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**Reg. No. :**

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**Question Paper Code: R2M07**

B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024

Second Semester

Agricultural Engineering

R21UMA207- CALCULUS COMPLEX ANALYSIS AND TRANSFORM  
TECHNIQUES

(Regulations R2021)

(Common to Biomedical and Biotechnology engineering branches)

Duration: Three hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer ALL Questions

PART A - (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

- $\frac{1}{(D-m)^2} e^{mx} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  CO1- App  
(a)  $x e^{mx}$                       (b)  $x^2 e^{mx}$                       (c)  $\frac{x^2}{2} e^{mx}$                       (d)  $\frac{x^2}{m} e^{mx}$
- $\frac{1}{D^2} (\sin x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  CO1- App  
(a)  $\sin x$                       (b)  $-\cos x$                       (c)  $\cos x$                       (d)  $\tan x$
- If  $\vec{F}$  is Irrotational then  $\nabla \cdot \vec{F} =$  CO2- U  
(a) 1                      (b) 2                      (c) 0                      (d) 3
- If  $\vec{F}$  is a conservative field, then  $\vec{F}$  is                      CO2- U  
(a) Solenoidal                      (b) Irrotational                      (c) 0                      (d) None of these
- The critical point of the transformation  $w = z + \frac{1}{z}$  are                      CO3- App  
(a)  $\pm 1$                       (b)  $\pm 2$                       (c)  $\pm i$                       (d)  $-i$
- The transformation  $w=1/z$  is known as                      CO3- U  
(a) Rotation                      (b) reflection                      (c) translation                      (d) inversion

7. If  $f(z)$  is analytic at all points inside and on a simple closed curve  $c$ , then  $\int_c f(z) dz = \text{-----}$  CO4- U

- (a)  $2\pi i$                       (b)  $-2\pi i$                       (c)  $4\pi i$                       (d) 0

8. The poles of CO6- U

$$f(z) = \frac{z^2 + 1}{1 - z^2} \text{ are}$$

- (a) 1,0                      (b) 0,0                      (c) 1,2                      (d) -1,1

9.  $L(\sinh at) = \text{-----}$  CO5- App

- (a)  $\frac{s}{s^2 - a^2}$                       (b)  $\frac{a}{s^2 - a^2}$                       (c)  $\frac{s}{s^2 + a^2}$                       (d)  $\frac{a}{s^2 + a^2}$

10.  $L[f(at)] = \text{-----}$  CO5- App

- (a)  $F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$                       (b)  $a F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$                       (c)  $\frac{1}{a} F\left(\frac{s}{a}\right)$                       (d)  $a F(s)$

PART – B (5 x 2= 10Marks)

11. Compute the Particular Integral of  $(D^2 - D - 6)y = 3e^{4x}$  CO1- App

12. Show that  $\vec{F} = z\vec{i} + x\vec{j} + y\vec{k}$  is Solenoidal CO2 -App

13. Find the invariant points of  $w = z^2$  CO3- App

14. Using Cauchy's integral formula, Evaluate  $\int_c \frac{z}{z-2} dz$  where  $C$  is  $|z|=1$  CO4- App

15. Compute  $L(e^{-2t})$  CO6 U

PART – C (5 x 16= 80Marks)

16. (a) (i) Solve  $(D^2 - 3D + 2)y = 2e^x + 2\cos 2x$  CO1- App (8)

(ii) Solve  $(x^2 D^2 + 4xD + 2)y = x + \frac{1}{x}$  CO1-App (8)

Or

(b) (i) Using method of variation of parameters solve  $(D^2 + a^2)y = \sec ax$  CO1-App (8)

(ii) If the population of a country double in 50 years, in how many years will it triple under the assumption that the rate of increase of proportional to the number of inhabitants? CO1-App (8)

17. (a) Verify Stokes theorem for a vector field defined by  $\vec{F} = (x^2 + y^2)\vec{i} - 2xy\vec{j}$  in the rectangular region in the XOY plane bounded by the lines  $x = \pm a, y = 0, \text{ and } y = b$ . CO2-App (16)

Or

- (b) Verify Gauss divergence theorem for the vector function  $\vec{F} = 4xz\vec{i} - y^2\vec{j} + yz\vec{k}$  over the cube bounded by  $x = 0, y = 0, z = 0 \text{ and } x = 1, y = 1, z = 1$  CO2-App (16)

18. (a) (i) Determine the analytic function whose imaginary part is  $e^x(x \cos y - y \sin y)$  CO3 -App (8)

- (ii) Determine the image of  $|z - 1| = 1$  under the transformation CO3 -App (8)

$$w = \frac{1}{z}$$

Or

- (b) (i) If  $w = u(x,y) + iv(x,y)$  is an analytic function then prove that the curves of the family  $u(x,y) = a$  and the curves of the family  $v(x,y) = b$  cut orthogonally, where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants. CO3- App (8)

- (ii) Determine the bilinear transformation that maps the points  $\infty, i, 0$  onto  $0, i, \infty$  respectively. CO3 -App (8)

19. (a) (i) Using Cauchy's integral formula, Evaluate  $\int_C \frac{2z+1}{z(z+1)(z-3)} dz$  CO4-App (8)

where  $C$  is the circle  $|z| = 2$

- (ii) Evaluate  $f(z) = \frac{7z-2}{z(z+1)(z-2)}$  in Laurent's series valid in the CO4-App (8)

region  $1 < |z+1| < 3$

Or

- (b) Using Contour integration Prove that  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2+a^2)(x^2+b^2)} dx = \frac{\pi}{a+b}$   $a > b > 0$  CO4-App (16)

20. (a) (i) Solve the differential equation  $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} - 3\frac{dy}{dt} + 2y = e^{-t}$  with  $y(0) = 1$  &  $y'(0) = 0$  by using Laplace transform method CO5-App (8)

- (ii) Using Convolution Theorem, Compute  $L^{-1}\left[\frac{s}{(s^2+4)^2}\right]$ . CO5-App (8)

Or

(b) (i) Compute the Laplace transform of  $f(t) = \begin{cases} k, & 0 \leq t \leq a \\ -k, & a \leq t \leq 2a \end{cases}$  CO5-App (8)

and  $f(t+2a) = f(t)$

(ii) Using Convolution Theorem, Compute  $\mathcal{L}^{-1} \left[ \frac{s^2}{(s^2 + a^2)(s^2 + b^2)} \right]$  CO5-App (8)