

Department of Electrical Engineering

Mid term exam

Date: 21/08/2020

Course Details

Course Title: Complex & Multivariable Calculus      Module: 03  
Instructor: Engr. Mujtaba Ihsan Sir      Total Marks: 30

Student Details

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Q1.	(a)	Express $-3 + 4i$ in polar form and represent it graphically.	Marks 06 +06
	(b)	Given that $u(x, y) = (x^3 + 3xy^2) + i(3x^2y - y^3)$ . Determine if the function is analytic or not?	CLO 1
Q2.		If $z_1 = 5 + 3i$ and $z_2 = 4 - 2i$ , evaluate $z_1 z_2$ and $z_1/z_2$	Marks 06 CLO 1
Q3.		Given that $u(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy^2 - 5y$ . Determine if the function is harmonic? If so, evaluate the conjugate harmonic function of $u$ .	Marks 08 CLO 1
Q4.	i.	Differentiate the following: $f(z) = z^2 / (5z+2)$	Marks 04
	ii.	$f(z) = 3z^4 - 5z^3 + 2z + 1$	CLO 1

⇒ Question No (1)

⇒ Part (A)

Express  $-3+4i$  in polar form and represent it graphically.

Solution:- (a) Express  $3+4i$  in polar form

$$\text{Let } z = 3+4i$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{(3)^2+(4)^2}$$

$$|z| = \sqrt{9+16} = \sqrt{25}$$

$$\boxed{|z| = 5}$$

$$\text{As } \tan \theta = y/x$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = \tan^{-1} (y/x)$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} (4/3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \theta = 53^\circ$$

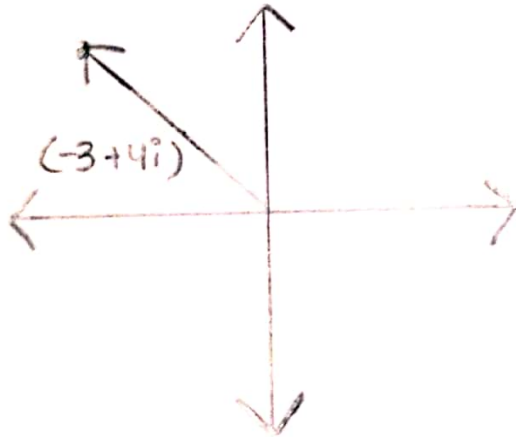
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$$\Rightarrow z = r (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$z = 5 \left( \cos \left( \frac{53\pi}{180} \right) + i \sin \left( \frac{53\pi}{180} \right) \right)$$

$\Rightarrow$  Graph



⇒ Question No (1)

⇒ Part (B)

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

Determine if the function is analytical or not?

Solution:- Since  $u(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy^2$  and

$v(x, y) = 3x^2y - y^3$  we have

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y^2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 3x^2 - 3y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -6xy, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 6xy$$

Hence the Cauchy-Riemann equations are satisfied and  $f(z)$  is analytic. The complex derivative of

$f(z)$  is  $f'(z) = 3x^2 - 3y^2 + i(6xy)$

$$= 3z^2 \quad \text{Answer.}$$

=> Question No (2)

if  $z_1 = 5+3i$  and  $z_2 = 4-2i$ , evaluate  $z_1 z_2$  and  $z_1 / z_2$

Solution :-  $z_1 z_2 = (5+3i)(4-2i)$

$$z_1 = (5+3i)$$

$$z_2 = (4-2i)$$

$$z_1 z_2 = (5+3i)(4-2i)$$

$$z_1 z_2 = 20 - 10i + 12i - 6i^2$$

$$= 20 + 2i - 6(-1)$$

$$= 20 + 2i + 6$$

$$= 26 + 2i$$

$$= \boxed{26 + 2i} \text{ Answer.}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{z_1}{z_2} = \frac{5+3i}{4-2i}$$

$$= \frac{5+3i}{4-2i} \times \frac{4+2i}{4+2i}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{20 + 10i + 12i + 6i^2}{16 + 4}$$

$$= \frac{20 + 22i + 6(-1)}{20}$$

$$= \frac{20 - 6 + 22i}{20}$$

$$= \frac{14 + 22i}{20}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{14}{20} + i \frac{22}{20}}$$

Answer.



### ⇒ Question No (3)

Given that  $u(x,y) = x^3 - 3xy^2 - 5y$ . Determine if the function is harmonic?

if so evaluate the conjugate harmonic function of  $u$ .

### ⇒ Solution

$$\textcircled{a} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y^2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 6x, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -6xy - 5, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -6x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 6x - 6x = 0$$

$$\textcircled{b} \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 6xy + 5$$

Integrating the first one,  $v(x,y) = 3x^2y - y^3 + h(x)$

and  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 6xy + h'(x), h'(x) = 5, h(x) = 5x + C$

Thus  $v(x,y) = 3x^2y - y^3 + 5x + C$



⇒ Question No (4)

⇒ Part (A)

Differentiate the following

(i)  $f(z) = z^2 / (5z+2)$

Solution:-  $f(z) = \frac{z^2}{5z+2}$

Take Derivative

$$f'(z) = \frac{(5z+2) \cdot 2z - z^2(5)}{(5z+2)^2}$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{10z^2 + 4z - 5z^2}{(5z+2)^2}$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{5z^2 + 4z}{(5z+2)^2}$$

Answer.





=> Question No (4)

=> Part (B)

$$f(z) = 3z^4 - 5z^3 + 2z + 1$$

Solution :-  $f(z) = 3z^4 + 5z^3 + 2z + 1$

Take derivative

$$f'(z) = \frac{d}{dz} 3z^4 + \frac{d}{dz} 5z^3 + \frac{d}{dz} 2z + \frac{d}{dz} 1$$

$$f'(z) = 4 \times 3 z^{4-1} + 3 \times 5 z^{3-1} + 2 + 0$$

$$f'(z) = 12 z^{4-1} + 15 z^{3-1} + 2$$

$$f'(z) = 12z^3 + 15z^2 + 2$$

Answer.

Thank You.