

Reg. No: \_\_\_\_\_

**SIDDHARTH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY:: PUTTUR**  
 (AUTONOMOUS)

**B.Tech I Year II Semester Regular & Supplementary Examinations October-2022**  
**DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND COMPLEX ANALYSIS**  
 (Common to CE, EEE, ME, ECE & AGE)

Time: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 60

(Answer all Five Units  $5 \times 12 = 60$  Marks)**UNIT-I**

- 1 a Solve  $(y^2 - 2xy)dx + (2xy - x^2)dy = 0$  L3 6M  
 b Solve  $x \frac{dy}{dx} + y = x^3 y^6$  L3 6M

OR

- 2 a Solve  $\frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = e^{-x^2}$  L3 6M  
 b Solve  $(D^2 + 4)y = e^x + \sin 2x + \cos 2x$  L3 6M

**UNIT-II**

- 3 a Solve  $(D^2 + 4)y = \operatorname{Sec} 2x$  by the method of variation of parameters L3 6M  
 b Solve  $(x^2 D^2 - 4xD + 6)y = x^2$  L3 6M

OR

- 4 Solve  $\frac{dx}{dt} + 2x + y = 0; \frac{dy}{dt} + x + 2y = 0$ ; given  $x = 1$  &  $y = 0$ , when  $t = 0$  L3 12M

**UNIT-III**

- 5 a Form the partial differential equation by eliminating the constants from  $2z = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$  L2 6M  
 b Solve by the method of separation of variables  $u_x = 2u_y + u$ , where L3 6M  
 $u(x, 0) = 6e^{-3x}$

OR

- 6 Solve L3 12M

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \text{ with } u(0, y) = 0 = u(x, 0), u(l, y) = 0 \text{ and } u(x, a) = \sin\left(\frac{n\pi x}{l}\right)$$

**UNIT-IV**

- 7 a Show that  $u = \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + y^2)$  is harmonic L2 6M  
 b Find all values of k, such that  $f(z) = e^z (\cos ky + i \sin ky)$  is analytic L3 6M

OR

- 8 a Find the image of the infinite strip  $0 < y < \frac{1}{2}$  under the transformation  $w = \frac{1}{z}$  L3 6M  
 b Show that the function  $w = \frac{4}{z}$  transforms the straight line  $x = c$  in the z-plane into a circle in the w-plane L2 6M

**UNIT-V**

- 9 a Evaluate  $\int_C \frac{\log z dz}{(z-1)^3}$  where  $c : |z-1| = \frac{1}{2}$  using Cauchy's integral formula. L5 6M

- b Determine the poles of the function  $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{(z-1)^2(z+2)}$  and residues at each pole. L3 6M

OR

- 10 Evaluate  $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{a+b\cos\theta} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{a^2-b^2}}$ ,  $a > b > 0$  L5 12M

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