

QP Code : 1057

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

N.B. 1. Question No.1 is compulsory and attempts any four questions from Q.No.2 to 7

2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- Q.1 a) Determine value of k such that $w = \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + y^2) + i \tan^{-1} \frac{ky}{x}$ is analytic. 05
- b) Find the Laplace transform of $e^{4t} \sin^3 t$. 05
- c) Show that the set of functions $\{1, x, \frac{3x^2 - 1}{2}\}$ is orthogonal over $(-1, 1)$. 05
- d) Find the image of $|z - 2| = 3$ under the transformation $w = \frac{1}{z}$. 05
- Q.2 a) Find the bilinear transformation which maps the points 1, i, -1 in Z-plane onto the points 0, 1, ∞ in W-plane. 06
- b) Using Laplace transforms evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \frac{\sin^2 t}{t} dt$ 06
- c) Find half range sine series for the function $f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}; 0 < x < \pi$. 08
Hence deduce that $\frac{\pi}{4} (\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = \frac{\cos x}{1^2} + \frac{\cos 3x}{3^2} + \frac{\cos 5x}{5^2} + \dots$
- Q.3 a) Find orthogonal trajectory of family of curves $3x^2 y - y^3 = \text{const}$. 06
- b) Using convolution theorem find inverse Laplace transform of $\frac{s^2}{(s^2 + a^2)^2}$ 06
- c) Find Fourier series for the function $f(x) = x^2$ over $(0, 2\pi)$. 08
- Q.4 a) State true or false with proper justification. 'There does not exist an analytic function whose real part is $x^3 - 3x^2 y - y^3$ ' 06
- b) Obtain complex form of Fourier series for $f(x) = \cosh ax$ in $(-\pi, \pi)$. 06
- c) Using Laplace transforms Solve $\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + y = t$ with $y(0) = 1$ and $y'(0) = 0$. 08
- Q.5 a) Find inverse Laplace transform of i) $\cot^{-1}(s+1)$ ii) $\log(\frac{s+a}{s+b})$ 06
- b) Express $f(x) = 1; -1 < x < 1$ and is zero otherwise as a Fourier integral. 06

[TURN OVER

- c) Obtain all possible Laurent's series expansions of $f(z) = \frac{z-1}{z^2-2z-3}$ about $z=0$.
- Q.6 a) Construct analytic function $f(z) = u + iv$ where $u + v = e^x (\cos y + \sin y)$ 06
- b) Find Laplace transform of $(1 + 2t - 3t^2 + 4t^3)H(t-2)$. 06
- c) State Dirichlet's conditions for a function $f(x)$ to have fourier series over (a,b) . Obtain fourier series for $f(x) = e^{-x}$ over $0 < x < 2\pi$. $f(x+2\pi) = f(x)$. 08
- Q.7 a) Find fourier series for $f(x) = x$ $0 < x \leq \pi$ 06
 $= 2\pi - x$ $\pi \leq x < 2\pi$
- b) State and prove Cauchy's integral formula for $f(z) = u + iv$ 06
- c) Using residue theorem evaluate i) $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{5+3\sin\theta}$ 08
- ii) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2+x+2}{x^4+10x^2+9} dx$

————— X X X —————