

Attempt all questions. All carry equal marks.

No electronic gadgets (calculators, mobiles etc.) are allowed.

- (1) (a) Find the volume of the body bounded by the surfaces $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$, $y = x$, $y = x\sqrt{3}$, $z = 0$ and lying on the first octant.

- (b) Using Gauss divergence theorem, change the following volume integral into a surface integral:

$$\iiint_V [f \nabla^2 g - g \nabla^2 f] dV,$$

where f, g are two scalar functions.

- (2) (a) If $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ is analytic at $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$, then prove that $f(z)$ satisfies Cauchy-Riemann equations at $z = z_0$.

- (b) Prove Cauchy's integral formula.

- (3) (a) Find the Laurent series of the function

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^3(1-z)}$$

in the region $0 < |z-1| < 1$.

- (b) Evaluate

$$\oint_C \frac{dz}{z^2 - 1}$$

where C is the ellipse $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1$ followed in the counterclockwise direction.

- (4) (a) Evaluate the following integral:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos \theta}{13 - 12 \cos 2\theta} d\theta.$$

- (b) Find the Cauchy principal value of the integral

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x^2 + 4)}.$$

- (5) (a) Evaluate

$$\oint_C \frac{z^2}{(z-2)^3} dz,$$

where C is the circle of radius 4 centred at 0 followed in the counterclockwise direction.

- (b) Obtain the Fourier series of the following function:

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + x^2, & \text{if } -\pi < x < 0, \\ 1 - x^2, & \text{if } 0 < x < \pi, \end{cases}$$

and $f(x) = f(x + 2\pi)$ for all x .