



Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....

**V Semester B.Sc. Honours in Mathematics Degree  
(CBCSS – Supplementary/Improvement) Examination, November 2023  
(2018 – 2020 Admissions)  
BHM 502 : ADVANCED COMPLEX ANALYSIS**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 60

## SECTION – A

Answer **any 4** questions out of 5 questions. **Each** question carries **1** mark. **(4×1=4)**

- Evaluate  $\int_0^1 (1+it)^2 dt$ .
- State fundamental theorem of algebra.
- Write the Maclaurin series expansion of  $f(z) = e^z$ .
- Find the singular points of  $f(z) = \frac{z+1}{z^3(z^2+1)}$ .
- State Rouché's theorem.

## SECTION – B

Answer **any 6** questions out of 9 questions. **Each** question carries **2** marks. **(6×2=12)**

- Find the value of the integral  $\int_C \bar{z} dz$ , where  $C$  is  $z = 2e^{i\theta}$ ,  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ .
- Without evaluating the integral, show that  $\left| \int_C \frac{z+4}{z^3-1} dz \right| \leq \frac{6\pi}{7}$ , where  $C$  is  $|z|=2$ .
- State Cauchy Goursat theorem and use this theorem to  $\int_C f(z) dz$ , where  $f(z) = ze^{-z}$  and the contour  $C$  is  $|z|=1$ .
- Prove that every absolute convergent series of complex numbers is convergent.
- State Taylor's theorem.

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K23U 2642

-2-



- Show that  $\frac{1}{4z-z^2} = \frac{1}{4z} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{4^{n+2}}$ , when  $0 < |z| < 4$ .
- Show that  $\int_C \exp\left(\frac{1}{z^2}\right) dz = 0$ , where  $C$  is positively oriented unit circle.
- Find the residue at  $z=0$  of the function  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z+z^2}$ .
- State Jordan's lemma.

## SECTION – C

Answer **any 8** questions out of 12 questions. **Each** question carries **4** marks. **(8×4=32)**

- State and prove Cauchy integral formula.
- State and prove Liouville's theorem.
- Let  $f(z) = \pi \exp(\pi \bar{z})$  and  $C$  is the boundary of the square with vertices at the points  $0, 1, 1+i$  and  $i$ , the orientation of  $C$  being in the counterclockwise direction. Use parametric representation for  $C$  or legs of  $C$  to evaluate  $\int_C f(z) dz$ .
- Suppose that  $z_n = x_n + iy_n$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$  and  $z = x + iy$ . Prove that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = z$  if and only if  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$  and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = y$ .
- Obtain the Taylor's series expansion of  $\cos z$  about  $z = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .
- If a power series  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n$  converges when  $z = z_1$  ( $z_1 \neq z_0$ ), prove that it is absolutely convergent at each point  $z$  in the open disc  $|z-z_0| < R_1$ , where  $R_1 = |z_1 - z_0|$ .
- State and prove Cauchy residue theorem.
- Evaluate  $\int_C \frac{5z-2}{z(z-1)} dz$ , where  $C$  is the circle  $|z|=2$  in the positive sense.
- Let  $f$  be a function analytic at a point  $z_0$ . Prove that  $f$  has a zero of order  $m$  at  $z_0$  if and only if there is a function  $g$ , which is analytic and non-zero at  $z_0$  such that  $f(z) = (z-z_0)^m g(z)$ .
- Use residues to evaluate  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+1}$ .



-3-

K23U 2642

25. Suppose that

- a function  $f(z)$  has a simple pole at a point  $z = x_0$  on the real axis, with a Laurent series representation in a punctured disk  $0 < |z-x_0| < R_2$  and with residue  $B_0$ ;
- $C_p$  denotes the upper half of a circle  $|z-x_0| = p$ , where  $p < R_2$  and clockwise direction is taken.

Prove that  $\lim_{p \rightarrow 0} \int_{C_p} f(z) dz = -B_0 \pi i$ .

26. Evaluate  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{d\theta}{5+4\sin\theta}$ .

## SECTION – D

Answer **any 2** questions out of 4 questions. **Each** question carries **6** marks. **(2×6=12)**

- State and prove maximum modulus principle.
- Find all Laurent series of  $f(z) = \frac{-1}{(z-1)(z-2)}$  about  $z=0$ .
- If a function  $f$  is analytic everywhere in the finite plane except for a finite number of singular points interior to positively oriented simple closed contour  $C$ , then prove that  $\int_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{z=0} \left[ \frac{1}{z^2} f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \right]$ .
- Use residues to find the Cauchy principal values of the improper integral  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin x dx}{x^2+2x+2}$ .