

8. The poles of $z \cot z$ is _____ CO6-U
 (a) 0 (b) $\pm n\pi$ (c) 1 (d) π
9. $L(\sinh at) =$ _____ CO6-R
 (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. $L[tf(t)] =$ _____ CO6-R
 (a) $F'(s)$ (b) $-F'(s)$ (c) $F(s)$ (d) $-F(s)$

PART – B (5 x 2= 10Marks)

11. Solve $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = 0$ CO1-App
12. Find the Directional derivative of $\phi = 4xz^2 + x^2yz$ at $(1, -2, -1)$ in the direction $2\vec{i} + 3\vec{j} + 4\vec{k}$. CO2-App
13. Find the fixed point of $w = \frac{2z - 5}{z + 4}$ CO3-App
14. Evaluate $\int_C \frac{e^{-z}}{z+1} dz$ where C is $|z| = \frac{1}{2}$ using Cauchy integral formula CO4-App
15. Estimate $L[t \cos t]$ CO5-App

PART – C (5 x 16= 80Marks)

16. (a) (i) Using method of variation of parameters solve $(D^2 + a^2)y = \tan ax$. CO1-App (8)
 (ii) At the start of an experiment, there are 100 bacteria. If the bacteria follow an exponential growth pattern with rate $k = 0.02$. What will be the population after 5 hours? How long will it take for the population to double? CO1- App (8)
- Or
- (b) (i) Solve: $(x^2D^2 + xD + 1)y = x \sin(\log x)$ CO1- App (8)
 (ii) Solve: $(D^2 - 4D + 3)y = \sin 3x + e^{2x}$ CO1- App (8)
17. (a) Verify Divergence theorem for $\vec{F} = (x^2 - yz)\vec{i} + (y^2 - xz)\vec{j} + (z^2 - xy)\vec{k}$ over the rectangular parallelepiped $x = 0, x = a, y = 0, y = b, z = 0, z = c$. CO2-App (16)

Or

- (b) (i) Using Green's theorem, Evaluate $\int_C (3x^2 - 8y^2) dx + (4y - 6xy) dy$ where C is the boundary of the region defined by $X = 0, Y = 0, X + Y = 1$ in the XY plane. CO2 -App (8)
- (ii) Prove that $\vec{F} = (x^2 + xy^2)\vec{i} + (y^2 + x^2y)\vec{j}$ is irrotational vector and compute the Scalar potential such that $\vec{F} = \nabla\phi$. CO2 -App (8)
18. (a) (i) Using Milne Thomson method, find the Analytic function given that $u = \frac{\sin 2x}{\cosh 2y - \cos 2x}$ CO3-App (8)
- (ii) Find the bilinear transformation from $-1,0,1$ to $0,i,3i$ CO3-App (8)
- Or
- (b) (i) Find the image of $|z - 1| = 1$ under the transformation $w = \frac{1}{z}$ CO3-App (8)
- (ii) If $f(z)$ is analytic whose real part is constant must itself be a constant. CO3-App (8)
19. (a) (i) Evaluate $f(z) = \int_C \frac{\cos \pi z^2 + \sin \pi z^2}{(z - 1)(z - 2)} dz$ by using Cauchy's Integral formula where C is $|z| = 3$ CO4-App (8)
- (ii) Expand $\frac{z - 1}{(z + 2)(z + 3)}$ as Laurent's series valid in the region $2 < |z| < 3$ CO4-App (8)
- Or
- (b) Using Contour integration, to prove $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2 + a^2)(x^2 + b^2)} dx = \frac{\pi}{a + b} \quad a > b > 0$ CO4-App (16)
20. (a) (i) Solve the differential equation $\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + y = \sin 2t ; y(0) = 0 ; y'(0) = 0$ by using Laplace transform method. CO5-App (8)
- (ii) Find the inverse Laplace Transform of $\frac{s + 3}{(s + 1)(s^2 + 2s + 3)}$ CO5-App (8)

Or

(b) (i) Find the Laplace transform of $f(t)$ = CO5-App (8)

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} k, & 0 \leq t \leq a \\ -k, & a \leq t \leq 2a \end{cases}$$

(ii) Solve by using convolution theorem CO5-App (8)

$$\mathbf{L}^{-1} \left[\frac{1}{(s+1)(s^2+1)} \right]$$