

Roll No.

Total Pages : 05

020202

May 2024

B. Tech. (RAI) (Second Semester)

Mathematics-II (BSC-106-RAI)

Time : 3 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Note : It is compulsory to answer all the questions (1.5 marks each) of Part A in short. Answer any *four* questions from Part B in detail. Different sub-parts of a question are to be attempted adjacent to each other.

Part A

1. (a) Show that $f(z) = |z|^2$ is not analytic at any point. **1.5**
- (b) Evaluate the integral $\int_C z^2 dz$, where C is the arc of the circle $|z| = 2$ from $\theta = 0$ to $\theta = \pi/3$. **1.5**
- (c) Find the constants a, b, c such that $f(z) = x - 2ay + i(bx - cy)$ is analytic. **1.5**

(d) Compute the residues at the singular points

$$\text{of } f(z) = \frac{z}{(z+1)(z-2)}. \quad 1.5$$

(e) Evaluate the double integral $\iint_R e^{x^2} dx dy$,

where the region R is given by :

$$R : 2y \leq x \leq 2 \text{ and } 0 \leq y \leq 1. \quad 1.5$$

(f) Show that the vector :

$$\vec{F} = (6xy + z^3)\vec{i} + (3x^2 - z)\vec{j} + (3xz^2 - y)\vec{k}$$

is irrotational. 1.5

(g) State Bernoulli's equation. 1.5

(h) Find the general solution of

$$y = (x-a)p - p^2, \text{ where } p = \frac{dy}{dx}. \quad 1.5$$

(i) Find the Wronskian of the functions xe^{-x} and e^{-x} . 1.5

(j) Solve the differential equation :

$$(D^2 - 4D + 3)y = 0,$$

$$\text{where } D \equiv \frac{d}{dx}. \quad 1.5$$

Part B

2. (a) Find the volume bounded by the cylinder $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ and the plane $y + z = 4, z = 0$.

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(b) Evaluate the following integration by changing the order of integration :

$$\int_0^a \int_{a-\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}^{a+\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} xy dx dy. \quad 7$$

3. (a) Evaluate the integral :

$$\int_C [(\sin x - y)dx - \cos x dy]$$

where C is the triangle with vertices (0, 0), $(\pi/2, 0)$ and $(\pi/2, 1)$. 8

(b) Solve the differential equation :

$$2y \cos y^2 \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{2}{x+1} \sin y^2 = (x+1)^3. \quad 7$$

4. (a) Solve the equation :

$$xp^2 - 2yp + x = 0,$$

$$\text{where } p = \frac{dy}{dx}. \quad 8$$

(b) Show that the function :

$$u(x, y) = 2x + y^3 - 3x^2y$$

is harmonic. Find its harmonic conjugate $v(x, y)$ and corresponding analytic function $f(z)$. 7

5. (a) Use the residue theorem to evaluate the following integral :

$$\oint_C \frac{e^z - 1}{z(z-1)(z-i)^2} dz,$$

where (i) $C : |z| = 1/2$, (ii) $C : |z| = 2$.

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(b) Solve the differential equation :

$$(D^4 - 1)y = e^x \cos x,$$

where $D = \frac{d}{dx}$.

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6. (a) Using the Cauchy integral theorem and its extension value $\oint_C \frac{dz}{z(z+2)}$, where C is any rectangle containing the points $z = 0$ and $z = -2$ inside it. 8

(b) Solve the differential equation :

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + y = \operatorname{cosec} x \cot x$$

using method of variation of parameters. 7

7. Find all possible Taylor's and Laurent's series expansion of the function :

$$f(z) = 1/[(z+1)(z+2)^2]$$

about the point $z = 1$.

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