

1) Define harmonic function, verify given function is harmonic and find its harmonic conjugate

(a)  $u = y^3 - 3x^2y$  (b)  $u = \cos x \cosh y$

2) Integrate:  $\int_c \frac{dz}{z^2+1}$  where  $c$  is (i)  $|z+i|=1$  (ii)  $(z-i)=1$  ccw

(b) integrate  ~~$\int_c \frac{1}{z^2+4}$~~   $\int_c \frac{1}{z^2+4}$  over  $c$  where  $c: 4x^2+(y-2)^2=4$

3) state Cauchy residue theorem & evaluate

(a)  $\int_c \frac{dz}{(z^2+4)^3}$  where  $c$  is the circle  $|z-i|=2$

(b)  $\int_c \frac{z+1}{z^4-2z^3} dz$  where  $c: |z|=\frac{1}{2}$  counterclockwise

4) Find the Taylor and Laurent series of

(a)  $f(z) = \frac{2z-3i}{z^2-3iz-2}$  in the region (i)  $0 < |z| < 1$  (ii)  $|z| > 2$

(b)  $f(z) = \frac{z^2-1}{z^2+5z+6}$  in the region  $2 < |z| < 3$ .

5) (a) Find the  $z$ -transform of  $e^{in\pi/2}$  and then deduce  $Z(\cos \frac{n\pi}{2})$  and  $Z(\sin \frac{n\pi}{2})$

(b) state and prove 1st and 2nd shifting theorem

(c) state and prove initial and final value theorems

6) Find the inverse  $z$ -transform of

(i)  $F(z) = \frac{z^2-3z}{(z-5)(z+2)}$  (ii)  $F(z) = \frac{3z^2+2z+1}{z^2+3z+2}$

(b) use  $z$ -transform to solve

(i)  $y_{n+2} + 6y_{n+1} + 9y_n = 2^n$  given  $y_0 = y_1 = 0$

(ii)  $y_{n+2} - 3y_{n+1} + 2y_n = 4^n$  given  $y_0 = 0, y_1 = 1$

7) Find the bilinear transformation which maps the points  $z_1=2, z_2=i$  and  $z_3=-2$  into the points  $w_1=1, w_2=i$  and  $w_3=-1$ .

8) Derive (a) one dimensional wave eqn.

(b) one dimensional heat eqn.

(c) two dimensional heat eqn.

9) Find the solution of one dimensional heat eqn with initial temperature  $f(x)$  and boundary conditions  $u(0,t)=0$  and  $u(L,t)=0$

(10) Find the verify that  $u = e^{-4t} \cos 3x$  to satisfy one dimensional heat equation.



⑪ show that

(a)  $\int_0^{\infty} \left( \frac{1 - \cos x\omega}{\omega} \right) \sin x\omega \, d\omega = \begin{cases} \pi/2 & \text{if } 0 < x < \pi \\ 0 & \text{if } x > \pi \end{cases}$

(b)  $\int_0^{\infty} \left[ \frac{\cos x\omega + \omega \sin x\omega}{1 + \omega^2} \right] d\omega = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } x < 0 \\ \pi/2 & \text{if } x = 0 \\ \pi e^{-x} & \text{if } x > 0 \end{cases}$

12) (a) Find the Fourier sine transform of  $e^{-x}$  for  $x > 0$  and show that  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \sin mx}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-m}$  for  $m > 0$

(b) Find the Fourier cosine transform of  $f(x) = e^{-mx}$  and then show that-

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos kx}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-k}$$

13) Express Laplacian in polar coordinates from Cartesian coordinates i.e. show that  $\nabla^2 u = u_{rr} + \frac{1}{r} u_r + u_{\theta\theta} \frac{1}{r^2}$

14) Determine the Location and zeros of

(a)  $\tan \pi z$  (b)  $(z^2 + 1)(e^z - 1)$  (c)  $\sin\left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right)$