



# **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**

*(An Autonomous Institution)*

*Approved by AICTE, New Delhi, Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai*

*Accredited by NAAC-UGC with 'A++' Grade (Cycle III) &*

*Accredited by NBA (B.E - CSE, EEE, ECE, Mech & B.Tech.IT)*

*COIMBATORE-641 035, TAMIL NADU*



## **DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS**

<b>CourseCode:</b>	<b>23MAT103</b>
<b>CourseName:</b>	<b>DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND TRANSFORMS</b>
<b>Year/Sem:</b>	<b>I/II</b>

## **QUESTION BANK UNIT-V**



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## DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

### UNIT - V

Unit - V / Part - A / 2 Marks				
S.No	Questions	Mark Splitup	K - Level	CO
1.	Define Laplace Transform of $f(t)$ .	2	K1	CO5
2.	Change of scale of Laplace Transform. (or) If $L[f(t)] = F(s)$ , then $L[f(at)] = \frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$ , $a > 0$ .	2	K1	CO5
3.	State and prove First Shifting property.	2	K1	CO5
4.	Find $L[t \sin at]$	2	K1	CO5
5.	Find $L[t^2 e^{-3t}]$	2	K1	CO5
6.	$L[\sin^2 2t]$	2	K1	CO5
7.	Find $L[\sin 5t \cos 2t]$	2	K1	CO5
8.	Find $L\left[\frac{\sin at}{t}\right]$ . Hence, show that $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$	2	K1	CO5
9.	Find $L[te^{-t} \sin t]$	2	K1	CO5
10.	Find $L[t \sin 3t \cos 2t]$	2	K1	CO5
11.	Find the inverse Laplace Transforms of $\frac{s-3}{s^2+4s+13}$	2	K1	CO5
12.	State Initial and Final value theorems.	2	K1	CO5
13.	Find the Laplace Transform of Unit step function.	2	K1	CO5
14.	Verify the Initial value theorem for the function $f(t) = ae^{-bt}$ .	2	K1	CO5
15.	State Convolution Theorem in Laplace Transform.	2	K1	CO5

Unit - V / Part - B / 16, 8 Marks				
S.No	Questions	Marks Splitup	K - Level	CO
1.	Find $L\left[\frac{\cos at - \cos bt}{t}\right]$	8	K2	CO5
2.	Find $L\left[\frac{1-e^{-t}}{t}\right]$	8	K2	CO5
3.	Verify the initial and final value theorem for the function $f(t) = 1 + e^{-t} (\sin t + \cos t)$ .	4	K2	CO5
4.	Verify the initial and final value theorem for the function $f(t) = 3e^{-2t}$ .	4	K2	CO5
5.	Find the Laplace transform of the periodic function $f(t) = \begin{cases} t & 0 \leq t \leq a \\ 2a - t, & a < t \leq 2a \end{cases}$ and $f(t + 2a) = f(t)$ .	8	K2	CO5
6.	Find the Laplace transform of the periodic function $f(t) = \begin{cases} t & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 2 - t, & 1 < t \leq 2 \end{cases}$ and $f(t + 2) = f(t)$ .	8	K2	CO5



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## DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS

7.	Find the Laplace transform of the square wave given by $f(t) = \begin{cases} E, & 0 < t < \frac{T}{2} \\ -E, & \frac{T}{2} \leq t \leq T \end{cases} \text{ and } f(t+T) = f(t).$	8	K2	C05
8.	Find the Laplace transform of the square wave given by $f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < t < \frac{a}{2} \\ -1, & \frac{a}{2} \leq t \leq a \end{cases} \text{ and } f(t+a) = f(t).$	8	K2	C05
9.	Find the Laplace transform of the half wave rectifier $f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin \omega t, & 0 < t \leq \frac{\pi}{\omega} \\ 0, & \frac{\pi}{\omega} < t < \frac{2\pi}{\omega} \end{cases} \text{ and } f\left(t + \frac{2\pi}{\omega}\right) = f(t).$	8	K2	C05
10.	Using convolution theorem find $L^{-1} \left[ \frac{x^2}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)} \right]$	8	K2	C05
11.	Using convolution theorem find $L^{-1} \left[ \frac{x^2}{(x^2+a)(x^2+9)} \right]$	8	K2	C05
12.	Using convolution theorem find $L^{-1} \left[ \frac{x}{(x^2+a^2)^2} \right]$	8	K2	C05
13.	Using convolution theorem find $L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{(x+1)(x^2+1)} \right]$	8	K2	C05
14.	Using convolution theorem find $L^{-1} \left[ \frac{x^2}{(x^2+a^2)^2} \right]$	8	K2	C05
15.	Using convolution theorem find $L^{-1} \left[ \frac{1}{(x^2+a^2)^2} \right]$	8	K2	C05
16.	Solve the difference equation $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - 3\frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = e^{-t}$ with $y(0) = 1$ and $y'(0) = 0$ , using Laplace transform.	8	K2	C05
17.	Using Laplace transform, solve $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 9y = \cos 2t$ given $y(0) = 1$ , $y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = -1$ .	8	K2	C05
18.	Solve $y'' + 5y' + 6y = 2$ , $y(0) = 0$ , $y'(0) = 0$ using Laplace transform.	8	K2	C05
19.	Using Laplace transforms, solve $y'' + y' = t^2 + 2t$ , $y(0) = 4$ , $y'(0) = -2$ .	8	K2	C05
20.	Using Laplace transform, solve $(D^2 - 3D + 2)y = e^{-3t}$ given $y(0) = 1$ and $y'(0) = -1$	8	K2	C05
21.	Solve $\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} - 3\frac{dx}{dt} + 2x = 2$ , given $x = 0$ and $\frac{dx}{dt} = 5$ for $t = 0$ , using Laplace transform method.	8	K2	C05