eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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Question Type	Question	A
FBQ	The real part of an analytic function is [ ]	harmonic
FBQ	If f is differentiable for all points in an open disk centered at z_0 then f is [ ]	holomorphic
FBQ	If an analytic function is smooth, then it is [ ]	infinitely differentiable
FBQ	If f (z) is continuous in a closed and bounded region R, then |f (z)| is [ ] in the region.	bounded
FBQ	If we have a function $\omega = f(z)\ such\ that\ \omega = f(z_0 + re^{i\theta})\ takes\ on\ different\ values\ as\ \theta\ increases\ by\ 2\pi,\ then\ the\ point\ \ z_0\ \ is\ called\ a$ [ ] __of the function.	branch point
FBQ	A function f (z) is complex [ ] at c if $\lim z \to c \frac{f(z) - f(c)}{z - c}$	differentiable
FBQ	A function f (z) is [ ] at c if $\lim_{z \to c} f(z) = f(c)$	continuous
FBQ	A branch point is said to be of order [ ] whenever a function w = f(z) is an n-valued function in the neighbourhood $\|z - z_0\| < \epsilon$	n-1
FBQ	A line which connects two and only two branch points is called a [ ]	branch cut
FBQ	The difference between (-4 - 3i) and (-2 -7i) is [ ]	(-2+4i)
FBQ	The conjugate of the conjugate of z = 2 - 3i is [ ]	z=2-3i
FBQ	If \[z_1 = 3(cos 60 + i sin 60)\;and\;z_2 = 2(cos 30 + i sin 30)\;\;are\; complex\; numbers,\; then\; z_1z_2\]= [ ]	6
FBQ	The sum of (4 - 3i) and (-2 -7i) is [ ]	(2-10i)
FBQ	In an Argand diagram, the purely imaginary numbers lie along the [ ]	y-axis
FBQ	The equation \[(cos \theta + i sin \theta)^n = cos n \theta + i sin n \theta,\;\;for\;any\;n\in Z\;and\;any\;angle\;\theta\;\;best\;describes\] [ ]	De Moivres Theorem

	MCQ	If f is an infinitely differentiable function defined on an open set \[D\subset R \] then the following conditions except one are equivalent	f is real analyti
	MCQ	The following are analytic functions except	Any real or complex polynomial
	MCQ	The branch cut of inverse cosecant is	(-1,0)
	MCQ	An example of Branch points is	0 is a branch point of the square root function.
	MCQ	If f is differentiable for all points in an open disk centered at \[z_0\;then\;f\;is\;…….\]	holomorphic
	MCQ	All but one of the following are true	If f(z) is comple differentiable, then so is cf(z) where c is a constant
	MCQ	A function f(z) is complex differentiable at c if	\[\lim_{z\to c}\frac{f(z)}{c-z exists\]
	MCQ	One of the following is true about a continuous function	A function f(z) continuous if it continuous at a points where it defined.
	MCQ	A function f(z) is continuous at c if	\[\lim_{x\to c}f(: f (c)\]
	MCQ	\[If \;z_1 = 2(cos 15 + i sin 15)\; and \;\;z_2 = \frac{1}{2}(cos 30 + i sin 30)are\; complex\; numbers,\; then\; z_1z_2\;= ……..\]	\[2\frac{1}{2}(c 15 + i sin 15)(c 30 + i sin 30)\]
	MCQ	Let f(z) =u + v be an analytic function, one of the following statements in not correct	If f'(z) is identically zero then f(z)is a constant
	MCQ	In a complex function \[f(z) =u(x,y) + iv(x,y),\; z + iy\] is analytic in a domain D iff	there exist no relationship between u and
	MCQ	All the following are true except	The sums of analytic functic are analytic
	MCQ	…… obeys the associativity of multiplication property for complex numbers\[z_{1},z_{2},z_{3},\]	\[z_{1} (z_{2}z_{3})= (z_{1}z_{2})z_{
	MCQ	Two complex numbers $$(a_1,b_1)\;and\;(a_2,b_2)$$ are equal if ……	a = b
	MCQ	Let z = x + iy be a complex number, then the argument of z is	\[tan^{-1} \frac {y}\]
	MCQ	In an Argand diagram ,the purely real numbers lie along the ……	x-axis
	MCQ	\[Let\;z_{1} = x_{1} + iy_{1}\;and\; z_{2} = x_{2} + iy_{2},\;then\;z_{1} + z_{2} = ……\]	\[x_{1} + x_{2} y_{1} + y_{2} \]
	MCQ	The polar form of the complex number z = x + iy is given by ……	\[r[cos\theta + i sin\theta]\]

☐			
☐	MCQ	If z = x +iy is a complex number, then z is said to be …… if y = 0	purely real

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