

PART – B

(5 x 16 = 80 Marks)

Q.No.	Questions	Marks	KL	CO
11. a)	i. If $f(z)$ is an analytic function of z , prove that $\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right) \log f(z) = 0.$	8	K5	CO1
	ii. Prove that $u = e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y)$ is harmonic and hence find the analytic function $f(z) = u + iv$. (OR)	8	K5	
b)	i. Determine the bilinear transformation which maps the points $w = i, 1, -i$ on to $z = 0, 1, \infty$.	8	K5	CO1
	ii. Determine the image of the infinite strips $\frac{1}{4} < y < \frac{1}{2}$ under the transformation $w = \frac{1}{z}$.	8	K5	
12. a)	i. Using Cauchy's integral formula, evaluate $\int_c \left(\frac{4-3z}{z(z-1)(z-2)}\right) dz$ where c is $ z = \frac{3}{2}$.	8	K5	CO2
	ii. Construct the Laurent's series expansion of $f(z) = \frac{7z-2}{z(z+1)(z+2)}$ in $1 < z+1 < 3$. (OR)	8	K3	
b)	i. Evaluate $\int_c \frac{(z-1)dz}{(z-1)^2(z-2)}$, where C is the circle $ z-i = 2$ using Cauchy's residue theorem.	8	K5	CO2
	ii. Make use of contour integration to evaluate $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{13+5\sin\theta}$	8	K3	
13. a)	Verify Green's theorem in the XY-plane for $\int_c (3x^2 - 8y^2)dx + (4y - 6xy)dy$, where C is the boundary of the region defined by $x=y^2, y=x^2$. (OR)	16	K5	CO3
b)	Verify Gauss divergence theorem for $\vec{F} = 4xz \vec{i} - y^2 \vec{j} + yz \vec{k}$ over the cube bounded by $x=0, x=1, y=0, y=1, z=0, z=1$.	16	K5	CO3
14. a)	i. Solve $(D^2 - 4D + 4)y = e^{2x} + \cos 4x$.	8	K3	CO4
	ii. Solve $(x^2 D^2 - xD + 1)y = \sin(\log x)$.	8	K3	

(OR)

- b) i. Solve $(D^2 + a^2)y = \tan ax$ by method of variation of parameters. 8 K3 CO4
- ii. Solve 8 K3
 $(1+x)^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (1+x) \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 4\cos[\log(1+x)].$
15. a) i. Find the Laplace transform of the following triangular wave function given by 8 K3 CO5
 $f(t) = \begin{cases} t & , 0 < t < a \\ 2a-t & , \pi < t < 2a \end{cases}$ With $f(t+2a) = f(t).$
- ii. Apply convolution theorem to evaluate 8
 $L^{-1}\left(\frac{s^2}{(s^2+a^2)(s^2+b^2)}\right).$
- (OR)
- b) Make use of Laplace transform to solve the differential equation $y'' - 3y' + 2y = e^{2t}$ with $y(0) = -3, y'(0) = 5.$ 16 K3 CO5