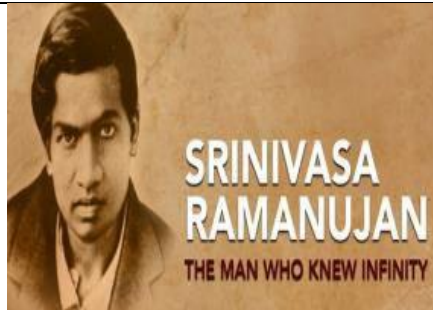
 <b>SRM</b> INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (Deemed to be University u/s 3 of UGC Act, 1956)	<b>SRM Institute of Science and Technology</b>		 <b>SRINIVASA RAMANUJAN</b> THE MAN WHO KNEW INFINITY
	<b>Kattankulathur</b>		
	<b>DEPARTMENT OF MEATHEMATICS</b>		
	<b>18MAB102T ADVANCED CALCULUS &amp; COMPLEX ANALYSIS</b>		
	<b>UNIT -5 Complex Integration</b>		
	<b>Tutorial Sheet -3</b>		
<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Questions</b>	<b>Answer</b>	
<b>Part – A</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>Find the residues of <math>(z) = \frac{e^{2z}}{(1+z)^2}</math>.</b>	$= 2e^{-2}$	
<b>2</b>	<b>Find the residues of <math>f(z) = \frac{e^z}{z^2+a^2}</math> at <math>z= ai</math>.</b>	$= 2aie^{ai}$	
<b>3</b>	<b>Find the residues at their poles of <math>(z) = \frac{z}{(z-1)^2}</math>.</b>	$= 1$	
<b>4</b>	<b>Find the residues of <math>(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2+1)^2}</math>.</b>	$= -\frac{i}{4}, -\frac{i}{4}$	
<b>5</b>	<b>Find the residues at the poles of the function <math>(z) = \frac{z}{(z^2+1)}</math>.</b>	$= \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}$	
<b>Part – B</b>			
<b>6</b>	<b>Evaluate <math>\oint_C \frac{e^{2z}}{\cos \pi z} dz</math> where C is a circle <math> z  = 1</math>.</b>	$= -4i \sinh 1$	
<b>7</b>	<b>Using Cauchy's residue theorem evaluate <math>\oint_C \frac{7z-1}{z^2-3z-4}</math> where C is an ellipse <math>x^2 + 4y^2 = 4</math>.</b>	$= \frac{16}{3}\pi i$	
<b>8</b>	<b>Evaluate <math>\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{5+3 \cos \theta}</math>.</b>	$= \frac{\pi}{2}$	
<b>9</b>	<b>Show that <math>\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1+a \cos \theta} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{1-a^2}}</math>, (<math>a &lt; 1</math>).</b>		
<b>10</b>	<b>Evaluate <math>\int_0^\pi \frac{d\theta}{a+b \cos \theta}</math>, <math>a &gt;  b </math>.</b>	$= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}$	

**Coordinators: Dr.N.Parvathi**