R16 Code No: 133BD JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY HYDERABAD B.Tech II Year I Semester Examinations, November/December - 2018 MATHEMATICS - IV (Common to CE, EEE, ME, ECE, CSE, E/E, IT, MCT, ETM, MMT, AE, M/E, PTM, CEE, MSNT)

Time: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 75 **Note:** This question paper contains two parts A and B. Part A is compulsory which carries 25 marks. Answer all questions in Part A. Part B consists of 5 Units. Answer any one full question from each unit. question carries 10 marks and may have a, b, c as sub questions. (25 Marks) State the necessary and sufficient conditions for a function f(z) to be analytic. 1.a) [2] Show that the function f(z) = xy + iy is everywhere continuous but is not analytic. b) [3] Show that $f(z) = \frac{1}{1-e^z}$ has a simple pole at $z = 2\pi i$. [2] State Cauchy's integral formula and use it to evaluate $\oint_C \frac{z^2+4}{z-3} dz$ where C is the circle [3] [2] e) Find the fixed points of the mapping w = z + 2i. Find the residues at the poles of the function $f(z) = \frac{2z+1}{(z-1)^2}$, $C: |z| \le 4$. [3] If $f(x) = x^3$ in $[-\pi, \pi]$, find the Fourier coefficient b_n [2] Find f(x) if its finite sine transform is given by $\bar{f_s}(s) = \frac{1+\cos s\pi}{s\pi}$ where $0 < x < \pi$, s = 1, 2, 3, ...Classify the PDE: $xu_{xx} - u_{xy} + yu_{yy} = 1$. [2] Write the possible three solutions of the partial differential equation $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ i)



Define analyticity of a function. Show that the function defined by $f(z) = \sqrt{|xy|}$ is not analytic at the origin although the C-R equations are satisfied at that point.

Find the analytic function b) $f(z) = u(r, \theta) + iv(r, \theta)$, when $v(r, \theta) = r^2 \cos 2\theta - r \cos \theta + 2$. [5+5]

Show that both the real and imaginary parts of an analytic function are harmonic. If f(z) = u + iv be an analytic function of z and if $u - v = (x - y)(x^2 + 4xy + y^2)$ find f(z) in terms of z. [5+5]

4.a) State Cauchy integral theorem and use it to evaluate the integral $\int_C \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^2(z-3)} dz$ where C is the circle |z| = 4. b) If $\Phi(a) = \int_C \frac{3z^2 + 7z + 1}{z \neq a} dz$, where C is the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 4$, find $\Phi(3)$, $\Phi'(1-i)$ and $\Phi''(1-i)$.



- 5.a) Expand $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 4z + 3}$ in the region 1 < |z| < 3. Also name the series so obtained.
- b) Find the nature and location of the singularities of the function $f(z) = \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-2)^4}$ by finding its Laurent's series expansion. [5+5]
- State Residues theorem. Evaluate the integral by contour integration: $\int_0^n \frac{d\theta}{13+5\cos\theta}$. [10]

7.a) Find the residue of $f(z) = \frac{z^3}{z^2 - 1}$ at $z = \infty$.

- b) Define bilinear transformation. Find the bilinear transformation which maps the points z = 1, i, -1 onto the points w = i, 0, -i and hence find the image of |z| < 1. [5+5]
- 8.a) Find the Fourier series for the function $f(x) = \frac{\pi x}{2} \text{ in } 0 \le x \le 2$.
 - b) Find the Fourier transform of $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| \le a \\ 0, & |x| > a \end{cases}$. Hence prove that $\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin^2 ax}{x^2} dx = \frac{\pi a}{2}$. [5+5]

Develop $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2, & -2 < x < 0, \\ 0, & x < 2 \end{cases}$ in a series of sines and cosines and deduce the series

- b) Find the Fourier cosine transform of $f(x) = e^{-x}$, x > 0. [5+5]
 - 10. The ends A and B of a rod 20 cm long have the temperature at 30°C and 80°C until steady state conditions prevail. The temperature at the ends are suddenly changed to 40°C and 60°C respectively. Find the temperature distribution in the rod at time t. [10]
- Write down one dimensional wave equation. A string is stretched and fastened to two points l cm apart. Motion is started by displacing the string in a sinusoidal arch of height y_0 and then released from rest at time t = 0. Find the displacement at point x and at any time t.

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