

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks: 80]

- 1) Question No. 1 is Compulsory.
- 2) Answer any THREE questions from Q.2 to Q.6.
- 3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Evaluate the Laplace transform of $L[(\sin 2t - \cos 2t)^2]$ [5]

Determine the constants a, b, c, d so that the function $f(z) = x^2 + axy + by^2 + i(cx^2 + dxy + y^2)$ is

analytic [5]

If $\phi = 3x^2y - y^3z^2$ find $\nabla \phi$ at the point P (1,-2,-1) [5]

Obtain half range sine series for $f(x) = x^2$ in $0 < x < \pi$ [5]

Construct analytic function whose real part is $e^x \cos y$ [6]

Find the Fourier series for $f(x) = |x|$ in $(-\pi, \pi)$. [6]

Find the Laplace transform of the following

i) $L[t\sqrt{1 + \sin t}]$

ii) $L\left\{\frac{\sin t \sin 5t}{t}\right\}$ [8]

Prove that $J_{1/2}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin x$ [6]

Evaluate inverse Laplace transform using Convolution Theorem $L^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{(s^2 + a^2)^2}\right]$ [6]

Show that the vector field $\vec{F} = (2xy + z^3)\hat{i} + x^2\hat{j} + (3xz^2 + 2z)\hat{k}$ is conservative and find

$\phi(x, y, z)$ such that $\vec{F} = \nabla \phi$. [8]

Find bilinear transformation which maps the points $z=0, i, -2i$ of z plane onto the points

$w = -4i, \infty, 0$ of w plane [6]

Show that $f_1(x) = 1, f_2(x) = x, f_3(x) = \frac{3x^2 - 1}{2}$ are orthogonal over $(-1, 1)$. [6]

Find the Fourier transform of $f(t) = e^{-|t|}$ [8]

Use Laplace transform $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - 4y = 3e^t$ where $y(0) = 0$ & $y'(0) = 3$ [6]

- b) Find Complex form of the Fourier series for $f(x) = e^{ax}$ in $-\pi < x < \pi$
- c) Verify Green's Theorem for $\oint_C 2y^2 dx + 3xdy$ where C is the boundary of the closed region

bounded by $y = x^2$ and $y = x$.

Q 6. a) Evaluate $L^{-1} \left[\frac{se^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \pi e^{-t}}{(s^2 + \pi^2)} \right]$

- b) Find the map of the line $x-y=1$ by transformation $w = \frac{1}{z}$

- c) Using Stoke's theorem evaluate $\oint_C (y dx + z dy + xd z)$ where C is the curve of intersection of the sphere $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ and plane $x + z = a$
