

(3hours)



[Total marks: 80]

- N.B.** (1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.
 (2) Answer **any Three** from remaining
 (3) Figures to the right indicate full marks

1. (a) State Cauchy Reimann equation in polar form. Find p if

$f(z) = r^2 \cos 2\theta + ir^2 \sin p\theta$ is analytic. 5

(b) Find Laplace transform of $\sin 2t \cdot \cos 3t$. 5

(c) Prove $\{\sin nx\}$, $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ is orthogonal w.r.t. $(0, 2\pi)$. 5

(d) Evaluate $\int_{1+i}^{2+4i} (x^2 + iy) dz$ along the curve $x = t, y = t^2$. 5

2. (a) Using Laplace transform, solve the differential equation,

$\frac{dx}{dt} + 3x = 2 + e^{-t}$, with $x(0) = 1$. 6

(b) Evaluate $\oint_C \frac{z+1}{z^3 - 2z^2} dz$ where $C: |z|=1$. 6

(c) Obtain the Taylor's and Laurent series which represent the function $\frac{z^2 - 1}{(z+3)(z+4)}$ in the regions, (i) $|z| < 3$ (ii) $3 < |z| < 4$ (iii) $|z| > 4$. 8

3. (a) Solve $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 32 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0$ by Bender-Schmidt method, given

$u(0,t) = u(x,0) = 0, u(1,t) = t$, taking $h = 0.25$. 6

(b) Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} t e^{-3t} \sin t dt$ 6

(c) Obtain Half Range Sine Series of $f(x) = x(\pi - x)$ in $(0, \pi)$.

Hence, evaluate $-\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m}{(2m+1)^3}$. 8

[TURN OVER]

4. (a) Find the orthogonal trajectory of the family of curves $x^3 y - xy^3 = 0$. 6

(b) Find Fourier series of $f(x) = |x|$ in $(-3, 3)$. 6

(c) Find the inverse Laplace transform of the following:-

(i) $\cot^{-1} s$ (ii) $\frac{8e^{-3s}}{s^2 + 4}$ 8

5. (a) Solve by Crank –Nicholson simplified formula $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0$,
 $u(0, t) = u(1, t) = 0$, $u(x, 0) = 100x(1 - x)$
 taking $h = 0.25$ for one time step. 6

(b) Using convolution theorem find the inverse Laplace transform of

$$\frac{s}{(s^2 + 1)(s^2 + 4)}$$
 6

(c) Find bilinear transformation which maps the points $z = 1, i, -1$ onto the points $w = i, 0, -1$. Hence, find the image of $|z| \leq 1$ onto the w -plane. 8

6. (a) Using Residue theorem, evaluate, $\int_0^x \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1}$. 6

(b) Obtain Complex form of Fourier series for $f(x) = e^{ax}$ over $-\pi < x < \pi$. 6

(c) Determine the solution of one-dimensional heat equation $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$
 under boundary condition $u(0, t) = u(l, t) = 0$, $u(x, 0) = x$, l being the length of rod. 8