

(Time : 3 Hours)

[Total marks: 80

Note: 1). Question 1 is compulsory.

2) Attempt any 3 questions from Question 2 to Question 6

Q1	Attempt All questions	Marks
A	<p>If $A = \begin{bmatrix} -1 & 2 & 3 \\ 0 & 3 & 5 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ then find the eigen values for the matrix</p> $A^3 + 5A + 8I + A^{-1}$	5
B	Find Laplace transform of $f(t) = te^{-t} \sin(4t)$	5
C	Find the Fourier Series Expansion $f(x) = x$, where $x \in (-\pi, \pi)$	5
D	<p>Determine the constant a,b,c,d if</p> $f(z) = x^2 + 2axy + by^2 + i(dx^2 + 2cxy + y^2)$ <p>is analytic.</p>	5
Q2		
A	<p>Using Green's theorem in a plane to evaluate the line integral</p> $\oint_C (xy^2 - y)dx + (x + y^2)dy$ <p>Where C is the triangle with vertices at (0,0), (2,0) and (2,2) and it is traversed in anticlockwise direction</p>	6
B	<p>Find the matrix $A_{2 \times 2}$ whose eigen values are 4 and 1 and their corresponding eigen vectors are $v_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $v_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$</p>	6
C	<p>Find the analytic function $f(z) = u + iv$ such that</p> $u - v = \frac{\cos x + \sin x - e^{-y}}{2 \cos x - e^y - e^{-y}} \text{ when } f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 0$	8
Q3		
A	<p>Find the direction derivative of $\phi(x, y, z) = \sin(xy) + e^{3xz}$ in the direction of the vector $v = i - 2j + 2k$ at the point $P = \left(1, \frac{\pi}{4}, 1\right)$</p>	6
B	<p>Find an analytic function $f(z)$ whose real part is given</p> $u(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy^2 + 2x + y$	6
C	<p>Find the Eigen values and Eigen vectors of</p> $A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{37}{60} & \frac{17}{60} & \frac{17}{60} \\ \frac{1}{5} & \frac{7}{10} & \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{12} & -\frac{1}{12} & \frac{5}{12} \end{bmatrix}$ <p>And show that it is diagonalizable matrix and find its transforming matrix and the diagonal form</p>	8

Q4

A Using Stokes theorem to evaluate $\int_C \bar{F} \cdot d\bar{r}$ 6

Where $\bar{F} = (x - y - z)\mathbf{i} + (y - z - x)\mathbf{j} + (z - x - y)\mathbf{k}$ over the paraboloid $x^2 + y^2 = 4 - z, z \geq 0$

B Find the orthogonal trajectories of family of curves given by $x^3y - xy^3 = c$ 6

C Using Convolution theorem, find the inverse Laplace transform of $\frac{s+1}{(s^2+2s+2)(s^2+2s+5)}$ 8

$$\phi(s) = \frac{s+1}{(s^2+2s+2)(s^2+2s+5)}$$

Q5

A Evaluate $\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos 6t - \cos 4t}{t} dt$, using Laplace transforms 6

B Consider the vector field \bar{F} on \mathbb{R}^3 defined by 6

$$\bar{F}(x, y, z) = y\mathbf{i} + (z\cos(yz) + x)\mathbf{j} + (y\cos(yz))\mathbf{k}$$

Show that \bar{F} is conservative and find its scalar potential.

C Find the Fourier Series for $f(x)$ in $(0, 2\pi)$ where 8

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x & , 0 < x \leq \pi \\ 2\pi - x & , \pi \leq x < 2\pi \end{cases}$$

Hence deduce that

$$\sum_{n \in \text{Odd natural numbers}} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{96}$$

Q6

A Obtain half range sine series in $(0, \pi)$ for $f(x) = x(\pi - x)$, 6

Hence show that

$$\frac{\pi^3}{32} = 1 - \frac{1}{3^3} + \frac{1}{5^3} - \frac{1}{7^3} + \dots$$

B Using Cayley Hamilton theorem find 6

$$A^6 - 12A^5 + 30A^4 + 72A^3 - 207A^2 - 110A + 330I$$

Where $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 1 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

C 4

i) Find $L^{-1} \left\{ \log \left(\sqrt{\frac{s^2+a^2}{s^2}} \right) \right\}$

ii) Find $L^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s-1}{(2s+1)^2} \right\}$ 4