

K. J. Somaiya Institute of Technology, Sion, Mumbai-22
(Autonomous College Affiliated to University of Mumbai)

April - May 2023

(B.Tech.) Program: B.Tech. (Electronic and Telecommunication) Scheme: II

Examination: SY Semester: IV

Course Code: EXC401 and Course Name: Applications of Mathematics in Engineering-II

Date of Exam: 13th May, 2023

Duration: 2.5 Hours

Max. Marks: 60

Instructions:

- (1) All questions are compulsory.
- (2) Draw neat diagrams wherever applicable.
- (3) Assume suitable data, if necessary.

		Max. Marks	CO	BT level
		12		
Q 1	Solve any six questions out of eight:			
i)	Evaluate $\int_0^{1+i} z^2 dz$ along the line $y = x$.	2	1	Ap
ii)	Is $W = \{(a, 0, 0) / a \in R\}$ a subspace of R^3 ?	2	4	Ap
iii)	State the value classes of a quadratic form.	2	5	Ap
iv)	Find the extremal of $\int_{x_1}^{x_2} (1 + x^2 y') y' dx$	2	6	Ap
v)	Evaluate $\int_C \left(\frac{z+2}{(z-3)(z-4)} \right) dz$ where c is the circle $ z = 1$.	2	1	Ap
vi)	State whether following statement is true or false with justification: "Both the coefficients of regression for the given data always have same sign."	2	2	Ap
vii)	Justify your answer. "Can we have a Poisson distribution with mean 4 and variance 5?"	2	3	Ap
viii)	If Probability density function of a continuous random variable is $(x) = \begin{cases} kx^2(1-x^3), & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$, find the value of k and $P(0 \leq x \leq 0.5)$.	2	3	Ap
Q2	Solve any four questions out of six.	16		
i)	Using Cauchy Residue theorem evaluate $\int_C \frac{z^2}{(z-1)^2(z-2)} dz$ where C is the circle $ z = 2.5$.	4	1	Ap
ii)	A discrete random variable has the probability density function given below.	4	3	Ap

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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>-2</td> <td>-1</td> <td>0</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>$P(X = x)$</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>k</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>2k</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>2k</td> </tr> </table> <p>Find k, mean and variance.</p>	X	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	$P(X = x)$	0.2	k	0.1	2k	0.1	2k											
X	-2	-1	0	1	2	3																				
$P(X = x)$	0.2	k	0.1	2k	0.1	2k																				
iii)	Find a vector orthogonal to both $u = (-6, 4, 2)$, $v = (3, 1, 5)$.	4	4	Ap																						
iv)	Fit a first degree curve to the following data <table border="1"> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>10</td> <td>12</td> <td>15</td> <td>23</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>14</td> <td>17</td> <td>23</td> <td>25</td> <td>21</td> </tr> </table>	X	10	12	15	23	20	Y	14	17	23	25	21	4	2	Ap										
X	10	12	15	23	20																					
Y	14	17	23	25	21																					
<i>* Questions v & vi are on page no.3.</i>																										
Q.3	Solve any two questions out of three.	16																								
i)	Calculate the coefficient of correlation for the following data <table border="1"> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>28</td> <td>45</td> <td>40</td> <td>38</td> <td>35</td> <td>33</td> <td>40</td> <td>32</td> <td>36</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>23</td> <td>34</td> <td>33</td> <td>34</td> <td>30</td> <td>26</td> <td>28</td> <td>31</td> <td>36</td> <td>35</td> </tr> </table>	X	28	45	40	38	35	33	40	32	36	33	Y	23	34	33	34	30	26	28	31	36	35	8	2	Ap
X	28	45	40	38	35	33	40	32	36	33																
Y	23	34	33	34	30	26	28	31	36	35																
ii)	Find all possible Laurent's expansions of the function $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2(z-1)(z+2)}$ about $z = 0$.	8	1	Ap																						
iii)	Reduce the following quadratic form to canonical form. Also find its rank, index and signature. $3x_1^2 + 5x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 - 2x_1x_2 - 2x_2x_3 + 2x_3x_1$.	8	5	Ap																						
Q.4	Solve any two questions out of three.	16																								
i)	If X is a normal variate with mean 10 and standard deviation 4, find (i) $P(X - 14 < 1)$ (ii) $P(5 \leq X \leq 18)$ (iii) $P(X \leq 12)$	8	3	Ap																						
ii)	Let R^3 have the Euclidean inner product. Use the Gram-Schmidt process to transform the basis $\{u_1, u_2, u_3\}$ into orthonormal basis where $u_1 = (1, 0, 0)$, $u_2 = (3, 7, -2)$, $u_3 = (0, 4, 1)$.	8	4	Ap																						
iii)	Find the curve $y = f(x)$ for which $\int_{x_1}^{x_2} y \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx$ is extremum subject to the constraint $\int_{x_1}^{x_2} \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx = l$.	8	6	Ap																						

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		Max. Marks	CO	BT level
Q2		12		
v)	Find the extremal of $\int_{x_1}^{x_2} (y^2 + y'^2 + 6y \sin x) dx$	4	6	Ap
vi)	Reduce the following quadratic form into canonical form. $x_1^2 + 2x_2^2 + 3x_3^2 - 2x_1x_3 + 2x_2x_3 + 2x_2x_1$	4	5	Ap