

Total Pages : 4

**End Semester Examination of Semester-I, 2014**

**Subject : MATHEMATICS (PG)**

**Paper : 104 (Complex Real Analysis) (Theory)**

**Full Marks : 40**

**Time : 2 Hrs**

*The figures in the margin indicate the marks corresponding to the question*

*Candidates are requested to give their answers in their own word as far as practicable.*

*Illustrate the answers whenever necessary*

**Group A**

(Answer any two questions) : 10x2=20

1. i) State and prove Rouché's Theorem.  
ii) Use Rouché's theorem to show that the equation  $z^5 + 15z + 1 = 0$  has one root in the disc  $|z| < \frac{3}{2}$  and four roots in the annulus  $\frac{3}{2} < |z| < 2$ . 5+5
2. 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  $z = a$ .

( 2 )

b) Prove by contour integration 5+5

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha-1}}{1-x} dx = \pi \cos \alpha \pi \quad 0 < \alpha < 1$$

3. a) Show that the relation  $w = \frac{iz+2}{4z+i}$  transforms the real axis in the  $z$ -plane into a circle in the  $w$ -plane. Find the centre and radius of the circle and the point in the  $z$ -plane which is mapped on the centre of the circle.

b) State and prove Riemann's theorem on removable singularities. 5+5

4. a) State and prove Mittag-Leffler's Theorem.

b) Show that 
$$\frac{\pi^2}{\sin^2 \pi z} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(z-n)^2}$$

using the above theorem. 6+4

### Group B

(Answer any two questions) : 6x2=12

5. Find the Mobius transformation which transforms the circle  $|z| = 1$  onto  $|\omega| = 1$  and makes the point  $z = 1, -1$  corresponds to  $\omega = 1, -1$  respectively. 6

6. State and prove Cauchy's residue theorem. 2+4

7. Find the radius of convergence of the power series.

i) 
$$\sum \frac{n+1}{(n+2)(n+3)} z^n$$

ii) 
$$\sum \frac{n(\sqrt{2})+i}{1+2in} z^n \quad 3+3$$

8. Evaluate **any one** of the following by the method of contour integration :

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

ii) 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \cos x \, dx}{x^2+1} \quad 3$$

**Group C**

(Answer **any four** questions) : 4×2=8

9. Find the radius of convergence of the power series

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^k z^{2k}}{k^2 + k}$$

10. Find the Laurent Series expansion of  $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)}$  centered at  $z = 1$ .

11. Give an example of removable singularity, why we call it removable?

( 4 )

12. State Schwarz Theorem.

13. Discuss the nature of singularities of the function

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

14. Find bilinear transformation which maps 0, i, -i of z-plane to 1, -1, 0 of w-plane.

---