Course M.Sc. (Mathematics) Subject Complex Analysis Semester- 2nd Session MAY-2017 Subject Code-MMAT1-207 Date of submission 17/02/2017

Ques.1. Obtain Cauchy-Riemann equations for an analytic function of complex variable.

Ques.2. Show that an analytic function cannot have a constant absolute value without reducing to a constant.

Assignment No.-I (Unit-I)

Ques.3. Show that the function $e^{-Z^{-4}}(z \neq 0)$ and f(0) = 0 is not analytic at although the Cauchy - Riemann equations are satisfied at the point.

Ques.4. if $u - v = (x-y)(x^2 + 4xy + y^2)$ and f(z) = u + iv is an analytic function of z = x + iy, find f(z) in terms of z.

Ques.5. if f(z) = u + iv is an analytic function of z = x + iy and $u - v = \frac{e^y - \cos x + \sin x}{\cosh y - \cos x}$, find

f(z) subject to the condition $f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{3-i}{2}$

Ques.6. if w = f(z) is a regular function of z, prove that $\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}\right)\log|f'(z)| = 0$

Ques7. if $u = x^3 - 3xy^2$, show that there exist a function v(x, y) such that w = u + iv is analytic in finite region.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh Punjab Technical University, Bathinda.

Course M.Sc.(Mathematics) Subject Complex Analysis Semester- 2nd Session MAY-2017 Subject Code-MMAT1-207 Date of submission 17/02/2017

Assignment No.-II (Unit-II)

Ques.1. A function which is analytic and bounded in the whole plane must reduce to a constant.

Ques.2. If f(z) is continuous in a simply connected domain Ω and if for every closed contour C in the domain Ω , $\int_{C} f(z)dz = 0$, then f(z) is analytic within Ω .

Ques.3. Obtain Poisson's integral formula for the harmonic functions.

Ques.4. Evaluate by using the definition of integral

$$\int_{-2+i}^{5+3i} Z^3 dz$$

Ques.5. Evaluate the following complex integration using Cauchy's integral formula $\int_{C} \frac{3z^2 + z + 1}{(z^2 - 1)(z + 3)} dz$, where C is the circle |z| = 2.

Ques.6. Integrate $(z^3 - 1)^{-2}$ the counter clockwise sense around the circle |z - 1| = 1.

Ques.7. Evaluate the line integral $\int_C (3y^2 dx + 2y dy)$ where c is the circle $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, counter wise from (1,0) to (0,1).