

**2026/FYUG/EVEN/SEM/
MTMDSC 351T/295**

FYUG Even Semester Exam., 2026

MATHEMATICS

(6th Semester)

Paper Code : MTMDSC 351T

(Complex Analysis)

Full Marks : 70

Pass Marks : 28

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions.*

UNIT—I

1. Answer any *two* of the following : 2×2=4

(a) Show that for any two complex numbers z and w , $|z-w| \geq |z| - |w|$.

(b) Prove that $\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0$ and $|z-1| < |z+1|$ are equivalent.

(c) Find

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow e^{\pi i/3}} (z - e^{\pi i/3}) \frac{z}{z^3 + 1}$$

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(Turn Over)



(2)

2. Answer either [(a) and (b)] or [(c) and (d)] :

- (a) Explain the geometrical interpretation of $\arg \left(\frac{z-\alpha}{z-\beta} \right)$. Hence find the condition for collinearity of three complex numbers z, α and β . 4+1=5
- (b) Show that the equation of the straight line in the Argand plane can be put in the form $b\bar{z} + \bar{b}z = c$. 5
- (c) Determine the region of the complex plane described by $|z+1| + |z-1| \leq 4$. Illustrate the same with a diagram. 4+1=5
- (d) Prove that a continuous function in a closed and bounded region in the Z plane is bounded. 5

UNIT—II

3. Answer any two of the following : 2×2=4

- (a) Write down the Cauchy-Riemann equations in polar form.
- (b) Define harmonic function.
- (c) Define analytic function with example.

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(Continued)

(3)

4. Answer either [(a) and (b)] or [(c) and (d)] :

- (a) If a function is differentiable in the Z plane, then prove that it is continuous in the Z plane. Give an example to show that the converse is not true. 3+2=5
- (b) Show that the function
$$f(z) = \begin{cases} e^{-z^{-4}}, & z \neq 0 \\ 0, & z = 0 \end{cases}$$
 is not analytic at $z=0$, although Cauchy-Riemann equations are satisfied at that point. 5
- (c) Derive Cauchy-Riemann equations in Cartesian form. 5
- (d) Prove that $e^x \cos y$ is harmonic. Determine its harmonic conjugate and find the corresponding analytic function in terms of z . 2+3=5

UNIT—III

5. Answer any two of the following : 2×2=4

- (a) Explain simply connected region and multiply connected region.

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(4)

(b) Show that

$$\left| \int_{\Gamma} \frac{dz}{z^2 + 1} \right| \leq \frac{\pi}{3}$$

where Γ denotes the circle $|z|=2$ in the 1st quadrant.

(c) State Morera's theorem.

6. Answer either [(a) and (b)] or [(c) and (d)] :

(a) State and prove Cauchy's theorem. $2+4=6$

(b) Prove that if $f(z)$ is integrable along a curve C having finite length L and if there exists a positive number M such that $|f(z)| \leq M$ on C , then

$$\left| \int_C f(z) dz \right| \leq ML \quad 4$$

(c) Prove Cauchy-Goursat theorem for a triangle. 6

(d) Evaluate

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{z-3}$$

where C is the circle $|z-2|=5$. Does the result contradict Cauchy's theorem? Justify. $3+1=4$

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(5)

UNIT—IV

7. Answer any two of the following : $2 \times 2 = 4$

(a) State Cauchy's integral formula.

(b) State Taylor's theorem.

(c) State the condition of convergence of the series

$$\frac{1}{1^p} + \frac{1}{2^p} + \frac{1}{3^p} + \dots$$

8. Answer either [(a) and (b)] or [(c) and (d)] :

(a) Use Cauchy's integral formula to evaluate

$$\oint_C \frac{\sin \pi z^2 + \cos \pi z^2}{(z-1)(z-2)} dz$$

where C is the circle $|z|=3$. 5

(b) State and prove Liouville's theorem. $1+4=5$

(c) State the fundamental theorem of algebra and prove it by using Liouville's theorem. $1+4=5$

(d) Expand the following function in a Taylor's series about $z=0$ and determine the region of convergence in each case : $2+3=5$

(i) e^z

(ii) $\sin z$

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(Turn Over)



UNIT—V

9. Answer any *two* of the following : 2×2=4

- (a) Define pole with an example.
- (b) Define Laurent's theorem.
- (c) Define entire function with an example.

10. Answer *either* [(a) and (b)] or [(c) and (d)] :

(a) State and prove Cauchy's residue theorem. 1+4=5

(b) Use calculus of residues to prove that

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{a + b \cos \theta} d\theta = \frac{2\pi}{b^2} (a - \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}) \quad 5$$

(c) Expand $\frac{e^z}{z^3}$ and $\frac{z^3}{e^z}$ in Laurent series about $z=0$. Hence identify the types of singularities in each case. 3+2=5

(d) Use calculus of residues to prove that

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos \theta} \cdot \cos(n\theta - \sin \theta) d\theta = \frac{2\pi}{\underline{n}} \quad 5$$

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