

- N.B.** (1) Question no. 1 is compulsory.
 (2) Solve any three questions out of the remaining Q.no. 2 to Q. no. 6.

1. (a) Find the inverse Laplace transform of 0

$$\frac{S^2 + 5}{(S^2 + 4S + 13)^2}$$

- (b) If $V = 3x^2y + 6xy - y^3$, show that the function V is harmonic, find the corresponding analytic function.

- (c) Evaluate $\int_C \bar{z} dz$ where C is the upper half of the circle $r = 1$.

- (d) Prove that $f_1(x) = 1$, $f_2(x) = x$, $f_3(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 1}{2}$ are orthogonal over $[-1, 1]$.

2. (a) Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos at - \cos bt}{t} dt$ 6

- (b) Obtain complex form of fourier series $f(x) = e^{-ax}$ for in $(-\pi, \pi)$ 6

- (c) Using Crank-Nicholson simplified formula solve, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0$ 8

$$u(0, t) = 0, u(4, t) = 0, u(x, 0) = \frac{x}{3} (16 - x^2)$$

Find u_{ij} for $i = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4$, and $j = 0, 1$

3. (a) Evaluate $\int_C \frac{\sin^6 z}{(z - \pi/6)^3} dz$ where C is $|z| = 1$ 6

- (b) Find the fourier expansion for $f(x) = x - x^2$ $-1 < x < 1$ 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 the 8

boundary conditions $u(0, t) = 0$ $u(\ell, t) = 0$ and $u(x, 0) = x$, $(0 < x < \ell)$, ℓ being length of the rod.

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4. (a) Find inverse Laplace transform by using convolution theorem, 6

$$f(s) = \frac{s^2}{(s^2 - a^2)^2}$$

- (b) Find the image of the region bounded by $x=0$, $x=2$, $y=0$, $y=2$ in the Z plane under transformation $W = (1+i)Z$. 6

- (c) Find all possible Laurent's expansions of the function $f(z) = \frac{7z-2}{z(z-2)(z+1)}$ about $Z = -1$. 8

5. (a) Solve $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - 32 \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0$ by Bender-Schmidt method, subject to the conditions 6

$$u(0, t) = 0, u(x, 0) = 0, u(1, t) = t \text{ taking } h = 0.25, 0 < x < 1.$$

- (b) Obtain half range sine series for $f(x)$ when 6

$$f(x) = x, \quad 0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$= \pi - x, \quad \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi$$

- (c) Evaluate $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)}$ by using residues. $a > 0, b > 0$ 8

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

- (b) Obtain the fourier expansion of $f(x) = \left(\frac{\pi-x}{2}\right)^2$ in the interval 6

$$0 < x < 2\pi, f(x+2\pi) = f(x)$$

$$\text{Also deduce that } \frac{\pi^2}{6} = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots$$

- (c) Solve using Laplace transform $(D^2 - 3D + 2)y = 4e^{2t}$, with $y(0) = -3$ $y'(0) = 5$. 8