

4E2137

Roll No. : _____

Total Printed Pages : 4

4E2137

B. Tech. (Sem. IV) (Main/Back) Examination, June/July - 2011
 Ceramic Engineering
 4CRE5 Mathematics - IV (Common for AI, BM, EI & EC)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Total Marks : 80

[Min. Passing Marks : 24

Attempt any five questions.

Selecting one question from each unit. All questions carry equal marks. Schematic diagrams must be shown wherever necessary. Any data you feel missing suitably may be assumed and stated clearly.

Units of quantities used/calculated must be stated clearly.

Use of following supporting material is permitted during examination.
 (Mentioned in form No. 205)

1. _____ Nil

2. _____ Nil

UNIT - I

- 1 (a) Find
- $f(4)$
- from the following table :

x	0	1	2	5
$f(x)$	2	5	7	8

8

- (b) From the following table, find the number of students who obtain less than 45 marks ?

Marks	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
No. of Students	31	42	51	35	31

8

OR

- 1 (a) Use Stirling's formula to find
- y_{28}
- given
- $y_{20}=49225$
- ,
- $y_{25}=48316$
- ,
- $y_{30}=47236$
- ,
- $y_{35}=45926$
- ,
- $y_{40}=44306$
- .

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- (b) Show that :

(i) $(1+\Delta)(1-\nabla)=I$

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(ii) $\mu^2=1+\delta^2/4$

4

4E2137]



1

[Contd...

UNIT - II

- 2 (a) Calculate the value of the integral $\int_2^{10} \frac{dx}{1+x}$
Using Simpson's 1/3rd rule by dividing the interval (2,10) into eight equal parts upto 4 decimal places.

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- (b) Given $\frac{dy}{dx} = y - x$ with $y(0) = 2$, find $y(0.1)$ correct to 4 decimal places using Runge-Kutta 4th order method.

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OR

- 2 (a) Let $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y-x}{y+x}$, with boundary conditions $y = 1$ when $x = 0$. Find approximately y for $x = 0.1$ by Euler's modified method (3 steps).

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- (b) Find $f'(1.5)$ and $f''(1.5)$ from the following table :

x	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0
$f(x)$	3.375	7.00	13.625	24.00	38.875	59.00

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UNIT - III

- 3 (a) If α and β are the roots of $J_n(x) = 0$ then prove that :

$$\int_0^1 x J_n(\alpha x) J_n(\beta x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \alpha \neq \beta \\ \frac{1}{2} J_{n+1}^2(\alpha), & \text{if } \alpha = \beta \end{cases}$$

10

- (b) Prove that :

(i) $\frac{d}{dx} [x^n J_n(x)] = x^n J_{n-1}(x)$

3

(ii) $\frac{d}{dx} [x^{-n} J_n(x)] = -x^{-n} J_{n+1}(x)$

3

OR

4E2137]



2

[Contd...

3 (a) Prove that :

(i) $(2n+1)xP_n(x) = (n+1)P_{n+1}(x) + nP_{n-1}(x)$

4

(ii) $nP_n(x) = xP_n'(x) - P_{n-1}'(x)$

4

(b) Prove that $P_n(x)$ is the coefficient of h^n in the expansion of $(1-2xh+h^2)^{-1/2}$ in ascending powers of h .

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UNIT - IV

4 (a) Show that the angle θ , between the two lines of regression is given by

$$\tan \theta = \frac{1-r^2}{r} \frac{\sigma_x \sigma_y}{\sigma_x^2 + \sigma_y^2}$$

Also interpret the cases when $r=0, \pm 1$.

6

(b) Two random variables have the least square regression lines with equations $3x+2y-26=0$ and $6x+y-31=0$. Find coefficient of correlation between x and y .

4

(c) Obtain the rank correlation coefficient for the following data :

x	85	74	85	50	65	78	74	60	74	90
y	78	91	78	58	60	72	80	55	68	70

6

OR

4 (a) Write statement of Baye's theorem.

2

(b) Define normal probability distribution. If the mean of a normal distribution is μ and its variance σ^2 , find its moment generating function.

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- (c) In a bolt manufacturer factory, machine A, B and C manufacture 25%, 35% and 40% of the total product respectively. Of their output 5%, 4% and 2% are defective bolts. A bolt is drawn at random from the product and is found to be defective. What is the probability that it was manufactured by machine B ?

6

UNIT - V

- 5 (a) Find the curve through two points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) which when rotated about the x-axis, given minimum surface area.

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- (b) Find the external of the functional

$$I[y(x), z(x)] = \int_0^{\pi/2} [y'^2 + z'^2 + 2yz] dx \text{ where}$$

$$y(0) = 0, y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1; z(0) = 0 \text{ and } z\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1.$$

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OR

- 5 (a) Find the path on which a particle, in the absence of friction, will slide down from one fixed point to another fixed point in the shortest time.

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- (b) Find the external of the functional $I[y(x)] = \int_0^1 [1 + y'^2] dx$
given $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1; y(1) = 1$ and $y'(1) = 1$.

6

