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**MMT-005** 

## M.Sc. (MATHEMATICS WITH APPLICATIONS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE) M.Sc. (MACS)

**Term-End Examination** 

00316

## **June, 2016**

## **MMT-005 : COMPLEX ANALYSIS**

Time :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours

Maximum Marks : 25

- Note: Question no. 1 is compulsory. Attempt any three questions from questions no. 2 to 5. Use of calculator is **not** allowed.
- 1. State giving reasons whether the following statements are *true* or *false*:  $5\times 2=10$ 
  - (a) The domain of definition of the function

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{\mathbf{z}}{\mathbf{z} - \overline{\mathbf{z}}}$$

is an open connected set.

(b) If f(z) = 1 - 2z for  $|z| \le 1$ , then f(z) attains its maximum value when z = -1.

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(c) If f(z) is bounded and continuous on the circle C =  $\{z \mid |z| = 1\}$  and  $\int_{C} f(z) dz = 0$ , then f(z) is analytic in  $\{z \mid |z| < 1\}$ .

(d) If the radius of convergence of the power series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n z^n$  is r, then the radius of convergence of the power series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} na_n z^n$  is nr.

- (e) Any conformal mapping maps circles to circles and straight lines to straight lines.
- 2. (a) Show that the function  $f(z) = \sqrt{|xy|}, \text{ where } z = x + iy,$

is not differentiable at z = 0.

(b) Show that

 $\mathbf{u}(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) = \mathbf{x}^3 - 3\mathbf{x}\mathbf{y}^2 - 3\mathbf{y}^2 + 3\mathbf{x}^2 + 1$ 

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is a harmonic function. Find its harmonic conjugate and the analytic function f(z) whose real part is u.

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- 3. (a) Show that the linear fractional transformation  $w = i \frac{1-z}{1+z}$  maps the disc  $|z| \le 1$  onto the half plane  $I_m w = 0$ .
  - (b) Evaluate

$$\int_{C} \frac{(2z-3)\sin^2 z}{(z+2)(3z-1)} dz,$$
  
where C = { z : |z+1| = 2 }.

- (a) If f(z) = u + iv is an entire function and  $u^3 \le 3uv^2 + 100$  on the whole complex plane, then show that f is a constant function.
  - (b) Locate the singularities of the following function and determine their type :

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{z}) = \frac{2\sin z - \sin 2z}{z^4}$$

5. Evaluate

4.

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)} \, \mathrm{d}x \, .$$

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