

Reg. No. :

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**Question Paper Code: 31001**

B.E. / B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2015.

Third Semester

Civil Engineering

01UMA321 - TRANSFORMS AND PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

(Common to all branches)

(Regulation 2013)

Duration: Three hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer ALL Questions.

PART A - (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

1. State Parseval's theorem in Fourier series.
2. What do you mean by harmonic analysis in Fourier series?
3. Find the Fourier cosine transform of  $e^{-2x}$ .
4. State the relation between  $F\{f(x)\}$  and  $F\{f(ax)\}$ .
5. Define convolution of two sequences with respect to unilateral Z transforms.
6. Write the formula for  $Z^{-1}[F(z)]$  using Cauchy's residue theorem.
7. What does  $a^2$  represent in the equation  $\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2}$ ?
8. Write the appropriate solution of the one dimensional heat flow equation.
9. State the diagonal five point formula to solve the equation  $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$ .
10. Write a difference formula for solving one dimensional wave equation  $u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}$ .

PART - B (5 x 16 = 80 Marks)

11. (a) (i) Find the Fourier series expansion of  $f(x) = x^2 + x$  in  $(-2, 2)$ . Hence find the sum of the series  $\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots \infty$  (8)

- (ii) Find the Fourier series expansion of the function  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & : -\pi \leq x \leq 0 \\ \sin x & : 0 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$  (8)

- (b) (i) Find the half range cosine series of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & : 0 < x < 1 \\ 2 - x & : 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$  (8)

- (ii) Find the Fourier series of  $y = f(x)$  in  $(0, 2\pi)$  up to third harmonic from the following values of  $x$  and  $y$ . (8)

$x$	0	$\pi/3$	$2\pi/3$	$\pi$	$4\pi/3$	$5\pi/3$	$2\pi$
$y$	1.98	1.30	1.05	1.30	-0.88	-0.25	1.98

12. (a) (i) Find the Fourier transform of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - |x| & : |x| < 1 \\ 0 & : \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$  and hence find the value of  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin^4 t}{t^4} dt$  (8)

- (ii) Find the Fourier cosine transform of  $e^{-x^2}$  and hence find the Fourier sine transform of  $x e^{-x^2}$ . (8)

Or

- (b) (i) Find the Fourier transform of  $e^{-a|x|}$  if  $a > 0$  (8)

- (ii) Find the Fourier sine transform of  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x & : 0 < x < 1 \\ 2 - x & : 1 < x < 2 \\ 0 & : x > 2 \end{cases}$  (8)

13. (a) (i) Find the Z transform of  $a^n \cos n\pi$  and  $e^t \sin 2t$ . (8)

- (ii) Solve  $y_{n+2} + 6y_{n+1} + 9y_n = 2^n$  given that  $y_0 = y_1 = 0$ , using Z transforms. (8)

Or

- (b) (i) Find the inverse Z transform of  $X(z) = \frac{2z}{(z-1)(z^2+1)}$  by Residue method. (8)

- (ii) Find the inverse Z transform of  $X(z) = \frac{8z^2}{(2z-1)(4z-1)}$  using convolution theorem. (8)

14. (a) A string is stretched and fastened to two points  $l$  apart. Motion is started by displacing the string into the form  $y = 3(lx - x^2)$  from which it is released at time  $t = 0$ . Find the displacement of any point on the string at a distance of  $x$  from one end at any time  $t$ . (16)

Or

- (b) A rectangular plate with insulated surface is 10 cm wide and so long compared to its width that it may be considered infinite length. If the temperature at short edge  $y = 0$  is given by  $u = \begin{cases} 20x & : 0 \leq x \leq 5 \\ 20(10 - x) & : 5 \leq x \leq 10 \end{cases}$  and all the other three edges are kept at  $0^\circ\text{C}$ . Find the steady state temperature at any point of the plate. (16)

15. (a) Solve  $\nabla^2 u = -10(x^2 + y^2 + 10)$  over the square mesh with sides  $x = 0, y = 0, x = 3, y = 3$  with  $u = 0$  on the boundary and mesh length 1 unit. (16)

Or

- (b) (i) Solve, by Crank-Nicholson method, the equation  $u_{xx} = u_t$  subject to  $u(x, 0) = 0, u(0, t) = 0$  and  $u(1, t) = t$  for two time steps by taking  $h = 0.25$ . (8)

- (ii) Evaluate the pivotal values of the following equation taking  $h = 1$  and up to one half of the period of the oscillation  $16u_{xx} = u_{tt}$  given  $u(0, t) = 0, u(5, t) = 0, u(x, 0) = x^2(5 - x)$  and  $u_t(x, 0) = 0$ . (8)

