 17.8144$, $y_{29} = 17.1070$, $y_{33} = 16.3432$ and $y_{37} = 15.5154$.	9	L2 COI FOI
	UNIT - II	18	
2 a.	Find $f'(10)$ from the following data:	0	
	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9	L2 CO2 PO1
	f(x) -13 23 899 17315 35606		
b.	Evaluate $\int_{0}^{6} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$, by using, i) Trapezoidal rule and ii) Simpson's $\left(\frac{3}{8}\right)^{th}$ rule.	9	L2 CO2 PO2
c.	Evaluate: $\int_{4}^{5.2} \log_e x dx$ using Simpson's $\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{rd}$ rule and Weddle's rule, taking	9	L2 CO2 PO2
	7 ordinates.	10	
3 a.	UNIT - III Find the Fourier series for the function $f(x) = x $ in $-\pi \le x \le \pi$. Hence	18	
U ui		9	L2 CO3 PO2
	deduce that $\frac{\pi^2}{8} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$.		
b.	Obtain the Fourier series for the function $f(x) = \begin{cases} \pi x & \text{in } 0 \le x \le 1 \\ \pi(2-x) & \text{in } 1 \le x \le 2 \end{cases}$	9	L2 CO3 PO2
c.	A function $f(x)$ of period 2π is specified by the following table.		
	x 0 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ $\frac{2\pi}{3}$ π $\frac{4\pi}{3}$ $\frac{5\pi}{3}$ 2π f(x) 7.9 7.2 3.6 0.5 0.9 6.8 7.9	9	L3 CO3 PO2
	Obtain the Fourier series of $f(x)$ upto the first harmonic.		
	UNIT - IV	18	
4 a.	Find the Fourier transform of $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x , & \text{for } x \le 1 \\ 0, & \text{for } x > 1 \end{cases}$.	9	L3 CO4 PO2
	Hence evaluate $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 t}{t^2} dt$.		
b.	Find the Fourier sine and cosine transform of e^{-ax} where $a > 0$.	9	L2 CO4 PO1
c.	Obtain the Z-transform of $coshn\theta$ and $sinhn\theta$.	9	L2 CO4 PO1
	UNIT - V	18	
5 a.	i) Form a partial differential equation by eliminating arbitrary function	4	
	from $z = y^2 + 2f\left(\frac{1}{x} + \log y\right)$.		L2 CO5 PO1
	ii) Find the general solution of the equation $yz \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + zx \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy$.	5	
b.	Use the method of separation of variables to solve $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + z$, given	9	L3 CO5 PO2
	$z(x, 0) = 6e^{-3x}$.		
c.	Find the various possible solutions of the two dimensional Laplace's equation $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0.$	9	L2 CO5 PO2