

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 70

PART- A
(Compulsory Question)

(10 x 2 = 20 M)

Answer the following

1. a) Write C-R equations in polar form.
b) Show that $v = y/(x^2 + y^2)$ is harmonic.
c) State Cauchy's integral theorem.
d) State Liouville's theorem of $f(z)$.
e) Find the Laplace transform of $t^2 e^{at}$.
f) Show that $L^{-1}\{1/(s-a)\} = e^{at}$.
g) Write the Dirichlet's conditions of a Fourier series of $f(x)$.
h) Find the Fourier coefficient a_0 , if $f(x) = x^2$, $0 < x < 2\pi$
i) Find the Z-transform of n .
j) State the initial value theorem of Z-transform.

PART - B

(5 x 10 = 50 M)

(Answer one FULL question from each unit; ALL questions carry equal marks)

UNIT - I

2. a) Derive C-R equations in Cartesian form.
b) Find $f(z) = u + iv$ given that $u - v = e^x(\cos y - \sin y)$.
OR
3. a) Find the bilinear transformation which maps the points $z = 1, i, -1$ onto the points $w = i, 0, -1$.
Hence find the invariant points of this transformation.
b) Discuss the transformation $w = z + 1/z$.

UNIT - II

4. a) State and prove Cauchy's integral formula
b) Evaluate $\int_0^{1+i} (x^2 + iy) dz$ along the paths $y = x$ and $y = x^2$

OR

5. Evaluate $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{1 - 2p \sin \theta + p^2} d\theta$, ($0 < p < 1$)

UNIT - III

6. a) Find the Laplace transformation of (i) $\sin 2t \cos 3t$, (ii) $(e^{-at} - e^{-bt})/t$
b) Find the Laplace transformation of $L\{te^{-t} \sin 3t\}$

OR

7. a) Find the inverse Laplace transform of (i) $(s+2)/(s^2 - 4s + 13)$, (ii) $\log [(s+1)/(s-1)]$
b) Solve $(D^2 + \omega^2)y = 0$, where $y(0) = A$, $(dy/dx)_{x=0} = B$

UNIT - IV

8. a) Find the Fourier series for $f(x) = x - x^2$ from $x = -\pi$ to $x = \pi$
b) Find the Fourier series for $f(x) = |x|$ in $(-\pi, \pi)$

OR

9. a) Express $f(x) = x$ as a half-range sine series in $0 < x < 2$.

b) Find a fourier series to represent x^2 in the interval $(-\ell, \ell)$

UNIT – V

10. a) Find the fourier transform of $f(x) = e^{x^2/2}$, $-\infty < x < \infty$

b) Find the fourier cosine transform of e^{-ax} .

OR

11. a) Find the Z – transform $\cosh n\theta$.

✓ b) Using Z – transform, solve $y_{n+2} + 4y_{n+1} + 3y_n = 3^n$ with $y_0 = 0, y_1 = 1$.
