



**B.E/B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATIONS: APRIL / MAY 2023**

(Regulation 2018)

Second Semester

**ALL BRANCHES EXCEPT AI&DS**

U18MAI2201: Advanced Calculus and Laplace Transforms

**COURSE OUTCOMES**

- CO1:** Evaluate double and triple integrals in cartesian coordinates and apply them to calculate area and volume.
- CO2:** Apply various integral theorems for solving engineering problems involving cubes and rectangular parallelepipeds.
- CO3:** Construct analytic functions of complex variables and transform functions from z-plane to w-plane and vice-versa, using conformal mappings.
- CO4:** Apply the techniques of complex integration to evaluate real and complex integrals over suitable closed paths or contours.
- CO5:** Determine solution of linear differential equations using Laplace transform technique.
- CO6:** Determine multiple integrals, vector differentials, vector integrals and Laplace transforms using MATLAB.

**Time: Three Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 100**

**Answer all the Questions:-**

**PART A (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)**

**(Answer not more than 40 words)**

1. Evaluate  $\int_1^2 \int_0^1 (x^2 + xy) dx dy$  CO1 [K<sub>2</sub>]
2. Sketch the region of integration of  $\int_0^a \int_{x^2/a}^x \left( \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \right) dy dx$  CO1 [K<sub>2</sub>]
3. Determine the normal derivative of  $\phi = xz + yz + xyz$  at the point  $(-1, -1, 0)$  CO2 [K<sub>2</sub>]
4. Prove that  $\vec{F} = (x + 2y)\vec{i} + (y + 3z)\vec{j} + (x - 2z)\vec{k}$  is a solenoidal vector. CO2 [K<sub>2</sub>]
5. Verify whether the function  $w = \bar{z}$  is analytic everywhere. CO3 [K<sub>2</sub>]
6. What are the possible invariant points of the bilinear transformation  $w = \frac{2z+6}{z+7}$  CO3 [K<sub>2</sub>]
7. Evaluate  $\int_C \frac{1}{z-2} dz$  where C is the circle  $|z - 2| = 4$  using Cauchy's integral formula. CO4 [K<sub>2</sub>]
8. Expand  $f(z) = \log(1 + z)$  as a Taylor's series upto second degree terms in the region  $|z| < 1$ . CO4 [K<sub>2</sub>]
9. State first shifting property of Laplace transform and hence find  $L[e^{-2t} \cos 6t]$  CO5 [K<sub>2</sub>]
10. State initial value and final value theorem of Laplace transform. CO5 [K<sub>1</sub>]

**Answer any FIVE Questions:-**  
**PART B (5 x 16 = 80 Marks)**  
**(Answer not more than 400 words)**

11. a) Change the order of integration in  $\int_0^{4a} \int_{x^2/4a}^{2\sqrt{ax}} dy dx$  and hence evaluate. (6) CO1 [K<sub>5</sub>]
- b) Determine the volume of the ellipsoid  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  (10) CO1 [K<sub>5</sub>]
12. Verify Gauss divergence theorem for a vector field defined by the vector field (16) COL [K<sub>3</sub>]  
 $\vec{F} = 4xz\vec{i} - y^2\vec{j} + yz\vec{k}$  over the cube bounded by the lines  $x = 0, x = 1, y = 0, y = 1, z = 0$  and  $z = 1$
13. a) Show that the function  $u = e^x[x\cos y - y\sin y]$  is a harmonic function. Using (10) CO3 [K<sub>3</sub>]  
 Milne Thomson method, derive the analytic function  $W$  such that  $W = u + iv$  is analytic if  $u = e^x[x\cos y - y\sin y]$ .
- b) Find the Bilinear transformation which maps the points  $z_1 = 0; z_2 = 1; z_3 = \infty$  of (6) CO3 [K<sub>2</sub>]  
 the  $Z$ -plane into the points  $w_1 = i; w_2 = 1; w_3 = -i$  of the  $W$ -plane.
14. a) Evaluate  $\int_C \frac{4-3z}{z(z-1)(z-2)} dz$  where  $C$  is the circle  $|z| = 3/2$  by Cauchy's residue (6) CO4 [K<sub>3</sub>]  
 theorem.
- b) Evaluate  $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos 3\theta}{5-4\cos\theta} d\theta$  using contour integration. (10) CO4 [K<sub>2</sub>]
15. a) Find the Laplace transform of the triangular wave function  $f(t)$  defined by (8) CO5 [K<sub>3</sub>]  
 $f(t) = \begin{cases} t, & 0 < t < a \\ 2a - t, & a < t < 2a \end{cases}$  with period  $2a$
- b) Using Laplace transform, solve the differential equation  $y'' - 2y' + y = e^t$  with (8) CO5 [K<sub>3</sub>]  
 $y(0)=2, y'(0) = 1$
16. a) Verify Green's theorem in the  $XY$  plane where  $C$  is the region bounded by the (8) CO2 [K<sub>3</sub>]  
 lines  $x=0, y=0, x+y=1$  for  $\int_C [3x^2 - 8y^2]dx + [4y - 6xy]dy$
- b) Using Convolution theorem, find the inverse Laplace (8) CO5 [K<sub>3</sub>]  
 transform of  $\frac{2}{(s+1)(s^2+4)}$

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