

UNIT - V

AR - 557

Fourth Semester B. Sc. (Part - II) Examination

4S - MATHEMATICS

Paper - VII

(Laplace Transforms and Fourier Series)

P. Pages : 8

Time : Three Hours]

[Max. Marks : 60

Note : (1) Question No. **one** is compulsory and solve this question in **one** attempt only.
 (2) Solve **One** question from each unit.

1. Choose the correct alternatives :—

$$(i) \text{ If } L[f(x)] = F(s) \text{ and } g(x) = \begin{cases} f(x-a), & x > a \\ 0, & x < a \end{cases}$$

then $L[g(x)]$ is

(a) $e^{-as} F(s)$

(b) $e^{as} F(s)$

(c) $e^s F(s)$

(d) $e^{as} F(s)$

1

(ii) If $L[f(t)] = F(s)$, then $L[f(at)]$ is

(a) $\frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$

(b) $F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$

10. (a) Prove that

$$\int_{-1}^1 [P_n(x)]^2 dx = \frac{2}{2n+1} \text{ if } m=n \quad 3$$

(b) Prove that

$$\int_a^b J_0(x) J_1(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} [J_0^2(a) - J_0^2(b)] \quad 3$$

(c) Prove that eigen values of the Sturm - Liouville problem are real. 4

$$9. (p) \text{ Prove that } P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n \quad 4$$

(q) Show that Bessel's D. E. is of Sturm - Liouville Type. 3

(r) Prove the recurrence formula

$$2J_n' = J_{n-1} - J_{n+1} \quad 3$$



(c) $\frac{1}{s} F(s)$

(d) None of these.

1

(iii) If $L^{-1}[f(s)] = f(x)$, then $L^{-1}\left[\frac{F(s)}{s}\right]$ is equal to

(a) $\int_s^x F(u) du$

(b) $\int_0^x F(u) du$

(c) $\int_s^t F(s) ds$

(d) $\int_1^2 f(x) dx$

1

(iv) The value of $L\left[\frac{1}{a} \sinh ax\right]$ is

(a) $\frac{1}{a^2 - s^2}$

(b) $\frac{1}{s^2 - a^2}$

(c) $\frac{1}{s - a}$

(d) $\frac{1}{s^3}$

1

7. (p) Solve $\int_0^x f(x) f(x-u) du = 2f(x) + x - 2$ 5

(q) Find the bounded solution of $u_x = 2ut + u$
 $u(x, 0) = e^{-3x}$ for $x > 0, t > 0$. 5

UNIT - IV

8. (a) Find the Fourier series for function $f(x)$ defined in $[-\pi, \pi]$ as

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\pi & -\pi < x < 0 \\ x & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$

and deduce that $\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$ 5

(b) Find the Fourier sine series for function $f(x) = x^2$ in $[0, 2]$. 59. (p) Find the Fourier series for $f(x)$, where

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & -2 < x < 0 \\ 1 & 0 < x < 2 \end{cases}$$
 5

(q) Find the Fourier series for $f(x) = |x|$ in $[-\pi, \pi]$.

Deduce that $\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$

5

(b) Obtain the inverse Laplace Transform of

$$\frac{s^2 - 6}{s^3 + 4s^2 + 3s} \quad 4$$

(c) If $L^{-1}[F(s)] = f(x)$, then show that

$$L^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)\right\} = f(ax) ; a > 0 \quad 3$$

5. (p) Find the inverse Laplace transform of

$$(i) \frac{3s - 7}{s^2 - 2s - 3} \quad (ii) \frac{s^2}{(s - 4)^3} \quad 2+3$$

(q) State and prove convolution theorem. 1 + 4

UNIT - III

6. (a) Solve the D. E. by Laplace transform method

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} - 3 \frac{dx}{dt} + 2x = 4t + e^{3t}, \text{ where } x(0) = 1$$

$$\text{and } x'(0) = -1. \quad 4$$

(b) Solve the simultaneous equations by using L. T.

$$\frac{dx}{dt} - y = e^t \text{ and } \frac{dy}{dt} + x = \sin t, \text{ where } x = 1,$$

$$y = 0 \text{ at } t = 0. \quad 6$$

(v) If $y = y(x, t)$, then $L(y_t) = ?$

(a) $x\bar{y}(x, s) + y(x, 0)$

(b) $s\bar{y}(x, s) - y(x, 0)$

(c) $s\bar{y}(x, 0) + y(x, s)$

(d) None of these. 1

(vi) If the equation is

$$f(x) = g(x) + \int_0^x k(x-u)f(u) dx,$$

then $L[f(x)]$ is

(a) $\frac{G(s)}{1 - K(s)}$

(b) $\frac{K(s)}{1 - G(s)}$

(c) $\frac{1 - K(s)}{G(s)}$

(d) $\frac{G(s)}{K(s)}. \quad 1$

(vii) Half range Fourier Cosine series for $f(x)$ is

(a) $\frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) dx$

(b) $\frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \frac{\sin nx}{l} dx$

$$(c) \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} \cdot dx$$

$$(d) \int_0^l a_n \cos nx \, dx$$

1

(viii) If f and g are respectively odd and even functions then $f \cdot g$ is

(a) even function

(b) odd function

(c) odd and even function

(d) none of these

1

(ix) The equation

$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n \text{ is}$$

(a) Legendre's equation

(b) Bessel's equation

(c) Generating function

(d) Rodrigue's equation.

1

(x) If $J_n(x)$ is the solution of Bessel's D. E, the $J_n(-x)$ is

(a) $-J_n(x)$

(b) 0

(c) $(-x) J_n(x)$

(d) $(-1)^n J_n(x)$.

1

UNIT - I

2. (a) Find L. T. of $f(x)$ if

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) & x > \frac{\pi}{4} \\ 0 & x < \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases}$$

3

(b) Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} n e^{-3x} \sin x \, dx$

4

(c) Find Laplace Transform of coshan.

3

3. (p) Prove that $L[x^n f(x)] = (-1)^n \frac{d^n}{ds^n} F(s)$

4

(q) If $L[f(x)] = F(s)$, then prove that $L[e^{ax} f(x)] = F(s-a)$.

2

(r) If $L\left[\frac{\sin x}{x}\right] = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{s}$, then prove that

$$L\left[\frac{\sin ax}{x}\right] = \cot^{-1} \left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$$

4

UNIT - II

4. (a) Verify the convolution theorem for

$$f_1(x) = x \text{ and } f_2(x) = \cos hx.$$

3