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CS/B.TECH/FT (O)/CHE (O)/SEM-3/M-315/2011-12

2011 MATHEMATICS

Time Allotted: 3 Hours Full Marks: 70

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

GROUP - A (Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternatives for the following:

 $10 \times 1 = 10$

- i) The probability that a leap wear selected at random will contain 53 Wednesdays is
 - a) $\frac{3}{4}$

b) $\frac{2}{7}$

c) $\frac{1}{3}$

- d) $\frac{4}{9}$.
- ii) The Variance of a random wariable X is
 - a) $[E(X)]^2$
- b) $E(X^2)$
- c) $E(X^2) [E(X)]^2$
- d) $[E(X^2)]^2 [E(X)].$
- iii) The period of the function $f(x) = 2 |\cos^2 x|$ is
 - a) π

b) 2τ

c) $\frac{2\pi}{3}$

d) $\frac{\pi}{3}$

3161-(O) [Turn over

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- The function $f(x) = k \sin x$, $0 \le x < \pi$ is iv)
 - a) Half wave Rectifier
- b) Full wave rectifier
- c) Triangular waveform d)
 - none of these.
- $b_{yx} \times b_{xy}$ (where b_{yx} , b_{xy} and r are regression and v) correlation coefficients) is
 - a)

- d) none of these.
- The order and degree of $\sqrt{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}} + \sqrt{\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}} = x y$

(where z = f(x, y)) is

a) 1, 4 b) 1, 2

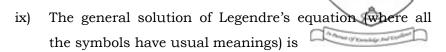
c) 1, 3

- d) 1, 1.
- vii) The Lagrange's differential equation for linear first order partial derivative (where all the symbols have usual meanings) is
 - a) Pp + Qq = R b) $P^2 Q^2 = R$

 - c) Pq + Qp = R d) Pq Qp = R.
- viii) The order of Bessel's differential equation is
 - 1 a)

2 b)

c) n d) 4.



- a) $AP_n(x) + BQ_n(x)$ b) $P_n(x) Q_n(x)$

- d) $AP_n(x) BQ_n(x)$.
- The mean and standard deviation of a binomial x) distribution are respectively 4 and $\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}$. The values of n and p are
 - a) 11, $\frac{3}{4}$ b) 12, $\frac{2}{7}$
 - c) 12, $\frac{1}{3}$
- d) 13, $\frac{3}{8}$.

GROUP - B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

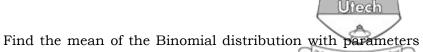
Answer any *three* of the following.

 $3 \times 5 = 15$

2. Solve
$$(D^2 - 2DD')$$
 $z = e^{2x} + x^2 y$, where $\left(D = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, D' = \frac{\partial}{\partial xy}\right)$.

3. Solve
$$\sqrt{p} + \sqrt{q} = 1$$
, where $\left(P = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)$.

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n, p.

5. Let x and y be two variables whose means are \overline{x} and \overline{y} ; standard deviations are σ_x and σ_y respectively. If $u = \frac{x - \overline{x}}{\sigma_x}$

and $v = \frac{y - \overline{y}}{\sigma_y}$, then show that $r_{xy} = \text{Cov}(u, v)$.

- 6. Find the Fourier series of the function $f(x) = x x^2$, $-\pi < x \le \pi$.
- 7. Show that when n is a positive integer, $J_{-n}(x) = (-1)^n J_n(x)$.
- 8. The 5 pair of values of x and y are such that Var(x) = 6, Var(y) = 2 and $r_{xy} = 0.98$ (where symbols have their usual meanings). Find Var(2x + 3y).

GROUP - C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

Answer any *three* of the following. $3 \times 15 = 45$

- 9. a) If x = 4y + 5 and y = kx + 4 be two regression equations of x on y and y on x respectively, then find the interval in which k lies.
 - b) Prove that $-1 \le r_{xy} \le 1$ (where r_{xy} is the correlation coefficient between two variables x and y).

4.



- c) The bivariate (U, V) is related with the bivariate (X, Y) by the two relations 4U = 2X + 7 and 6V = 2Y 15. Given a regression coefficient of Y on X is 3. Find the regression coefficient of V on U.
- 10. a) Show that a function,

$$f(x) = |x|$$
 , $-1 < x < 1$

= 0 , elsewhere

is a possible probability density function and hence find the corresponding distribution function.

- b) A radioactive source emits an average 2.5 particles per second. Calculate the probability that 2 or more particles will be emitted in an interval of 4 seconds.
- c) If a person gets Rs (2x + 5) where x denotes the number appearing when a balanced die is rolled once, then how much money can be expect in the long run per game?
- 11. a) Solve the wave equation $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$, given that u(0, t) = u(l, t) = 0, u(x, 0) = f(x) and $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x, 0) = 0$, 0 < x < l
 - b) Solve (p+q)(z-xp-yq)=1, where $(p=\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, q=\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})$.

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- Solve $p^2 x + qy = z$, where $(p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y})$ 12. a)
 - b) Find the integral surface satisfying partial differential equation (x - y) p + (y - x - z) q = z and passing through the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, z = 1.
 - Find the general solution of the equation: c)

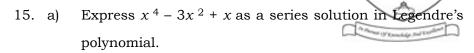
$$z(p-q) = z^2 + (x+y)^2$$
 where $(p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y})$.

- Find the Fourier series of the function e^{-x} in the 13. a) interval $0 < x < 2 \pi$.
 - Find the sine series which represents the function b) $f(x) = \pi - x \text{ in } 0 < x < \pi.$
 - Write Parseval's identity corresponding to Half range c) cosine series of the function f(x) = x, 0 < x < 2. Hence determine the sum of the series $\frac{1}{1^4} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^4} + \dots$
- 14. a) Find the power series solution of the equation

$$(1-x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2y = 0$$
, given that $y(0) = 4$, $y'(0) = 5$.

b) Find the general solution of the differential equation $(1-x^2)y''-2xy'+n(n+1)y=0.$

3161-(O)



b) Expand $\cos px$ in $[-\pi, \pi]$ (p not being an integer) in Fourier series.

3161-(O) 7 [Turn over