

# University of Sargodha

M.A/M.Sc Part-1 / Composite, 2<sup>nd</sup>-A/2013

Mathematics: III      Complex Analysis

Maximum Marks: 100

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Note: Objective part is compulsory. Attempt any four questions from subjective part.

### Objective Part

Q.No.1. Write short answer of the following each in 2-3 lines only on your answer book. 2\*10

- |       |  |  |
|-------|--|--|
| I.    | Prove that $ Z_1 + Z_2  \leq  Z_1  +  Z_2 $ .                    |  |
| II.   | Define orthogonal systems.                                       |  |
| III.  | Write power series of $e^z$ .                                    |  |
| IV.   | State Cauchy's fundamental Theorem.                              |  |
| V.    | Define locus of point.   |  |
| VI.   | Find the singularities of $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{z(z^2+1)(z^2+4)}$ . |  |
| VII.  | Find the period of $e^z$ .                                       |  |
| VIII. | Define Rectifying Plane.   |  |
| IX.   | Write down Serret-Frenet formulae.                               |  |
| X.    | Define Helix.  |  |

### Subjective Part

Q.No. 2	a. Prove the necessary condition for a function $f(z) = U(x, y) + iV(x, y)$ to be analytic function. b. Derive Cauchy Riemann equations in polar form From Cartesian form.	10 10
Q.No. 3	a. Prove that $U(r, \theta) = r^3 \cos 3\theta$ is harmonic. Obtain its corresponding conjugate and the original function $f(z) = U(r, \theta) + iV(r, \theta)$ . b. State and prove Taylors Theorem.	10 10
Q.No. 4	a. State and prove Cauchy's integral formula. b. Find the residue of $f(z) = \tanh z$ .	10 10
Q.No. 5	a. State and prove the argument Principle theorem. b. Let $f(z)$ be analytic on and within the boundary of region $C$ of a simply connected region $D$ and let $a$ be any point within $C$ then $f'(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^2} dz$ .	10 10
Q.No. 6	a. Find $k$ and $\tau$ if $X = a(u - \sin(u))$ , $Y = a(1 - \cos(u))$ , $z = bu$ b. Prove that the necessary and sufficient condition for a curve to be Helix is that the ratio of its curvature and torsion is constant i.e. $\frac{k}{\tau} = \text{constant}$ .	10 10
Q.No. 7	a. Prove that $b'' = \tau(kt - \tau b) - \tau n$ $n'' = \tau b - (k^2 + \tau^2)n - k't$ . b. For a curve $x = 4a \cos^3 u$ , $y = 4a \sin^3 u$ , $z = 3c \cos(2u)$ Prove that $n = (\sin(u), \cos(u), 0)$ , $k = \frac{a}{6(a^2+c^2)\sin 2u}$	10 10