

	<b>ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS III</b> <b>(AAS0301A)</b> <b>UNIT-I</b>	<b>SESSION: 2022-23</b>
		<b>Branch: CSE/IT/CS</b> <b>Sem: III</b>
Assignment Given Date: 14/09/22 Assignment Submission Date: 23/09/22	Maximum Points: 75 Weightage in University Exam: 30 Marks	
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**Note: Write solution of each question in clear handwriting.**

Q.N.	Question Statement	Pts	CO	BLOOM'S KNOWLEDGE LEVEL
1	Show that the function $f(z) = \frac{x^3y^5(x+iy)}{x^6+y^{10}}$ , $z \neq 0$ , $f(0) = 0$ is not analytic at the origin even though it satisfies C.R. equation at origin.	10	1	K <sub>5</sub>
2	Show that if $f(z)$ is analytic and $Re f(z) = \text{constant}$ then $f(z)$ is constant.	2	1	K <sub>5</sub>
3	Find the value of $a, b$ and $c$ such that the function $f(z) = -x^2 + xy + y^2 + i(ax^2 + bxy + cy^2)$ is analytic. Express $f(z)$ in terms of $z$ .	5	1	K <sub>6</sub>
4	Show that $v(x, y) = e^{-x}(x \cos y + y \sin y)$ is harmonic. Find its harmonic conjugate.	6	1	K <sub>5</sub>
5	Find analytic function $f(z)$ in terms of $z$ whose real part is $\frac{\sin 2x}{\cosh 2y + \cos 2x}$	6	1	K <sub>6</sub>
6	If $f(z) = u + iv$ is an analytic function of $z$ and $u - v = \frac{\cos x + \sin x - e^{-y}}{2 \cos x - 2 \cos hy}$ . Prove that $f(z) = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cot z)$ when $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$ .	10	1	K <sub>5</sub>
7	If $f(z)$ is a regular function of $z$ , prove that $\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right) f(z) ^2 = 4 f'(z) ^2$	10	1	K <sub>5</sub>
8	Find an analytic function $f(z)$ such that $Re[f'(z)] = 3x^2 - 4y - 3y^2$ and $f(1 + i) = 0$ & $f'(0) = 0$ .	6	1	K <sub>4</sub> , K <sub>6</sub>

9	Find the image of $ z - 3i  = 3$ under the transformation $w = \frac{1}{z}$ .	6	1	$K_6$
10	Find the bilinear transformation which maps the points $z = 0, 1, \infty$ into the points $w = i, 1, -i$ respectively.	2	1	$K_6$
11	Find the image of the real axis of the $z$ -plane on the $w$ -plane by the transformation $w = \frac{1}{z+i}$	6	1	$K_6$
12	Show that the transformation maps a circle $w = \frac{2z+3}{z-4}$ maps the circle $x^2 + y^2 - 4x = 0$ onto the straight line $4u + 3 = 0$ .	6	1	$K_4, K_6$

**Solution:**

1. Prove

2. Prove

3.  $a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -2, c = \frac{1}{2}, f(z) = -\frac{1}{2}(2+i)z^2$

4.  $u = e^{-x}(x \sin y - y \cos y) + c$

5.  $f(z) = \tan z + c$

6. Prove

7. Prove

8.  $f(z) = z^3 + 2iz^2 + 6 - 2i$

9.  $6v + 1 = 0$

10.  $w = \frac{z+i}{1+zi}$

11.  $u^2 + v^2 + v = 0$

12. Prove