

5. Find the Laplace transform of $f(t)$ if $f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin t, & 0 < t < \pi \\ 0, & t > \pi \end{cases}$
6. Find $L^{-1} \frac{1}{(s+6)^5}$.
7. Determine whether the Cauchy-Riemann conditions are satisfied for the function $w = 2z^2$.
8. Find the fixed points of the transformation $w = \frac{2z+6}{z+7}$.
9. Evaluate $\int_C \frac{z}{(z-2)} dz$ where C is the circle $|z| = \frac{1}{2}$.
10. State Cauchy's Residue theorem.

PART B — (5 × 16 = 80 marks)

11. (a) (i) Show that $\vec{F} = (\sin y + z)\mathbf{i} + (x \cos y - z)\mathbf{j} + (x - y)\mathbf{k}$ is conservative force field. Hence find its scalar potential. (8)
- (ii) Using Stoke's theorem, evaluate $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$, where $\vec{F} = (x^2 + y^2)\mathbf{i} - 2xy\mathbf{j}$ and C is the rectangle bounded by $x = \pm a$, $y = 0$, $y = b$. (8)

Or

- (b) (i) Apply Gauss divergence theorem to evaluate $\iiint_S \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS$ for $\vec{F} = 4xzi - y^2j + yzk$ where $0 \leq x \leq 1$, $0 \leq y \leq 1$, $0 \leq z \leq 2$. (8)
- (ii) Using Green's theorem, evaluate $\oint_C [(xy + y^2)dx + x^2dy]$, where C is the closed curve of the region bounded by $y = x$ and $y = x^2$. (8)

12. (a) (i) Solve : $\frac{dx}{dt} + y = \sin t$, $\frac{dy}{dt} + x = \cos t$ given that $x(0) = 2$, $y(0) = 0$. (8)

(ii) Solve : $(D^2 + 2D - 3)y = \sin 2x + e^{2x}$. (8)

Or

(b) (i) Solve : $(2x + 3)^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2(2x + 3) \frac{dy}{dx} - 12y = 6x$. (8)

(ii) Solve by method of variation of parameter $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + y = \sec^2 x$. (8)

13. (a) (i) Solve $(D^2 + 2D + 1)y = te^{-t}$ given $y(0) = 1$ and $y'(0) = -2$ using Laplace transform. (8)

(ii) Find the Laplace transform of $\frac{e^{-at} - e^{-bt}}{t}$. (8)

Or

(b) (i) Find the Laplace transform of the periodic function of period a if

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < t < a/2 \\ -1, & a/2 < t < a \end{cases} \text{ and } f(t+a) = f(t). \quad (8)$$

(ii) Using convolution theorem find the inverse Laplace transform of $\frac{1}{s(s^2 - 4)}$. (8)

14. (a) (i) Find the bilinear transformation that maps the points $z = \infty, i, 0$ into the points $w = 0, i, \infty$. (8)

(ii) If $f(z) = u + iv$ is an analytic function of $z = x + iy$, prove that $\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right) |f(z)|^2 = 4 |f'(z)|^2$. (8)

Or

(b) (i) Find the analytic function whose imaginary part is $e^x(x \sin y + y \cos y)$. (8)

(ii) Find the images of the following under the transformation $w = \frac{1}{z}$
 $1 < x < 2$, $\frac{1}{4} < y < \frac{1}{2}$. (8)

15. (a) (i) Find the Laurent's series expansion of $\frac{7z-2}{(z+1)z(z-2)}$ in the region $1 < |z+1| < 3$. (8)

(ii) Using Cauchy's residue theorem, evaluate $\int_C \frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)^2} dz$ where C is the circle $|z-2| = \frac{1}{2}$. (8)

Or

(b) (i) Evaluate $\int_C \frac{z-3}{z^2+2z+5} dz$ where C is the circle $|z+1-i|=2$ using Cauchy's integral formula. (8)

(ii) Evaluate $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{13+5\sin\theta}$ using Contour integration. (8)