



**TIME:3 HOURS**

**MARKS:80**

**NOTE:**

1. Attempt ANY 3 questions from Q.2 to Q.6
2. Figures to right indicate marks.
3. Q.1 is **COMPULSORY**.
4. Use of scientific calculators allowed.

**(Q.1)**

- a) Find the laplaces transform of  $te^t \sin 2t \cos 2t$  (05)
- b) Find the inverse laplaces transform of  $\frac{s+2}{s^2(s+3)}$  (05)
- c) Determine wether the function  $f(z) = x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy$  is analytic and if so find its derivative (05)
- d) Find the Fourier series for  $f(x) = e^{-|x|}$  in the interval  $(-\pi, \pi)$  (05)

**(Q.2)**

- a) Evaluate  $\int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-t} - \cos t}{te^{4t}} dt$  (06)
- b) Find the Z-transform of  $f(k) = \begin{cases} 3^k, & k < 0 \\ 2^k, & k \geq 0 \end{cases}$  (06)
- c) Show that the function  $u=2x(1-y)$  is a harmonic function. Find oits harmonic conjugate and corresponding analytic function (08)

**(Q.3)**

- a) Find the equation of the line of regression of y on x for the following data (06)

X	10	12	13	16	17	20	25
Y	19	22	24	27	29	33	37

- b) Find the bilinear transformation which maps  $z=2, 1, 0$  onto  $w=1, 0, i$  (06)
- c) Obtain the expansion of  $f(x)=x(\pi-x)$ ,  $0 < x < \pi$  as a half range cosine series. Hence show that

$$\sum_1^\infty \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12} \quad (08)$$

**(Q.4)**



a) Find the inverse laplaces by using convolution theorem  $\frac{1}{(s^2+1)(s^2+9)}$  (06)

b) Calculate the coefficient of correlation between Price and Demand (06)

Price : 2, 3, 4, 7, 4

Demand : 8, 7, 3, 1, 1

c) Find the inverse Z-transform for the following ; (08)

i)  $\frac{z}{z-5}, |z| < 5$

ii)  $\frac{1}{(z-1)^2}, |z| > 1$

**(Q.5)**

a) Find the laplaces transform of  $e^{-t} \sin t H(t - \pi)$  (06)

b) Show that the set of functions  $\{\sin x, \sin 3x, \sin 5x, \dots\}$  is orthogonal over  $[0, 2\pi]$ . Hence construct orthogpnl set of functions (06)

c) Solve using Laplace transform,  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dx} + y = 3te^{-t}$  (08)

given  $y(0) = 4$  and  $y'(0) = 2$ .

**(Q.6)**

a) Find a complex of Fourier series for  $f(x)=3x$  in  $(0,2\pi)$  (06)

b) If  $f(z)$  is an analytic function with constant modulus then, prove that  $f(z)$  is constant (06)

c) Fit a curve of the form  $y=ax^b$  to the following data (08)

X	1	2	3	4
Y	2.5	8	19	50