

**C.U.SHAH UNIVERSITY**

Summer-2015

Subject Code: 5SC04ACC1

Subject Name: Advanced Complex Analysis

Course Name: M.Sc. (Mathematics)

Date: 19/5/2015

Semester: IV

Marks: 70

Time: 10:30 TO 01:30

**Instructions:**

- 1) Attempt all Questions in same answer book/Supplementary.
- 2) Use of Programmable calculator & any other electronic instrument prohibited.
- 3) Instructions written on main answer book are strictly to be obeyed.
- 4) Draw neat diagrams & figures (if necessary) at right places.
- 5) Assume suitable & perfect data if needed.

**SECTION-I**

- Q-1 a) Define index of  $\gamma$ . (02)
- b) State open mapping theorem. (02)
- c) Define zero of function of multiplicity  $m$ . (02)
- d) State Morera's theorem. (01)

- Q-2 a) Let  $\gamma: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be a closed rectifiable curve. Suppose  $a \notin \{\gamma\}$  then prove (07)  
that  $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a}$  is an integer.

- b) Let  $G$  be a region and  $f: G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  is analytic function on  $G$ . Suppose (07)  
 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$  are the zero's of  $f$  in  $G$ . Suppose  $\gamma$  is a closed rectifiable  
curve on  $G$  such that  $\gamma$  does not pass through any zero and  
 $n(\gamma, w) = 0 \forall w \in \mathbb{C} - G$ . Then prove that  
$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \sum_{k=1}^m n(\gamma, a_k)$$

**OR**

- Q-2 a) Let  $\gamma$  and  $\sigma$  are two rectifiable paths in  $\mathbb{C}$  with  $\gamma(1) = \sigma(0)$  then prove (07)  
that  $n(\gamma + \sigma, a) = n(\gamma, a) + n(\sigma, a)$  where  $a \notin \{\gamma\} \cup \{\sigma\}$ .

- b) Let  $\gamma$  be a rectifiable curve. Suppose  $\phi$  is a complex valued function (07)  
defined on  $\{\gamma\}$ . If  $f_m(z) = \int_{\gamma} \frac{\phi(w)dw}{(w-z)^m} dw, z \notin \{\gamma\}$  for  $m \geq 1$  then prove  
that  $f_m$ 's are analytic on  $G = \mathbb{C} - \{\gamma\}$  and  $f_m'(z) = m f_{m+1}(z)$ .

- Q-3 a) State and prove Argument Principal. (07)
- b) Let  $G$  be an open set in  $\mathbb{C}$  and suppose  $f: G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be analytic. Let  $\gamma$  be a (07)  
closed rectifiable curve in  $G$  such that  $n(\gamma, w) = 0 \forall w \in \mathbb{C} - G$ . Then  
for  $a \in G - \{\gamma\}$  then prove that  $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz = n(\gamma, a) f(a)$ .

**OR**

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Q-3 a) Let  $f$  be analytic within and on the circle  $\{z: |z - a| < R\}$ . Then prove (07)  
 that  $f'(a) = \frac{1}{\pi r} \int_0^{2\pi} \operatorname{Re} f(a + r e^{i\theta}) e^{-i\theta} d\theta$ ,  $0 < r < R$ .

b) State and prove Arzela – Ascoli’s theorem. (07)

### SECTION-II

Q-4 a) Let  $f$  be an entire function and  $f(z) = u + iv$ . Suppose  $u = \operatorname{Re} f(z)$  is (02)  
 bounded. Then prove that  $f$  reduce to a constant.

b) State Reimann mapping theorem. (02)

c) State Montel’s theorem. (02)

d) Define convex function. (01)

Q-5 a) Suppose  $f$  and  $g$  be meromorphic functions on a neighbourhood of (07)  
 $\bar{B}(a, R)$  which have no zeros or poles on the circle  $\gamma = \{z: |z - a| = R\}$ .  
 Let  $Z_f, Z_g, P_f$  and  $P_g$  are the number of zeros and poles of  $f$  and  $g$  lying  
 inside  $\gamma$  counted according to their multiplicity and if  
 $|f(z) + g(z)| < |f(z)| + |g(z)|$  for  $z$  on  $\gamma$ . Then prove that  
 $Z_f - P_f = Z_g - P_g$ .

b) Prove that a function  $f$  is convex on  $(a, b)$  if and only if for each triplet (07)  
 points  $s, t, u$  with  $s \leq t \leq u$   $\frac{f(t)-f(s)}{t-s} \leq \frac{f(u)-f(t)}{u-t}$ ,  $a < s < t < u < b$ .

OR

Q-5 a) Using Rouche’s theorem prove fundamental theorem of algebra. (07)

b) A differentiable function  $f$  is convex if and only if  $f'$  is increasing. (07)

Q-6 a) Suppose  $\operatorname{Re} z > 0 \forall k \geq 1$  then  $\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} z_k$  is convergent if and only if (07)  
 $\sum_{k \geq 1} \log z_k$  is convergent.

b) Let  $f$  be analytic within and on disk  $|z| \leq \rho$ . Suppose  $0 < r < R < \rho$  then (07)  
 prove that  $f(r e^{i\theta}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(R^2 - r^2)f(R e^{i\phi})}{R^2 - 2Rr \cos(\theta - \phi) + r^2} d\phi$ .

OR

Q-6 a) If all zero’s of a polynomial  $p(z)$  lies in a half plane then prove that the (07)  
 zero’s of  $p'(z)$  also lies in the same half plane.

b) State and prove Weirstrass factorization theorem. (07)

