

PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE  
(AUTONOMOUS)

BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2022  
(Sixth Semester)

Branch – MATHEMATICS

COMPLEX ANALYSIS

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks (10 x 1 = 10)

- 1 The function  $f(z) = \bar{z}$  is  
(i) differentiable at 0 only (ii) differentiable at any point  $z$  except 0  
(iii) differentiable at any point  $z$  (iv) no where differentiable
- 2 A harmonic conjugate of  $u = e^x \cos y$  is  
(i)  $e^x \cos y$  (ii)  $e^{-x} \cos y$   
(iii)  $e^x \sin y$  (iv)  $e^{-x} \sin y$
- 3 The fixed points of the transformation  $w = az$  where  $|a|=1$  are  
(i)  $\infty$  (ii) 0 and  $\infty$   
(iii) 1 and -1 (iv)  $i$  and  $-i$
- 4 The bilinear transformation which maps  $\infty, i, 0$  to  $0, i, \infty$  is of the form  
(i)  $\frac{1}{z}$  (ii)  $\frac{-1}{z}$   
(iii)  $\frac{i}{z}$  (iv)  $\frac{-i}{z}$
- 5 The value of the integral  $\int_C x dz$  where  $C$  is the circle  $|z|=r$  is  
(i)  $\pi r^2$  (ii)  $2\pi r^2$   
(iii)  $i\pi r$  (iv)  $i\pi r^2$
- 6 The value of the integral  $\int_C \frac{1}{z-3} dz$  where  $C$  is the circle  $|z-2|=5$  is  
(i)  $\pi i$  (ii)  $2\pi i$   
(iii)  $3\pi i$  (iv)  $4\pi i$
- 7 The zeros of  $f(z) = \frac{z^3 - 1}{z^2 + 1}$  are  
(i)  $i$  and  $-i$  (ii) 1 and -1  
(iii)  $1, \frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2}$  and  $\frac{-1-i\sqrt{3}}{2}$  (iv)  $1, \frac{-1+\sqrt{3}}{2}$  and  $\frac{-1-\sqrt{3}}{2}$

Cont...

- 8 The singularity of the function  $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{1+z}$  is classified as
- $z = -1$ , a removable singularity
  - $z = -1$ , a pole of order 1
  - $z = -1$ , an essential singularity
  - $z = 1$ , a pole of order 1
- 9 The residue of  $f(z) = \cot z$  at  $z = 0$  is
- 1
  - 0
  - $2\pi i$
  - $i$
- 10 The value of the integral  $\int_C \frac{1}{2z+3} dz$  where  $C$  is  $|z|=1$  is
- $\pi i$
  - $2\pi i$
  - $4\pi i$
  - 0

**SECTION - B (25 Marks)**

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (5 x 5 = 25)

- 11 a Derive the Cauchy-Riemann equations in polar coordinates.  
OR  
b Define a conformal mapping. Also determine the angle of rotation and scale factor at the point  $z = 1+i$  under the mapping  $w = z^2$ .
- 12 a Find the image of the strip  $2 < x < 3$  under the transformation  $w = \frac{1}{z}$ .  
OR  
b Prove that a bilinear transformation preserves inverse points.
- 13 a State and prove Cauchy's theorem for multiply connected regions.  
OR  
b State and prove Liouville's theorem.
- 14 a Find the Laurent's series for  $\frac{z}{(z+1)(z+2)}$  about  $z = -2$ .  
OR  
b Define an isolated singularity and their types.
- 15 a State and prove Cauchy's residue theorem.  
OR  
b Use Contour integration evaluate  $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{13+5\sin\theta} d\theta$ .

**SECTION -C (40 Marks)**

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (5 x 8 = 40)

- 16 a State and prove the sufficient condition for differentiability of complex functions.

OR

- b Let  $f$  be an analytic function defined in a region  $D$ . Let  $z_0 \in D$ . If  $f'(z_0) \neq 0$ , then prove that  $f$  is conformal at  $z_0$ .

- 17 a Determine the bilinear transformation which maps  $0, 1, \infty$  into  $i, -1, -i$  respectively. Under this transformation show that the interior of the unit circle of the  $z$ -plane maps onto the half plane left to the  $v$  axis (left half of the  $w$ -plane).

OR

- b Prove that any bilinear transformation which maps the real axis onto unit circle  $|w|=1$  can be written in the form  $w = e^{i\lambda} \left( \frac{z-\alpha}{z-\bar{\alpha}} \right)$  where  $\lambda$  is real. Further prove that this transformation maps the upper half plane  $\text{Im } z \geq 0$  onto the unit circular disc  $|w| \leq 1$  iff  $\text{Im } \alpha > 0$ .

- 18 a State and prove Cauchy's theorem.

OR

- b Let  $f$  be analytic inside and on a simple closed curve  $C$ . Let  $z$  be any point inside  $C$ . Then prove that  $f'(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-z)^2} d\zeta$ .

- 19 a State and prove Taylor's theorem.

OR

- b Expand  $f(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)(2-z)}$  in a Laurent's series valid for (i)  $|z| < 1$  (ii)  $1 < |z| < 2$  (iii)  $|z| > 2$  and (iv)  $0 < |z-2| < 1$ .

- 20 a Evaluate  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2 - x + 2}{x^4 + 10x^2 + 9} dx$ .

OR

- b Evaluate  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 + a^2} dx$

Z-Z-Z

END