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Total Number of Pages : 02

M.Sc.I
FMCC602

6th Semester Regular / Back Examination 2017-18

COMPLEX ANALYSIS

BRANCH : M.Sc.I(MC)

Time : 3 Hours

Max Marks : 70

Q.CODE : C235

Answer Question No.1 which is compulsory and any five from the rest.

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

- Q1.** Answer the following questions : (2 x 10)
- Find all cube roots of $\sqrt{2} + i\sqrt{2}$.
 - Find the principal value of $(1 + \sqrt{3}i)$ and its polar form.
 - Find the radius of convergence of the power series $\sum_0^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{2^{n+1}}$.
 - Use Cauchy's integral formula to evaluate $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{z^2+5}{z-3} dz$ where C is $|z| = 4$.
 - Find a bilinear Transformation which maps the points $-1, 1, \infty$ onto $-i, -1, i$ respectively.
 - Find the fixed point of the transformation $w = \frac{(2+i)z-2}{z+i}$.
 - Prove that the function $f(z) = \bar{z}$ is nowhere differentiable.
 - Is $u = x^3 - 3xy^2$ harmonic? If yes, then find its harmonic conjugate and the corresponding analytic function in terms of z .
 - Determine the residue of $\frac{z^2}{z^2+a^2}$ at its poles.
 - What is essential singularity of an analytic function $f(z)$ in a domain? Explain with example.
- Q2.** a) Show a Mobius transformation has ∞ as its only fixed point if and only if it is a translation. (5)
- b) Prove that cross ratio remains invariant under a bilinear transformation. (5)
- Q3.** a) Use derivatives of analytic function to evaluate the integral (5)
 $\int_{\gamma} \frac{\sin z}{z^3} dz ; \gamma(t) = e^{it}, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$.
- b) If γ is a piecewise smooth curve and $f: [a, b] \rightarrow C$ is continuous then prove that (5)
 $\int_a^b f d\gamma = \int_a^b f(t)\gamma'(t)dt$.
- Q4.** a) For a doubly connected domain D with outer boundary curve C_1 and inner C_2 such that $f(z)$ is analytic in any domain D_1 which contains D and its boundary curve then show that $\oint_{C_1} f(z)dz = \oint_{C_2} f(z)dz$. (5)

b) Let $f(z)$ be analytic in a simply connected domain D . Then for any point z_0 in D and any simply closed path γ from a to b in D that encloses z_0 show that $f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \oint_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz$. (5)

Q5. a) If $f(z)$ is analytic on and within a circle C given by $|z - z_0| = R$ and if $|f(z)| \leq M$ for every z in C then prove that $|f^{(n)}(z_0)| \leq \frac{n! M}{R^n}$. (5)

b) If $f(z)$ is a bounded entire function in the whole complex plane, then show that $f(z)$ must be constant. (5)

Q6. a) State and prove Moreras theorem. (5)

b) If γ is a positively oriented simple closed contour in G and f is analytic in the region G except at a finite number of points z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n inside γ then prove that $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}(f; z_k)$. (5)

Q7. a) Prove that the Laurent's expansion is unique where $f(z)$ is analytic in the annulus between two concentric circles C_1 and C_2 with centre at $z = a$ and radii R_1 and R_2 respectively. (6)

b) Find the Laurent's series for $f(z) = \frac{4z+4}{z(z-3)(z+2)}$ valid in $|z| > 3$. (4)

Q8. Use the method of Contour integration to evaluate the following integrals (answer any TWO): (5 x 2)

a) $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^2}$

b) $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin mx}{a^2+x^2} dx$

c) $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1+2\cos\theta}{5+4\cos\theta} d\theta$