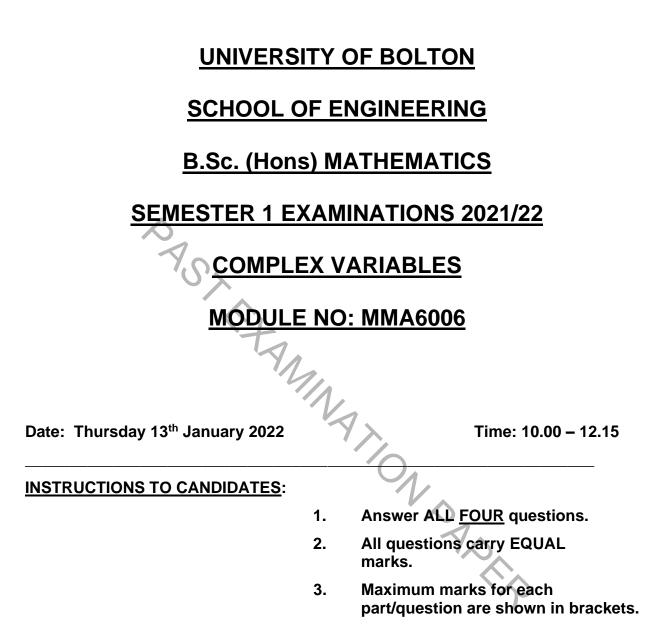
[ENG30]



1. (a) (i) The function f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y) is analytic. Show that u(x, y) and v(x, y) satisfy $\nabla^2 u = \nabla^2 v = 0$ where

$$\nabla^2 \equiv \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$$

(6 marks)

(ii) Show that

$$u(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 - 2xy - 2x + 3y$$

satisfies $\nabla^2 u = 0.$ (4 marks)

(iii) If f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y) is an analytic function and u(x, y) is the function given in Question 1(a)(ii) above, find the function v(x, y) given that v(0,0) = 0.

(7 marks)

(iv) Hence find the function f(z) = u + iv in Question 1(a)(iii) above in a form in which the right-hand side is also written as a function of z.

(4 marks)

(b) Show that $f(z) = \overline{z}$, where \overline{z} is the complex conjugate of z, is <u>not</u> an analytic function.

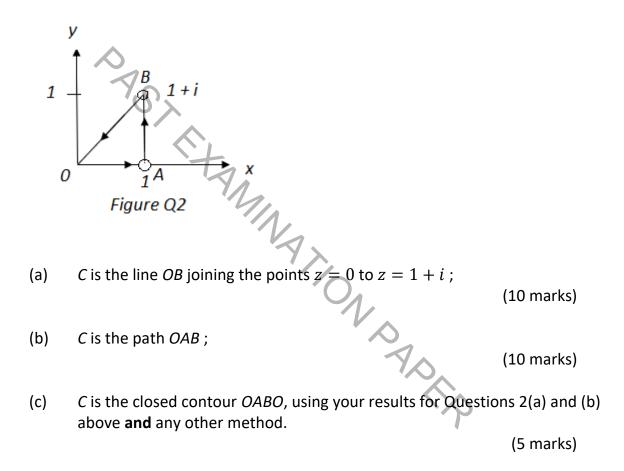
(4 marks)

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2. Find the value of

along the paths C described in each of the cases (a), (b) and (c) below, all of which refer to the diagram *Figure Q2*:

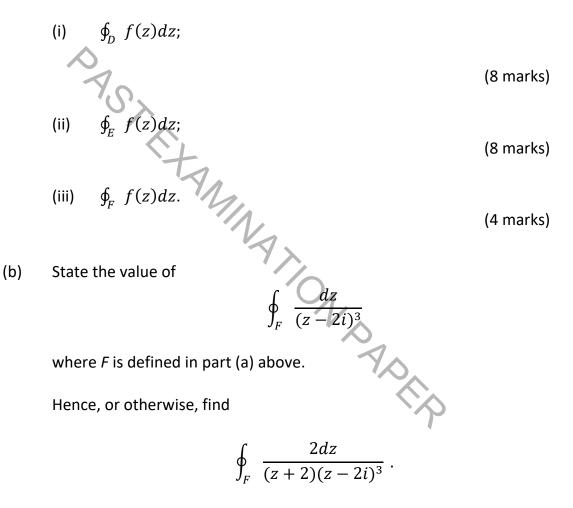
 $\int_{C} z^2 dz$



3. (a) If

$$f(z) = \frac{z}{(z+2)(z-2i)^3}$$

and *D*, *E* and *F* are circles with radius 3 and centres at -2i, 0 and 3i respectively, find:



(5 marks)

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4. (a) Evaluate

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^3}$$

by considering a suitable contour integral.

(10 marks)

(b) (i) The function f(z)/g(z) has a simple pole at the point z = a. Use L'Hopital's rule to show that the residue at this point is

f(a)/g'(a).

(5 marks)

(ii) Show that the sum of residues on the negative real axis, including z = 0, of

e^z sinmz

is

 $\frac{e^{\pi/2m}}{2m}\operatorname{sech}\frac{\pi}{2m}$

where m is a positive real number excluding zero.

(10 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS