

Exam. Code: 0939

Sub. Code: 7045

1078

B. Engg. (Mechanical Engg.)

3<sup>rd</sup> Semester

AS-301: MATHS-3

Time allowed: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 50

**NOTE:** Attempt five questions in all, including Q. No. 1 which is compulsory and selecting atleast two questions from each Unit.

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- I. (a) Define bounded sequence and monotonic sequences with suitable examples. Examine the same for the sequences: (i)  $a_n = \left\{ \frac{1}{2^n} \right\}$  (ii)  $a_n = \{(-1)^n\}$
- (b) State Taylor's series for the approximation of a function. Explain how the error is estimated using it.
- (c) Define eigenvalue problem of the matrices. Write down any two applications of this problem. Obtain the eigenvalues and eigenvectors for the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ .
- (d) Examine whether or not  $w = \cos z$  is bounded or not? Justify your answer.
- (e) Define conformal and isogonal mapping with suitable examples. Also define critical points of a mapping. (5×2)

**UNIT-I**

- II. (a) Examine which of the following sequences  $\{a_n\}$  converge, and which diverge? Find the limit of each convergent sequence:
- (i)  $a_n = n - \sqrt{n^2 - n}$  (ii)  $a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 - 1} - \sqrt{n^2 + n}}$
- (iii)  $a_n = \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \right)^n$  (iv)  $a_n = \left( \frac{3n+1}{3n-1} \right)^n$
- (b) State and prove Cauchy's integral test. Hence, examine the convergence of the p-series:  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^p}$  (5+5)
- III. (a) For the following power series, find radius and interval of convergence. For what values of x does the series converge (i) absolutely, (ii) conditionally?
- (i)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{n!}$  (ii)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(3x+1)^{n+1}}{2n+2}$

**P.T.O.**



(2)

- (b) Describe the principle involved in the Gauss elimination method. Solve the system:  $x + 10y - z = 3$  ;  $2x + 3y + 20z = 7$  and  $10x - y + 2z = 4$  using it with partial pivoting. (5+5)
- IV. (a) Examine whether the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 2 & -3 \\ 2 & 1 & -6 \\ -1 & -2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$  is diagonalizable? If so, obtain the matrix P such that  $P^{-1}AP$  is a diagonal matrix.
- (b) Verify Cayley-Hamilton theorem for the matrix  $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ . Also find  $A^{-1}$ . (5+5)

UNIT-II

- V. (a) Examine the continuity of the function  $f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{\text{Im}(z)}{|z|} & , z \neq 0 \\ 0 & , z = 0 \end{cases}$  about the point  $z=0$ .
- (b) Show that the function  $f(z) = \bar{z}$  is continuous at the point  $z=0$  but not differentiable at  $z=0$ .
- (c) Prove that the function  $w = \cos z$  is analytic in the finite  $z$ -plane. (3+4+3)
- VI. (a) Prove that the function  $v(x, y) = e^x \sin y$  is harmonic. Find its conjugate harmonic function  $u(x, y)$  and the corresponding function  $f(z)$ .
- (b) Find all the Taylor's and Laurent series expansion of  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 - 1}$  about  $z_0=1$ . (5+5)
- VII. (a) Evaluate the integral:  $I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{2 + \sin \theta}$
- (b) Find the bilinear transformation which maps 1, i, -1 to 2, i, -2 respectively. Find the fixed and critical points of the mapping. (5+5)