



**RP-003-001515**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Sc. (Sem. V) (CBCS) Examination**

**February - 2019**

**BSMT-503-(A) (Theory) : Mathematics**

*[Discrete Mathematics & Complex Analysis - 1]*

*(Old Course)*

**Faculty Code : 003**

**Subject Code : 001515**

Time :  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

**Instructions :** (i) All the questions are compulsory.

(ii) Numbers written to the right indicate full marks of the question.

**1** Answer all the following 20 short answer questions : **20**

(1) Define : Partial order relation.

(2) Totally ordered set.

(3) For the Lattice  $(L, \leq)$  and  $a, b \in L$   $a \vee (a \wedge b) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

(4) Define : Inverse relation.

(5) Define : Irreflexive relation.

(6) Define : Atom in Boolean Algebra.

(7) Define : Minterm.

(8) Define : Boolean function.

(9) Find the atoms of Boolean Algebra  $(S_{30}, *, \oplus, ', 0, 1)$ .

(10) If  $(L, *, \oplus, 0, 1)$  is a bounded lattice then  $a * 0 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

- (11) Define : Analytic function.
- (12) State C-R conditions in Cartesian form.
- (13) The real part of  $f(z) = e^z$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (14) If  $x + iy = \sqrt{2} + 3i$  then  $x^2 + y =$ \_\_\_\_\_.
- (15) The real part of  $\frac{2 + 3i}{3 - 4i} =$ \_\_\_\_\_.
- (16) Define : Closed curve.
- (17) If  $c : z - z_0 = r_0 = r_0 e^{i\theta}$  then  $\int_c \frac{dz}{z - z_0} =$ \_\_\_\_\_.
- (18) If  $C : |z| = 1$  then  $\int_c \frac{dz}{z - 2} =$ \_\_\_\_\_.
- (19) Define : Contour.
- (20) Define : Jordan Arc.

2 (a) Attempt any three :

6

- (1) Draw Hasse Diagram of  $(S_{12}, D)$  where  
 $S_{12} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12\}$ .
- (2) Explain why  $(S = \{2, 3\}, D)$  is not a Lattice.
- (3) For a Lattice  $(L, \leq)$  and  $a \in L$  show that  $a \vee a = a$   
and  $a \wedge a = a$ .
- (4)  $\forall a, b \in B$  where  $B$  is a Boolean Algebra then show  
that  $a * (a' \oplus b) = a * b$ .
- (5) State unique representation theorem for Boolean  
Algebra.
- (6) Prove for Boolean expression  
 $(x_1 * x_2 * x_3) \oplus (x_1 * x_2 ' * x_3) = x_1 * x_3$ .

(b) Attempt any three : 9

- (1) State and prove modular inequality.
- (2) Let  $(L, \leq)$  be a lattice then show that  $a \wedge b = a \wedge c$   
and  $a \vee b = a \vee c \Rightarrow b = c$ .
- (3) Find the cube array presentation of  
 $f(x, y, z) = xy + xz'$ .
- (4) Prove that sum of all minterms of n variables is 1.
- (5) Show that 0 and 1 are unique complements of each other.
- (6) Find the minimal sum of product of the following expression.

$$a(x, y, z) = xyz + xyz' + x'yz' + x'y'z$$

(c) Attempt any two : 10

- (1) State and prove Stone's theorem of Boolean Algebra.
- (2) Prove that every non-zero element of a finite Boolean Algebra can be expressed uniquely as the sum of atoms of Boolean Algebra.
- (3) In usual notations prove that :  
 $A(x_1 * x_2) = A(x_1) \cap A(x_2)$   
 $A(x_1 \oplus x_2) = A(x_1) \cup A(x_2)$
- (4) Prove that every bounded chain is a distributive Lattice.
- (5) Prove that direct product of a Lattice is also a Lattice.

3 (a) Attempt any three : 6

- (1) Show that  $f(z) = \bar{z}$  is not analytic.
- (2) Prove :  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$  is analytic.
- (3) Find :  $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2z-3}{z-2i}$ .

(4) Find  $\int_c \frac{z^2}{z-1} dz$  where  $C:|z|=1$ .

(5) State Liouville's theorem.

(6) If  $C:|z|=1$  find  $\int_c \frac{z}{2z-1} dz$ .

(b) Attempt any three :

9

(1) Prove :  $u = r^2 \sin 2\theta$  is a harmonic function.

(2) Find an analytic function  $f(z)$  such that

$$\operatorname{Re}(f'(z)) = 3x^2 - 4y - 3y^2 \text{ and } f(i+1) = 0.$$

(3) In usual notations prove that :  $\nabla^2 = 4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}}$ .

(4) Evaluate :  $\int_c \frac{z^2 + 3}{z^2(z-4)} dz$  where  $C:|z|=1$ .

(5) Evaluate :  $\int_c \frac{\cosh z}{z^3} dz$  where  $C:|z|=1$ .

(6) Evaluate :  $\int_c \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-1)^4} dz$  where  $C:|z|=3$ .

(c) Attempt any two :

10

(1) Obtain Laplace's equation in Polar Form.

(2) State and prove Cauchy inequality.

(3) State and prove Cauchy integral formula.

(4) In usual notations prove that :  $\left| \int_c f(z) dz \right| \leq ML$ .

(5) Find an analytic function  $f(z) = u + iv$  such that  $u - v = x + y$ .