



SVKM'S NMIMS

MUKESH PATEL SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT & ENGINEERING

Academic Year: 2022-2023

Program: B.Tech/MBATech Stream: *computer Engg. / Computer Science* Year: II Semester: IV

Subject: Complex Variables and Transforms Time: 3 hrs (~~10:00 am~~ to ~~1:00 pm~~)

Date: 26 / 06 / 2023

No. of Pages: 2

Marks: 100

**Re-Examination (2022-23)**

**Instructions:** Candidates should read carefully the instructions printed on the question paper and on the cover of the Answer Book, which is provided for their use.

- 1) Question No. 1 is compulsory.
- 2) Out of remaining questions, attempt any 4 questions.
- 3) In all 5 questions to be attempted.
- 4) All questions carry equal marks.
- 5) Answer to each new question to be started on a fresh page.
- 6) Figures in brackets on the right hand side indicate full marks.
- 7) Assume Suitable data if necessary.

Q1 CO-1; SO-1; BL-1	a.	Write down the value of $L\{t^4 H(t-2) + t^2 \delta(t-2)\}$ .	4
CO-1; SO-1; BL-2	b.	Find line integral $\int_{(1+i)}^{(2+4i)} (x^2 + ixy) dz$ along the curve $x=t, y=t^2$ .	4
CO-1; SO-1; BL-1	c.	Find the fixed points of the bilinear transformation $w = (2z - 5)/(z + 4)$ .	4
CO-1; SO-1; BL-3	d.	Express the Fourier series to represent $f(x) = x^2$ in $(-\pi, \pi)$ .	4
CO-1; SO-1; BL-2	e.	Calculate $f(x)$ if its finite Fourier sine transform is $F_s(p) = \frac{16(-1)^{p-1}}{p^3}$ for $p = 1, 2, 3, \dots, 0 < x \leq 8$ .	4
Q2 CO-2; SO-1; BL-2	a.	Determine the constant $a, b, c, d$ if $f(z) = (x^2 + axy + by^2) + i(cx^2 + dxy + y^2)$ is analytic.	6
CO-2; SO-1; BL-5	b.	Evaluate $\int_0^\infty e^{-t} t^3 \cos t \, dt$ using Laplace transform.	6
CO-3; SO-2; BL-5	c.	Apply Cauchy Residue theorem to evaluate $\int_C \frac{(z+6)}{(z^2-4)} dz$ where $C$ is the circle (i) $ z  = 1$ , (ii) $ z-2  = 1$ , (iii) $ z+2  = 1$ .	8
Q3 CO-2; SO-1; BL-2	a.	Determine the analytic function $w = u + iv$ if $v = \log(x^2 + y^2) + x - 2y$ .	6

CO-2; SO-1; BL-6	b.	Obtain half range sine series for $f(x) = lx - x^2, 0 < x \leq l$ .	6
CO-2; SO-2; BL-4	c.	Compute Laurentz's series expansion of $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 + 4z + 3}$ about $z = 0$ valid for (i) $1 <  z  < 3$ , (ii) $ z  > 3$ .	8
Q4 CO-2; SO-1; BL-3	a.	Build Fourier series for $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -1 < x \leq 0 \\ x, & 0 < x \leq 1 \end{cases}$ in terms of Legendre's polynomial $P_n(x)$ on interval $-1 < x \leq 1$ with $w(x) = 1$ .	6
CO-2; SO-1; BL-5	b.	Find the image of the infinite strip $\frac{1}{4} \leq y \leq \frac{1}{2}$ under the transformation $w = 1/z$ .	6
CO-3; SO-2; BL-5	c.	Apply Laplace transform to solve differential equation $(D^2 + 2D + 5)y = e^{-t} \sin t$ with $y(0) = 0$ and $y'(0) = 1$ .	8
Q5 CO-2; SO-2; BL-3	a.	Use method of partial fraction to find inverse Laplace transform of $\frac{s^2}{(s^2 + a^2)(s^2 + b^2)}$ .	6
CO-2; SO-1; BL-4	b.	Analyze Fourier series expansion of $f(x) = \sqrt{1 - \cos x}, 0 < x \leq 2\pi$ .	6
CO-2; SO-1; BL-2	c.	Find the Fourier transform of $f(x) = \begin{cases} (1 - x^2); &  x  \leq 1 \\ 0; &  x  > 1 \end{cases}$ and hence evaluate $\int_0^\infty \left( \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^3} \right) \cos \frac{x}{2} dx$ .	8
Q6 CO-2; SO-2; BL-5	a.	Evaluate inverse Laplace transform of $\left[ \frac{2s + 3}{s^2 + 2s + 2} \right]$ .	6
CO-3; SO-2; BL-3	b.	Use Cauchy's Integral formula to evaluate $\int_C \frac{(z + 3)}{(z^2 + 2z + 5)} dz$ where $C$ is the circle $ z + 1 - i  = 2$ .	6
CO-3; SO-2; BL-6	c.	Using Fourier series expansion, a boundary value problem involving the heat equation: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}; u(x, 0) = f(x), 0 < x \leq l, u(0, t) = u(l, t) = 0$ .	8
Q7 CO-2; SO-1; BL-2	a.	Illustrate inverse Laplace transform of $\left[ \frac{1}{(s - 2)(s + 2)^2} \right]$ by convolution method.	6
CO-2; SO-1; BL-4	b.	Estimate Fourier cosine transform of $f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x \leq 1/2 \\ 1 - x, & 1/2 < x \leq 1 \\ 0, & x > 1 \end{cases}$ .	6
CO-3; SO-2; BL-5	c.	Evaluate Fourier series for $f(x) = \begin{cases} x - \pi; & -\pi < x \leq 0 \\ \pi - x; & 0 < x \leq \pi \end{cases}$ and deduce that $\frac{\pi^2}{8} = \frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \dots$ .	8