



Seat No. _____

H-003-1016001

B. Sc. (Sem. VI) Examination

April - 2023

Maths : Paper - 08

(Graph Theory & Complex Analysis - II) (Old Course)

Faculty Code : 003

Subject Code : 1016001

Time : $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours / Total Marks : 70

- Instructions :**
- (1) Attempt all questions.
 - (2) Right hand side figures indicate the marks.

- 1 (a) Answer the following questions in short : **4**
- (1) Define empty graph.
 - (2) Define isolated vertex.
 - (3) State the graph theory's second theorem.
 - (4) Define circuit.
- (b) Attempt any **one** : **2**
- (1) State and prove first theorem of graph theory.
 - (2) Prove the complete graph K_n has always a Hamiltonian circuit.
- (c) Attempt any **one** : **3**
- (1) Obtain the number of pendant vertices in a binary tree with n vertices.
 - (2) If any graph has exactly two vertices of odd degree then there must be a path joining these two vertices.
- (d) Attempt any **one** : **5**
- (1) Prove a tree with n vertices has $n - 1$ edges.
 - (2) State and prove necessary and sufficient condition for a graph to become a disconnected graph.

- 2 (a) Answer the following questions in short : 4
- (1) Define planer graph.
 - (2) Define separable graph.
 - (3) Define circuit vector.
 - (4) Define path matrix.
- (b) Attempt any **one** : 2
- (1) Define incidence matrix with example.
 - (2) In any simple connected planner graph with f region, n vertex, e edges ($e > 2$) prove $e \leq 3n - 6$.
- (c) Attempt any **one** : 3
- (1) Prove (W_T, \oplus, \cdot) is a subgroup of W_G over the field GF_2 .
 - (2) Every tree with two or more vertices is 2-cromatic.
- (d) Attempt any **one** : 5
- (1) Prove complete graph K_5 is non-planar.
 - (2) If G is a graph with n vertex, e edges, f faces, k components then prove $n - e + f = k + 1$.
- 3 (a) Answer the following questions in short : 4
- (1) Define inversion mapping.
 - (2) Define cross ratio of bilinear map.
 - (3) Find fixed points of $W = \frac{6z - 9}{z}$.
 - (4) Define fixed point.
- (b) Attempt any **one** : 2
- (1) Discuss fixed points of bilinear map.
 - (2) Define conformal mapping.
- (c) Attempt any **one** : 3
- (1) Find the mobius mapping which transforms points $Z = -1, \infty, 1$ of Z plane into $W = 2, 1, 0$ of W plane.
 - (2) Prove the transformation $W = \frac{1 + Z}{1 - Z}$ maps the region $|Z| \leq 1$ of Z plane into $\text{Re}(W) \geq 0$.

- (d) Attempt any **one** : 5
- (1) Prove the composition of two bilinear map is again a bilinear map.
 - (2) Obtain the image of circle $|Z - 3| = 5$ of Z plane under the transformation $W = \frac{1}{Z}$.

- 4 (a) Answer the following questions in short : 4
- (1) Define power series.
 - (2) Write the maclourin's series for $\cosh z$.
 - (3) Find the radius of convergence for $\sum_1^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{g^n + 1}$.
 - (4) Write the maclourin's series for $\sin z$.

- (b) Attempt any **one** : 2
- (1) Prove $\frac{\sinh z}{z^2} + \frac{1}{z} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2n-1}}{(2n+1)!}$.
 - (2) If series $\sum z_n$ is absolute convergent then $\sum z_n$ is also convergent.

- (c) Attempt any **one** : 3
- (1) Prove $\frac{1}{z^2 \sinh z} = \frac{1}{z^3} - \frac{1}{6z} + \frac{7}{360} z \dots\dots$
 - (2) Prove $\frac{1}{4z - z^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{n-1}}{4^{n+1}}$ where $0 < |z| < 4$.

- (d) Attempt any **one** : 5
- (1) State and prove Taylor's series for an analytic function.
 - (2) In usual notation prove that

$$\cosh(z + z^{-1}) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n z^n$$

5 (a) Answer the following questions in short : 4

- (1) Define singular point.
- (2) Write the principle part of Laurent's expansion.
- (3) Write the formula for finding residue of $f(z)$ at simple pole z_0 .

(4) Find residue of $f(z) = \frac{z+2}{(z-1)(z-2)}$ at $z_0 = 1$.

(b) Attempt any **one** : 2

(1) Evaluate $\int_C \frac{(5z-2)}{z(z-1)} dz$ where $C; |z| = \frac{1}{2}$.

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

(c) Attempt any **one** : 3

- (1) If z_0 is the m^{th} order pole of $f(z)$ then

$$\text{Res}(f(z), z_0) = \frac{\phi^{(m-1)}(z_0)}{(m-1)!}.$$

(2) Evaluate $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{(x^2+g)(x^2+4)}$.

(d) Attempt any **one** : 5

(1) Evaluate $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{5+4\sin\theta}$.

- (2) State and prove Cauchy-Residue Theorem.