

University Examinations 2012/2013

FIRST YEAR, SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS

SMA 3132: ANALYTICAL APPLIED MATHEMATICS 1

DATE: AUGUST 2012

TIME: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer question one and any other two questions.

• The variables used have their usual meaning

QUESTION ONE – (30 MARKS)

- a) State any three Dirichlet conditions necessary for a function to be expressed as a Fourier series. (3 Marks)
- b) Evaluate the integral $\oint_c (x + 2y)dx + (y 2x)dy$ around the ellipse c defined by $x = 4\cos\theta, y = 3\sin\theta$ for $0 \le \theta < 2\pi$ and c is described in a clockwise direction. (4 Marks)
- c) By transforming from Cartesian $x_1 = \{x, y, z\}$ to cylindrical $\overline{x_i} = \{r, \theta, l\}$ coordinates, obtain the components of the metric tensor g_{ij} and its inverse g^{ij} in cylindrical coordinates. (5 Marks)
- d) Evaluate the integral $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{2-\cos\theta}$. (6 Marks)
- e) Use the Laplace transform method to solve the I.V.P y'' - 10y' + 9y = 5t, y(0) = -1, y'(0) = 2. (6 Marks)
- f) Verify that the functions $f_1(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{2^{n+1}}$ and $f_2(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(z-2i)^{n-1}}{(2-i)^n}$ are analytic continuations of each other hence sketch the common region. (6 Marks)

QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)

- a) Identify the zeros and singularities of the function $f_2 = \frac{2z^2 + 1}{z^2 + 1}$ (2 Marks)

(10 Marks)

QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)

- a) Find a Laurent series expansion of $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z+1)(z-3i)}$ about z = -1 in the punctured disc $0 < |z+1| < \sqrt{10}$. (9 Marks)
- b) Evaluate the integral $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{(x^2+1)^2(x^2+2x+2)} dx$ (11 Marks)

QUESTION FOUR (20 MARKS)

- a) Calculate the residues of the function $f(z) = \frac{z^2 2z}{(z+1)^2(z^2+4)}$ at each of its singularities hence (or otherwise) evaluate the integral $f(z) = \oint_c \frac{z^2 - 2z}{(z+1)^2(z^2+4)} dz$ where c: |z| = 3. (9 Marks)
- b) Use the Laplace transform method to solve the equation $2\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 3\frac{dy}{dx} 2y = te^{-2t}$ subject to y(0) = 0 y'(0) = -2. (11 Marks)