



B.Tech III Semester Regular Examinations, February 2022

COMPLEX ANALYSIS AND VECTOR CALCULUS
(ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING)

Maximum Marks: 70

Date: 21.02.2022 Duration: 3 hours

- Note:
1. This question paper contains two parts A and B.
 2. Part A is compulsory which carries 20 marks. Answer all questions in Part A.
 3. Part B consists of 5 Units. Answer any one full question from each unit.
 4. Each question carries 10 marks and may have a, b, c, d as sub questions.

Part-A

All the following questions carry equal marks

(10x2M=20 Marks)

- 1 Define Analytic & Harmonic Functions.
- 2 Write the Cauchy Riemann Equations in Cartesian and Polar form.
- 3 Explain about generalized Cauchy integral formula.
- 4 State Laurent 's Theorem.
- 5 Write the Cauchy residue theorem?
- 6 Define pole of order 'm'.
- 7 Find a unit normal to the surface $x^3 + y^3 + 3xyz = 3$ at the point (1, 2, -1)
- 8 If $r = xi + yj + zk$ then evaluate $\nabla^2 r^2$.
- 9 State Green's theorem.
- 10 State Stoke's theorem.

Part-B

Answer All the following questions.

(5X10M=50Marks)

- 11 (a) If $f(z) = u + iv = \frac{1}{z}$. Show that the curves $u=c_1$ and $v=c_2$ intersect orthogonally. 5M
- (b) Derive the necessary condition for $f(z)$ to be analytic in Cartesian Coordinates. 5M

OR

- 12 (a) Show that $u(x,y) = x^3 - 3xy^2$ is harmonic and find its harmonic conjugate. 5M
- (b) Find $f(z) = u + iv$, Given that $u + v = \frac{\sin 2x}{\cosh 2y - \cos 2x}$ 5M
- 13 (a) Expand $f(z) = \cos z$ about $z = \pi i$ in Taylor's series. 5M
- (b) Find the Laurent expansion of $\frac{1}{(z^2 - 4z + 3)}$ for $1 < |z| < 3$. 5M

OR

- 14 (a) Expand $\log z$ By Taylor's series about $Z=1$. 4M

- (b) Evaluate $\int_C \frac{z-3}{z^2+2z+5} dz$ Where C is $|z+1-i|=2$ using Cauchy's Integral formula. 6M
- 15 (a) Find the Poles of $f(z)=\frac{z^2}{(z-1)(z-2)^2}$ and also find the residues at these poles. 4M
- (b) Evaluate $\oint_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2-x+2}{x^4+10x^2+9} dx$ 6M
- OR
- 16 (a) Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+9)(x^2+4)^2}$ using residue theorem. 5M
- (b) Evaluate $\int_C \frac{z-1}{(z+1)^2(z-2)} dz$ Where C is $|z-i|=2$ using Cauchy's Residue theorem. 5M
- 17 (a) Show that $\text{div}(r^n \vec{r}) = (n+3)r^{-n}$ 5M
- (b) Show that the vector $\vec{F} = (x+3y)\vec{i} + (y-3z)\vec{j} + (x-2z)\vec{k}$ is solenoidal and also find $\vec{F} \cdot \text{curl} \vec{F}$ 5M
- OR
- 18 (a) Prove that $\text{curl}(\vec{a} \times \vec{b}) = \vec{a} \text{div} \vec{b} - \vec{b} \text{div} \vec{a} + (\vec{b} \cdot \nabla) \vec{a} - (\vec{a} \cdot \nabla) \vec{b}$ 5M
- (b) Show that $\nabla^2(r^n) = n(n+1)r^{n-2}$ 5M
- 19 (a) Find the work done in a moving particle in the force field $F = 3x^2\vec{i} + (2xz-y)\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$ along the straight line from $(0,0,0)$ to $(2,1,3)$ 4M
- (b) Evaluate $\int_C [x^2 dx + 2y dy - dz]$ by Stoke's theorem where C is the curve $x^2 + y^2 = 4, z = 2$ 6M
- OR
- 20 Verify Gauss divergence theorem for $\vec{F} = (x^3 - yz)\vec{i} + (y^2 - zx)\vec{j} + (z^2 - x)\vec{k}$ over the rectangular parallelepiped $0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b, 0 \leq z \leq c$ 10M