

Note: 1). Question 1 is compulsory.

[Total marks: 80]

2) Attempt any 3 questions from Question 2 to Question 6

Attempt All questions

Q1

A If $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ then find the eigen values for the matrix

Marks

5

$$A^3 + 5A + 8I + A^{-1}$$

B Find Laplace transform of $f(t) = te^{-t} \sin(4t)$

C Find the Fourier Series Expansion $f(x) = x$, where $x \in (-\pi, \pi)$

D Determine the constant a,b,c,d if

5

5

5

$f(z) = x^2 + 2axy + by^2 + i(dx^2 + 2cxy + y^2)$ is analytic.

Q2

A Using Green's theorem in a plane to evaluate the line integral

$$\oint_C (xy^2 - y)dx + (x + y^2)dy$$

6

Where C is the triangle with vertices at (0,0), (2,0) and (2,2) and it is traversed in anticlockwise direction

B Find the matrix $A_{2 \times 2}$ whose eigen values are 4 and 1 and their corresponding eigen vectors are $v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$

6

C Find the analytic function $f(z) = u + iv$ such that

$$u - v = \frac{\cos x + \sin x - e^{-y}}{2 \cos x - e^y - e^{-y}} \text{ when } f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$$

8

Q3

A Find the direction derivative of $\phi(x, y, z) = \sin(xy) + e^{3xz}$ in the direction of the vector $v = i - 2j + 2k$ at the point $P = \left(1, \frac{\pi}{4}, 1\right)$

6

B Find an analytic function $f(z)$ whose real part is given

$$u(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy^2 + 2x + y$$

6

C Find the Eigen values and Eigen vectors of

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{37}{60} & \frac{17}{60} & \frac{17}{60} \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{7}{10} & \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{12} & -\frac{1}{12} & \frac{5}{12} \end{bmatrix}$$

8

And show that it is diagonalizable matrix and find its transforming matrix and the diagonal form

Q4

- A Using Stokes theorem to evaluate $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$
Where $\vec{F} = (x - y - z)\mathbf{i} + (y - z - x)\mathbf{j} + (z - x - y)\mathbf{k}$ over the
paraboloid $x^2 + y^2 = 4 - z, z \geq 0$ 6
- B Find the orthogonal trajectories of family of curves given by
 $x^3y - xy^3 = c$ 6
- C Using Convolution theorem, find the inverse Laplace transform of
 $\frac{s+1}{(s^2+2s+2)(s^2+2s+5)}$ 8

$$\phi(s) = \frac{s+1}{(s^2+2s+2)(s^2+2s+5)}$$

Q5

- A Evaluate $\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos 6t - \cos 4t}{t} dt$, using Laplace transforms 6
- B Consider the vector field \vec{F} on \mathbb{R}^3 defined by
 $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = y\mathbf{i} + (z\cos(yz) + x)\mathbf{j} + (y\cos(yz))\mathbf{k}$
Show that \vec{F} is conservative and find its scalar potential. 6
- C Find the Fourier Series for $f(x)$ in $(0, 2\pi)$ where 8

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & , 0 < x \leq \pi \\ 2\pi - x & , \pi \leq x < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

Hence deduce that

$$\sum_{n \in \text{Odd natural numbers}} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{96}$$

Q6

- A Obtain half range sine series in $(0, \pi)$ for $f(x) = x(\pi - x)$,
Hence show that 6

$$\frac{\pi^3}{32} = 1 - \frac{1}{3^3} + \frac{1}{5^3} - \frac{1}{7^3} + \dots$$

B

Using Cayley Hamilton theorem find 6

$$A^6 - 12A^5 + 30A^4 + 72A^3 - 207A^2 - 110A + 330I$$

Where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

C

i) Find $L^{-1} \left\{ \log \left(\sqrt{\frac{s^2+a^2}{s^2}} \right) \right\}$ 4

ii) Find $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s-1}{(2s+1)^2} \right\}$ 4