

	c)	In a normal distribution 31% of the items are under 45 and 8% of the items are over 64. Find the mean and standard deviation.	CO1	PO1	7																
		UNIT - II																			
3	a)	The joint probability distribution table for two random variables X and Y is as follows. <table border="1"><tr><td>Y</td><td>-4</td><td>2</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>X</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>1/8</td><td>1/4</td><td>1/8</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>1/4</td><td>1/8</td><td>1/8</td></tr></table> Are X and Y independent? Find COV (X,Y).	Y	-4	2	7	X				1	1/8	1/4	1/8	5	1/4	1/8	1/8	CO1	PO1	6
Y	-4	2	7																		
X																					
1	1/8	1/4	1/8																		
5	1/4	1/8	1/8																		
	b)	Find the fixed probability vector of the regular stochastic matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 0.5 & 0.5 & 0 \\ 0.5 & 0 & 0.5 \\ 0 & 0.5 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix}.$	CO1	PO1	7																
	c)	Every year, a man trades his car for a new car. If he has Maruti, he trades it for Santro, however if he has Santro he is just as likely to trade it for a new Santro as to trade it for a Maruti or an Ambassador. In 2000 he bought his first car, which was a Santro (i) find the probability that he has (a) 2002 Santro (b) 2002 Maruti (c) 2003 Ambassador (d) 2003 Santro (ii) In the long run how often will he have a Santro.	CO1	PO1	7																
		UNIT - III																			
4	a)	Derive the Bendre-Schmidt formula for the solution of one-dimensional heat equation $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$	CO2	PO1	6																
	b)	Solve $u_{xx} = u_t$ subject to the condition $u(0, t) = 0, u(1, t) = 0, u(x, 0) = \sin \pi x$ for $0 \leq t \leq 0.1$ by taking $h = 0.2$ and $k = 0.02$.	CO2	PO1	7																
	c)	Solve $25 u_{xx} = u_{tt}$ at the pivotal points given $u(0, t) = 0 = u(5, t), u_t(x, 0) = 0$ and $u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} 20 x & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 5(5 - x) & 1 \leq x \leq 5 \end{cases}$ by taking $h=1$ and $k = 0.2$, compute $u(x, t)$ for $0 \leq x \leq 1$, up to two time levels.	CO2	PO1	7																
		UNIT - IV																			
5	a)	Derive C-R equations in Cartesian form.	CO3	PO1	6																
	b)	Discuss the conformal transformation of the function $w = z + \frac{a^2}{z}, z \neq 0.$	CO3	PO1	7																
	c)	Find the bilinear transformation which maps the points $z = 1, i, -1$ into the points $w = 0, 1, \infty.$	CO3	PO1	7																
		OR																			

6	a)	Find an analytic function $f(z) = u + iv$ whose imaginary part is $v(r, \theta) = \left(r - \frac{1}{r}\right) \sin \theta$.	CO3	PO1	6
	b)	If $f(z)$ is analytic, show that $\left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right] f(z) ^2 = 4 f'(z) ^2$.	CO3	PO1	7
	c)	Find the bilinear transformation which maps the points $z = \infty, i, 0$ into the points $w = -1, -i, 1$. What are the invariant points of the transformation.	CO3	PO1	7
		UNIT - V			
7	a)	State and prove the Cauchy's theorem.	CO3	PO1	6
	b)	Obtain the Laurent series expansion of $\frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z-3)}$ in the following regions (i) $1 < z < 3$ (ii) $ z - 1 < 2$	CO3	PO1	7
	c)	Using Cauchy's residue theorem evaluate $\int_C \frac{\sin \pi z^2 + \cos \pi z^2}{(z-1)^2(z-2)} dz$ where C is the circle $ z = 3$	CO3	PO1	7
