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Name:

APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY THIRD SEMESTER B.TECH DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2018

Course Code: MA201

Course Name: LINEAR ALGEBRA AND COMPLEX ANALYSIS

Max. Marks: 100

Duration: 3 Hours

(7)

PART A

Answer any two full questions, each carries 15 marks Marks

1 a) Prove that
$$f(z) = e^{x+iy}$$
 is analytic. Find $f'(z)$.

- b) Show that $v = 3x^2y y^3$ is harmonic. Also find the harmonic conjugate of v. (8)
- 2 a) Find the linear fractional transformation that maps $z_1 = 0, z_2 = 1, z_3 = \infty$ (8) onto $w_1 = -1, w_2 = -i, w_3 = 1$ respectively.
 - b) Find the image of the lines x = a and y = b where *a* and *b* are constants, under (7) the transformation $w = z^2$
- 3 a) If f(z) = u + iv is analytic, prove that u = c₁ and v = c₂ are families of curves (7) cutting orthogonally.
 - b) Prove that $w = \frac{z-i}{1-iz}$ maps the upper half plane (y>0) into the interior of |w| = 1 (8)

PART B

Answer any two full questions, each carries 15 marks

- 4 a) Expand $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2}$ as Taylor's series about z = 2 (7)
 - b) Evaluate $\oint_C \frac{\cos \pi z^2 + \sin \pi z^2}{(z-1)(z-2)} dz$ where *C* is |z| = 3, using Cauchy's integral formula. (8)
- 5 a) Evaluate $\oint_c \frac{z-23}{z^2-4z-5} dz$ where C: |z-2-i| = 3.2, using Cauchy's residue (7) theorem.

b) Show that
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{3\pi}{8}$$
 (8)

6 a) Find the Laurent's series expansion of
$$f(z) = \frac{e^{2z}}{(z+1)^3}$$
 about $z = -1$ (7)

b) Find the poles and residues of the function $f(z) = \frac{z^2 - 2z}{(z+1)^2(z^2+4)}$ (8)

PART C

Answer any two full questions, each carries 20 marks

7	a)	Find the Eigen value and Eigen vector of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 5 & 3 \\ 0 & 4 & 6 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	(8)
	b)	Find the rank of the matrix $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 2 & 1 & 4 & 5 \\ 1 & 5 & 5 & 7 \\ 8 & 1 & 14 & 17 \end{bmatrix}$	(6)
	c)	Solve the system of equations $x - y + z = 0$, $-x + y - z = 0$, 10y + 25z = 90, $20x + 10y = 80$	(6)
8	a)	Find out what type of conic section the quadratic form $a = 3x^2 + 21x_1x_2 + 3x^2 = 0$ represents	(8)
	b)	Show that the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & \sqrt{3} \\ 0 & \sqrt{3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is orthogonal.	(6)
	c)	Show that the system of equations are inconsistent.	(6)
		2x + 6y = -11, $6x + 20y - 6z = -3$, $6y - 18z = -1$	
9	a)	 (i) Show that the vectors (1,−1,0), (1,3,−1)and (5,3,−2) are linearly dependent. 	(8)
		(ii) Show that the quadratic form $4x_1^2 + 12x_1x_2 + 13x_2^2 = 16$ is positive	
		definite.	(1.5)
	b)	Diagonalize the matrix A= $\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 0 & 0 \\ 12 & 2 & 0 \\ 21 & -6 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ ****	(12)