

**AI-1542**

**M. A./M. Sc. (Previous)**  
**Term End Examination, 2020-21**

**MATHEMATICS***Paper : Fourth***(Complex Analysis)***Time Allowed : Three hours**Maximum Marks : 100**Minimum Pass Marks : 36*

*Note : Answer any five questions. Answer to each question should begin on a fresh page. All questions carry equal marks.*

1. (a) State and prove Cauchy's integral formula.
- (b) Obtain the Taylor's series and Laurent series which represent the function :

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$\frac{Z^2 - 1}{(Z + 2)(Z + 3)}$  in the regions :

(i)  $2 < |z| < 3$

(ii)  $|z| > 3$

(iii)  $|z| < 2$

2. (a) State and prove argument principle.

(b) Prove that :

$$\cosh \left( z + \frac{1}{z} \right) = a_0 + \sum a_n \left( z^n + \frac{1}{z^n} \right)$$

$$\text{where } a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cosh(2 \cos \theta) \cos n\theta \, d\theta.$$

3. (a) State and prove Rouché's Theorem.

(b) Prove that all the roots of  $2^7 - 5z^3 + 12 = 0$  liebetween the circles  $|z| = 1$  and  $|z| = 2$ .

4. (a) (i) Find the singularities of :

$$f(z) = \frac{z-2}{z^2} \sin\left(\frac{1}{z-1}\right)$$

(ii) Find the residue of  $\frac{z^3}{z^2-1}$  at  $z = \infty$

(b) Apply calculus of residue to prove that

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

5. (a) Write all the critical points and fixed points of bilinear transformation :

$$W = \frac{az+b}{cd+d} \quad (ad-bc \neq 0)$$

(b) If  $w = f(z)$  represents a conformal mapping of a domain  $D$  in the  $z$  plane into a domain  $D'$  at the  $w$  plane the  $f(z)$  is an analytic function at  $z$  in  $D'$ .

6. (a) State and prove Hurwitz theorem.

(b) If  $\operatorname{Re}(z) > 1$  then prove that :

$$\int_0^{\infty} (e^t - 1)^{-1} t^{z-1} dt = \zeta(z) \Gamma(z)$$

7. State and prove Weierstrass factorisation theorem.

8. (a) State and prove Runge's theorem.

(b) State and prove Bloch's theorem.

9. (a) State and prove Hadamard's three circle theorem.

(b) State and prove Schwartz's Reflection principle.

10. (a) State and prove Harnack's inequality.

(b) State and prove Mittag-Leffler's Theorem.