

**M.Sc. 1st Semester Examination, 2014**

**APPLIED MATHEMATICS WITH OCEANOLOGY  
AND COMPUTER PROGRAMMING**

*( Complex Analysis )*

PAPER— MTM - 102

*Full Marks : 50*

*Time : 2 hours*

**Answer Q. No.1 and any two from the rest**

*The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks*

**1. Answer any four questions : 2 × 4**

**(i) Prove that**

$$f(z) = \bar{z}$$

**is nowhere differentiable.**

**(ii) Construct the analytic function  $w = f(z)$  if its real part is  $e^x \cos y$  and if  $f(0) = 1$ .**

*( Turn Over )*

( 2 )

(iii) If  $C$  is the curve  $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 4x - 1$  joining point(1, 1) and (2, 3), find the value of

$$\int_C (12z^2 - 4iz) dz$$

(iv) Discuss the nature of singularities of the function

$$f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{(z - \pi)^2}$$

(v) Show that the function

$$f(z) = \frac{z}{e^z - 1}$$

has a removable singularity at the origin.

(vi) Evaluate

$$\int_{|z|=1} z \bar{z} dz$$

2. (a) If  $z = re^{i\theta}$  and  $f(z) = u(r, \theta) + iv(r, \theta)$  obtain the Cauchy-Riemann relation in terms of  $z$ . 4

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(b) Given  $f(z)$  to be analytic, show that

$$\left( \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right) |f(z)|^2 = 4|f'(z)|^2 \quad 4$$

(c) If  $f(z) = u + iv$ , where

$$f(z) = \frac{x^3(1+i) - y^3(1-i)}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad z \neq 0$$
$$= 0, \quad z = 0 \quad 4$$

(d) If  $u = x^3 - 3xy^2$ , find  $v$  so that  $u + iv$  may be analytic. Find  $f(z) = u + iv$ . 4

3. (a) Show that, under suitable conditions, to be stated by you

$$f'(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(z) dz}{(z-a)^2}$$

where  $C$  is a closed contour surrounding the point  $z = a$ . 4

( 4 )

(b) Expand the function

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 - 3z + 2}$$

in series in the region  $0 < |z| < 2$  and  $|z| > 2$ . 4

(c) Investigate the nature of singularities of the function

$$f(z) = \frac{z-2}{(z^2-1)^3} \cot\left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right). \quad 4$$

(d) If  $c$  is a closed contour around origin, prove that

$$\left(\frac{a^n}{n!}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_c \frac{a^n e^{az}}{n! z^{n+1}} dz.$$

Hence deduce

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a^n}{n!}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{2a \cos \theta} d\theta. \quad 4$$

4. (a) State and prove Rouché's theorem. 4

(b) Show that

$$w = \frac{5-4z}{4z-2}$$

transform  $|z| = 1$  into a circle in the  $z$ -plane,  
find the centre and radius of the circle. 4

(c) Evaluate the following by the method of  
contour integration (any two) : 4 + 4

(i) 
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{5+3\cos\theta}$$

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

(iii) 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \cos x}{x^2+1} dx$$

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(iv)  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(1+x^2)} dx.$

[ *Internal Assessment* : 10 Marks]

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