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Question Paper Code: U2M03

B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MAY 2022

Second Semester

Computer Science and Engineering

21UMA203- Differential Equations and Complex analysis

(Regulations 2021)

(Common to information technology)

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) $\frac{x^2}{m} e^{mx}$
- The complementary function of $(4D^2 - 3D - 1)y = 2 \sin 2x$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ CO6-U
(a) $Ae^x + Be^{-\frac{x}{4}}$ (b) $Ae^{-x} + Be^{5x}$ (c) $(A+Bx)e^{2x}$ (d) $Ae^x + Be^{4x}$
- $\text{Div } \vec{r} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ CO2-App
(a) 0 (b) 1 (c) 3 (d) \vec{r}
- Divergence of vector $x^2 \vec{i} + y^2 \vec{j} + z^2 \vec{k}$ at (1, 2, -3) is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ CO2-App
(a) 8 (b) 4 (c) -3 (d) 0
- The critical point of the transformation $w = z + \frac{1}{z}$ are $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ CO3- App
(a) ± 1 (b) ± 2 (c) $\pm i$ (d) $-i$
- The function $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2+4}$ is not analytic at $z = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ CO3- App
(a) 2 (b) -2 (c) 2i (d) $\pm 2i$
- Simple pole is a pole of order $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ CO6-U
(a) 1 (b) 4 (c) 3 (d) -4

8. $\int_C \frac{e^z}{z-2} dz$ where C is the unit circle with centre as origin is CO4-App

- (a) 0 (d) 1 (c) 2 (d) π

9. The PDE obtained from $z = (x+a)(y+b)$ is __. CO5-App

- (a) $3z = px + qy$ (b) $py - qx = 0$ (c) $z = pq$ (d) $px+qy = 0$

10. The subsidiary equations of Lagrange's linear equation is --- CO5-U

- (a) $\frac{dx}{P} = \frac{dy}{Q} = \frac{dz}{R}$ (b) $\frac{dx}{P} + \frac{dy}{Q} + \frac{dz}{R}$ (c) $\frac{dx}{P} - \frac{dy}{Q} - \frac{dz}{R}$ (d) $Pp + Qq = R$

PART – B (5 x 2= 10Marks)

11. Find the Wronskian of y_1, y_2 of $y'' - 2y' + y = e^x \log x$ CO1-App

12. Compute $\nabla\phi$, if $\phi = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ at (1, -1, 1). CO2-App

13. Prove that $u = e^x \cos y$ is harmonic function CO3-App

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

15. Find the particular integral of $(D^2 - 2DD' + D'^2)Z = \cos(x - 3y)$ CO5-App

PART – C (5 x 16= 80Marks)

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

(ii) Using method of variation of parameters solve $(D^2 + a^2)y = \text{Cosec } ax$ CO1- App (8)

Or

(b) (i) Solve $(x^2D^2 - xD + 1)y = \left(\frac{\log x}{x}\right)^2$ CO1- App (8)

(ii) A colony of bacteria of growing exponentially. At time $t=0$ it has 10 bacteria in it and at time $t = 4$ it has 2000. At what time will it have 100,000 bacteria?

17. (a) Verify Green's theorem in the XY plane for $\int_C (3x^2 - 8y^2)dx + (4y - 6xy)dy$ where C is the boundary of the region defined by $x = y^2, y = x^2$. 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 $x = 0, y = 0, z = 0$ and $x = 1, y = 1, z = 1$ CO2 -App (16)

18. (a) (i) Determine the analytic function whose real part is $\frac{\sin 2x}{\cosh 2y - \cos 2x}$ CO3-App (8)
- (ii) Determine the image of $|z - 2i| = 2$ under the transformation $w = \frac{1}{z}$ CO3-App (8)

Or

- (b) (i) If $f(z) = u + iv$ is an analytic function then Prove that $\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)|f(z)|^2 = 4|f'(z)|^2$ CO3-App (8)
- (ii) Determine the bilinear transformation which maps $z = 1, i, -1$ respectively onto $w = i, 0, -i$ CO3-App (8)

19. (a) (i) Using Cauchy's integral formula, Evaluate $\int_C \frac{z+1}{(z-3)(z-1)} dz$ where C is the circle $|z| = 2$ CO4-App (8)
- (ii) Evaluate $f(z) = \frac{7z-2}{z(z+1)(z-2)}$ in Laurent's series valid in the region $1 < |z+1| < 3$ CO4-App (8)

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 : $(D^2 - 3DD' + 2D'^2)Z = e^{3x-2y} + \sin(3x+2y)$ CO5-App (8)
- (ii) Solve : $x(y-z)p + y(z-x)q = z(x-y)$ CO5-App (8)

Or

- (b) A tightly String with fixed end points $x=0$ and $x=l$ is initially at rest in its equilibrium position. If its set vibrating giving each point at velocity $\lambda(l-x^2)$. Determine the displacement function $y(x,t)$. CO5-App (16)

