

2005 JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

II B.TECH. I SEMESTER REGULAR EXAMINATIONS
MATHAMATICS II
 (INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY)

APRIL/MAY 2005

TIME: 3 HOURS
 MARKS: 80

Answer any FIVE Questions
 All Questions carry equal marks

1. (a) Define the rank of the matrix and find the rank of the following matrix.
- $$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 6 & 6 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 4 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 8 & 4 & 7 & 13 \\ 8 & 4 & -3 & -1 \end{bmatrix}$$
- (b) Find whether the following equations are consistent, if so solve them. $x+y+2z = 4$; $2x-y+3z = 9$; $3x-y-z = 2$
2. Verify Cayley-Hamilton theorem for $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$
 hence deduce A^{-1}
3. (a) Prove that the inverse of an orthogonal matrix is orthogonal and its transpose is also orthogonal.
- (b) Reduce the quadratic form $3x_1^2 + 3x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 + 2x_1x_2 + 2x_1x_3 - 2x_2x_3$ into sum of squares by an orthogonal transformation and give the matrix of transformation
4. (a) An alternating current after passing through rectifier has the form $i = I_0 \sin x$, for $0 \leq x \leq \pi$, for $-\pi \leq x \leq 2\pi$ where I_0 is the maximum current and the period is 2π . Express i as a Fourier series.
- (b) Represent the following function by Fourier sine series
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < m \\ 2, & m < x < 2m \end{cases}$
5. (a) Form the partial differential equation by eliminating the arbitrary function from $z = f(y) + g(x + y)$.
- (b) Solve the partial differential equation $p^2z^2 \sin 2x + q^2z^2 \cos 2y = 1$
- (c) Solve the partial differential equation $q^2y^2 = z(z - px)$
6. A square plate has its faces $x = 0$ and $x = \pi$ ($0 < y < \pi$) insulated. Its edges y

$x = 0$ and $y = l$ are kept at temperatures 0 and $f(x)$ respectively. Derive the formula for steady state temperature.

7. (a) Find the finite Fourier cosine transform of $f(x) = x$ if $0 < x < l/2$

$l - x$ if $l/2 < x < l$

(b) Find the Fourier cosine transforms of $e^{-ax} \sin ax$.

8. (a) State and prove final value theorem

(b) Using Z-transform solve $4u_n - u_{n+2} = 0$ given that $u_0 = 0, u_1 = 2$.

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