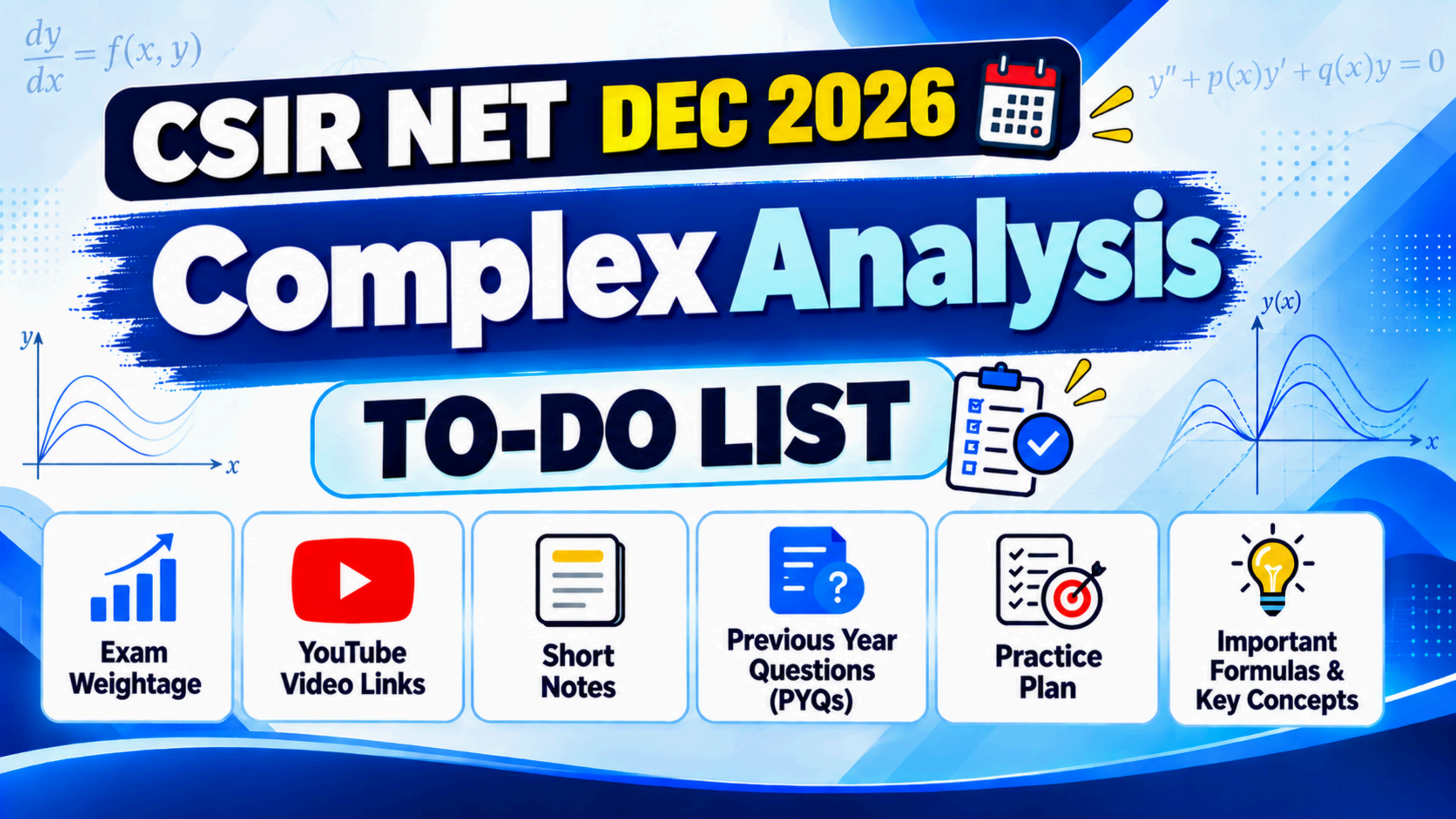

$\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$
$y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0$
CSIR NET DEC 2026
Complex Analysis
TO-DO LIST
y
x
y(x)
x
Exam Weightage
YouTube Video Links
Short Notes
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Practice Plan
Important Formulas & Key Concepts

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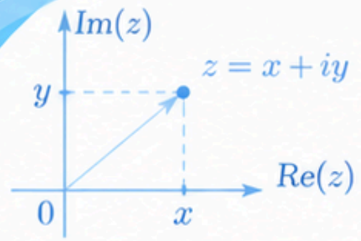
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Complex Analysis

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z}\, d\zeta$$

01 Algebra of complex numbers, the complex plane, polynomials, power series, transcendental functions such as exponential, trigonometric and hyperbolic functions.

02 Analytic functions, Cauchy-Riemann equations.

03 Contour integral, Cauchy's theorem, Cauchy's integral formula, Liouville's theorem, Maximum modulus principle, Schwarz lemma, Open mapping theorem.

04 Taylor series, Laurent series, calculus of residues.

05 Conformal mappings, Mobius transformations.

$$z = x + iy$$

$$e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

$$\oint_C f(z)dz = 0$$

Complex Analysis

for CSIR-NET

Topics	YouTube Videos [Click on the LINK to watch the video]
Polynomials	WATCH NOW
Transcendental Functions Such as Exponential	WATCH NOW
Trigonometric and Hyperbolic Functions	WATCH NOW

Complex Analysis

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Topics	YouTube Videos [Click on the LINK to watch the video]
Contour Integral	WATCH NOW
Cauchy's Integral Formula	WATCH NOW
Maximum Modulus Principle	WATCH NOW

Complex Analysis

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Topics	YouTube Videos [Click on the LINK to watch the video]
Laurent Series	WATCH NOW
Calculus of Residues.	WATCH NOW
Power Series	WATCH NOW

Complex Analysis

[redacted]

Topics	YouTube Videos [Click on the LINK to watch the video]
Analytic Functions	WATCH NOW
Cauchy-Riemann Equations.	WATCH NOW
Cauchy's Theorem	WATCH NOW

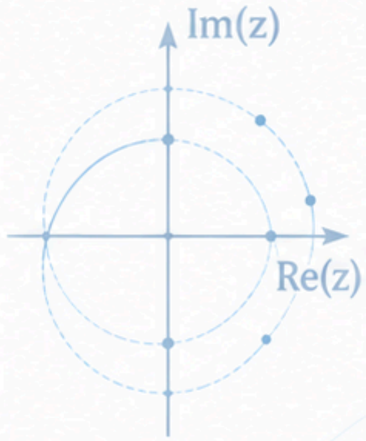
Complex Analysis

No. of questions asked from year 2011 – 2025

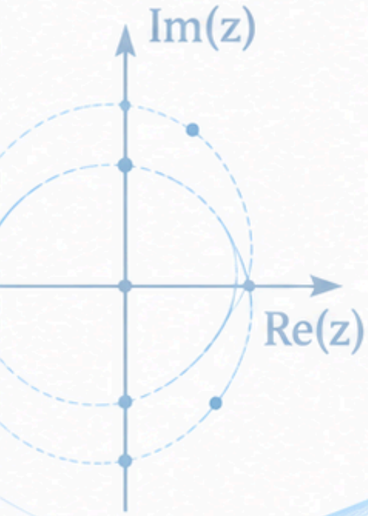
Unit		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	2022		2023		2024	2025		
		June	Dec	June	Dec	June	Dec	June	Dec	June	Dec	June	Dec	June	Dec	June	Dec	June	Dec	Nov	Feb	Sep	June	Dec	July	Feb	June	Dec
4.1	Complex Numbers and Complex Valued Functions	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	1
4.2	Analyticity of Functions	1	-	1	3	4	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	2	2	1	5	-	1	-	2	2	4
4.3	Singularities and its Types	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
4.4	Complex Integral	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	-	-	2	1	2	1	1	2
4.5	Liouville's Theorem, Identity Theorem	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
4.6	Radius of Convergence of Power Series	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	3	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.7	Taylor's and Laurent's Series	2	3	1	-	-	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
4.8	Entire & Meromorphic Functions	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1	3	3	3	2	3	-
4.9	Bilinear Transformation and Conformal Mapping	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4.10	Minimum & Maximum modulus Theorem Swartz Theorem	1	-	2	2	1	1	1	-	-	--	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

COMPLEX ANALYSIS -2026

Topic-wise question analysis



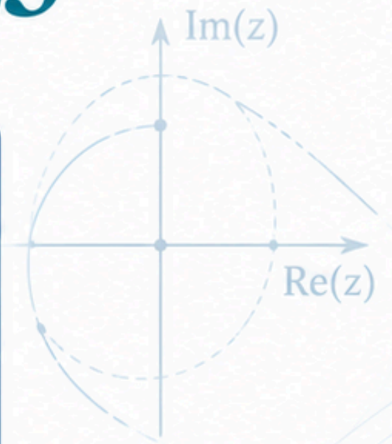
Topics	Question
Holomorphic Function	3
Radius of Convergence	1
Entire Function	1
Singularity	1
Total Questions	**6**



Total Marks: 23.25

Highest weightage: Holomorphic Function (3)

Complex Analysis — December 2025



Topics	Question
Singularities & Residues	1
Analytic Functions	2
Contour Integration	2
Maximum Modulus	1
Schwarz–Pick Lemma	1
Entire Functions	1
Total Questions	**9**

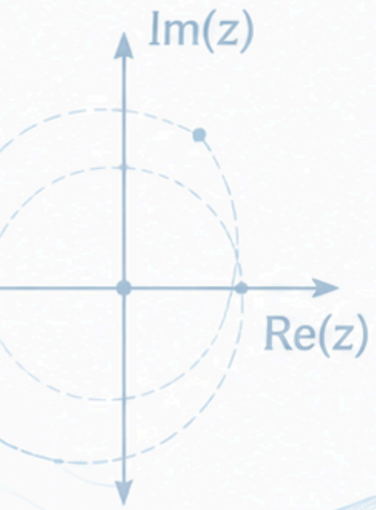


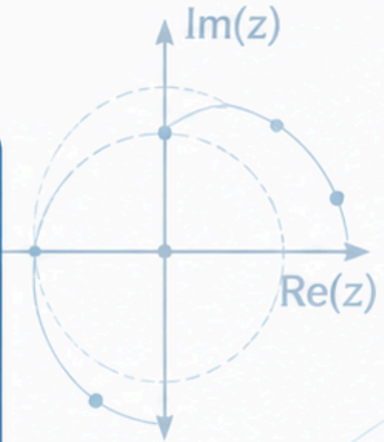
Total Marks: 35.75

Complex Analysis — June 2025

Topics	Question
Complex Integration	2
Mobius Transformation	1
Entire Functions	3
Singularities	1
Analytic Functions	1
Total Questions	**8**

Total Marks: 31





Complex Number

A number of the form a + ib, where a, b are real numbers and $i = \sqrt{-1}$, is called a complex number.

Argument of a Complex Number

Let z = a + ib be any complex number. Then $\arg(z) = \theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$.

Analytic Function

A function f(z) is said to be analytic at a point z_0 if there exists a neighbourhood $|z - z_0| < \delta$ such that f' (z) exists at all points of the neighbourhood.

Entire function

A complex function f is said to be entire if it is analytic in the whole complex plane.

Cauchy-Riemann Equations

A necessary condition that w = f(z) = u (x, y) + iv (x, y) is analytic in a region R is that, in R, u and v satisfy the Cauchy-Riemann equations, i.e. $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$

Polar form of C-R equations

If f(z) = u + iv is an analytic function and $z = re^{i\theta}$, where u, v, r, θ are all real, then the Cauchy Riemann equations are $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = -\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$

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Harmonic Functions

If the second order partial derivatives of u and v with respect to x and y exist and are continuous in a region R, and $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0$ then u and v are called harmonic functions.

COMPLEX ANALYSIS – SHORT

Line Integral

Let $\gamma : [a, b] \to C$ be a smooth curve and suppose f is continuous at all point of γ(t).

Then the integral of f along γ is $\int_\gamma f(z)dz = \int_a^b f(\gamma(t))\gamma'(t)dt$.

Cauchy's Integral Formula

If f(z) is analytic inside and on a simple closed curve C, taken in the positive (anti-clockwise) sense, and a is any point inside C, then $f(a)=\frac{1}{2\pi i}\oint_C \frac{f(z)}{z-a}dz$ and n^{th} derivative of f(z) at z = a i given by $f^{(n)}(a)=\frac{n!}{2\pi i}\oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^{n+1}}dz, n=1,2,3,\ldots$

Power Series

A series of the form $a_0+a_1(z-z_0)+a_2(z-z_0)^2+\ldots=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}a_n(z-z_0)^n$ .... (1) is called a power serie about point z_0, where z_0, a_0, a_1, a_2, …, $a_n$are complex constants and z_0 is the centre of the serie a_0, a_1, a_2, ….$a_n$are known as the coefficient of the series.

Radius of Convergence

Let $\sum a_n(z-z_0)^n$ be a power series then R.O.C. (Radius of Convegence R)

$$\frac{1}{R}=\sup\lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}\right|=\sup\lim_{n\to\infty}|a_n|^{1/n}$$

Here R is R.O.C. of given series & circle of convergence is $|z-z_0|<R$

Taylor's Series

Let f(z) be analytic inside and on a simple closed curve C. Let a and a + h be two points inside C.

Then $f(a+h)=f(a)+hf'(a)+\frac{h^2}{2!}f''(a)+..+\frac{h^n}{n!}f^{(n)}(a)+\ldots$

Thus, $f(z)=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}a_n(z-a)^n$, *where* $a_n=\frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}$

Laurent's Series

Let C_1 and C_2 be concentric circles of radii R_1 and R_2 respectively and centered at a. Suppose that f(z) is single-valued and analytic on C_1 and C_2 and in the annu

COMPLEX ANALYSIS – SHORT

Then $f(z)=\underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}a_n(z-z_0)^n}_{\text{Regular Part}}+\underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}b_n(z-z_0)^{-n}}_{\text{Principal Part}}$

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Singular point or singularity

Let f(z) be a complex-valued function. A point $z = z_0$ is called a singular point or singularity of f(z), if f(z) is not analytic at $z = z_0$,

Type of singularities

Removable singularity: If all the coefficients b_n in the Laurent series expansion of f(z) about z_0 are zero, i.e., if the principal part of Laurent's series expansion does not contain any terms, then z_0 is called removable singularity of f(z).

Pole: If in the Laurent series expansion $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-a)^n$ of f(z) in some deleted neighbourhood of a, the principal part has only a finite number of terms given by

$\frac{a_{-1}}{z-a} + \frac{a_{-2}}{(z-a)^2} + \ldots + \frac{a_{-n}}{(z-a)^n}$, where $a_{-n} \neq 0$. Then z = a is called a pole of order n. For n = 1, it is called a simple pole. If f(z) has a pole at z = a, then $\lim_{z \to a} f(z) = \infty$

Essential Singularity: A singularity which is not a pole, branch point or removable singularity is called as essential singularity. If $z = z_0$ is an essential singularity of f(z), then the principal part of the Laurent series expansion has infinitely many terms.

Calculation of residue at finite singularities

Let z = a be a pole of f(z) of order m, then the residue of f(z) at z = a is given by

$$\operatorname*{Res}_{z=a} f(z) = \lim_{z \to a} \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \frac{d^{m-1}}{dz^{m-1}} \left\{ (z-a)^m f(z) \right\}$$

If m = 1, i.e., if z = a is simple pole of f(z), then $\operatorname*{Res}_{z=a} f(z) = \lim_{z \to a} (z-a) f(z)$ $[\because 0! = 1]$

Residue at infinity : Let $z = \infty$ be an isolated singularity of f(z) then residue of $f(z) = \infty$ is given by $\operatorname*{Res}_{z=\infty} [f(z)] = -\operatorname*{Res}_{z=0} \left[-\frac{1}{z^2} f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \right]$.

Argument Theorem : Let a function f(z) be analytic within and on a closed contour C, having N zeros inside C but no zero on C and having P poles inside C but no pole on C. Then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = N - P$$

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Identity Theorem

Let f(z) be a analytic function in domain D and S be the set of zero of f then if S' $\cap$ D $\neq$ 0, then f $\equiv$ 0i.e. if limit point of S contain in D then f $\equiv$ 0

Open Mapping Theorem

Image of connected open subset of C under non-constant analytic function is also connected open subset of C.

Schwarz Lemma

If f(z) is analytic in a domain D defined by |z|<R and satisfies the condition |f(z)| $\in$ M for all z $\in$ D and f(0) = 0, then $|f(z)| \leq \frac{M}{R}|z|$.

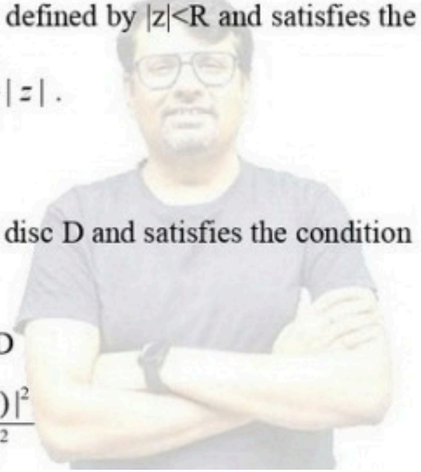
Schwarz Pick Lemma

Suppose f is analytic on the unit disc D and satisfies the condition

(i) |f(z)| $\leq$ 1 for all z $\in$ D

(ii) f(a) = b for some a, b $\in$ D

Then $|f'(a)| \leq \frac{1-|f(a)|^2}{1-|a|^2}$



Rouche'sTheorem

If f(z) and g(z) are analytic inside and on a simple closed curve C and if |g(z)|<|f(z)| on C, then f(z) + g(z) and f(z) have the same number of zeros inside C.

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Bilinear or Mobius Transformation

The transformation $w = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}, a,b,c,d \in C$, $ad - bc \neq 0$, where a, b, c, d, are complex numbers, is called a bilinear or mobius or fractional transformation.

-:Previous Year Questions :-

NOTE:- click on abovetextyoucanrefertolinkofvideosolution of questions

1. Let X be the image of the interval [0, 1] under the Mobius transformation $f(z)=\frac{z-i}{z+i}$

. Which of the following statements is true? **CSIR NET JULY 2025**

(a) X is the line segment joining -1 and –i

(b) $X=\left\{e^{i\theta} \mid \theta \in \left[\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]\right\}$

(c) X is the line segment joining -1 to 1.

(d) $X=\left\{e^{i\theta} \mid \theta \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]\right\}$

2. Which of the following statements is true? **CSIR NET JULY 2025**

(a) There exists an entire function f such that $f^{(n)}(0)=\frac{n!}{n^n}$ for all positive integers n.

(b) There exists an entire function f such that $f^{(n)}(0)=n!n^n$ for all positive integers n.

(c) There exists an entire function f such that $f^{(n)}(0)=(n-1)!$ for all positive integers

(d) There exists an entire function f such that $f^{(n)}(0)=n!n$ for all positive integers n

3. Let $f : C \to C$ be a polynomial map. For $R > 0$, let $\gamma R : [0, 1] \to C$ be the map t ® $Re^{2\pi it}$. Suppose that there exists $c \in R$ such that $\int_0^1 |(f o \gamma_R)(t)\gamma_R(t)|\,dt \to c$ as $R \to \infty$

Which of the following statement is FALSE? **CSIR NET JULY 2025**

(a) The function $zf(1/z) \to 0$ as $|z| \to \infty$

(b) The function f is constant.

(c) $c = 0$

(d) $c > 0$

4. Let f be an entire function such that $f(C) \subset \{x + iy \mid y = x + 1\}$. Which of the following statements is true? **CSIR NET JULY 2025**

(a) $|f(z)| \to \infty$ as $|z| \to \infty$

(b) $\frac{f(z)}{z} \to 0$ as $|z| \to \infty$

(c) $zf(z) \to 0$ as $|z| \to \infty$

(d) $f(z) \to 0$ as $|z| \to \infty$

5. Let f be an entire function which is not a polynomial. Let

$$A = \{\alpha \in C \mid f^{(n)}(\alpha) \neq 0 \text{ for all } n \geq 0\}$$

Which of the following statements are true? **CSIR NET JULY 2025**

(a) A is nonempty
(b) A is finite
(c) A is infinite
(d) A is uncountable

6. Let f be an entire function. Which of the following statements are true?

(a) If $f(z) = f(z+1)$ for all $z \in C$ then f is a constant function **CSIR NET JULY 2025**
(b) If $f(z) = f(z+1) = f(z+i)$ for all $z \in C$ then f is a constant function
(c) If $f(1/z)$ has a removable singularity at 0 then f is a constant function.
(d) If f is an non-constant function then $f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$ has a pole at 0

7. Let $\gamma : [0, 1] \to C$ be the function $t \to e^{2\pi it}$ and $I = \int_\gamma e^z e^{\frac{1}{z}} dz$

Which of the following statements are true? **CSIR NET JULY 2025**

(a) $I = 0$
(b) $\frac{1}{2\pi i} I \in \{4n : n \in Z, n \geq 1\}$
(c) $I = 2\pi i \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$
(d) $I = 2\pi i \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!(n+1)!}$

8. Let $f : C \to C$ be the function define by $f(z) = e^{\cos(1+i)\sin z}$ for $z = x + iy \in C$, write f(z) as $u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$, where u, v are real-valued functions.

Which of the following is the value of $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(0,0)$? **CSIR NET FEB.2025**

(a) 0 (b) $\left(e + \frac{1}{e}\right)\frac{\cos'}{2}$ (c) $\left(e - \frac{1}{e}\right)\frac{\cos'}{2}$ (d) 1

9. Let $D = \{z = x + iy \in C : |z| < 1\}$ be the open disc $f : D \to C$ a holomorphic function such that $f(0) = 0$. Let $\psi(z) = |f(z)|^2$ and $\frac{\partial^2\psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2\psi}{\partial y^2} = 0$. Which of the following statement is false? **CSIR NET FEB.2025**

(a) f can be extended to C and entire function

(b) f must have infinitely many zeros in D

(c) f is not a polynomial.

(d) exp(f) cannot take every complex value

10. Let $f : C \to C$ be an entire function such that $f(z) = f(iz)$ for all $z \in C$. Which of the following statements are true? **CSIR NET FEB.2025**

(a) $f(z) = f(-z)$ for all $z \in C$

(b) $f'(0) = f''(0) = f'''(0) = 0$

(c) There is an entire function of $g : C \to C$ such that $f(z) = g(z^4)$ for all $z \in C$

(d) f is necessarily a constant function

11. Let $f : C/\{-1, 1\} \to C$ be a holomorphic function that does not take any value in the set $\{z \in C : |z - 1| < 1\}$. Which of the following statement are true?

(a) f is constant **CSIR NET FEB.2025**

(b) f has removable singularities as -1 and 1

(c) f is bounded

(d) f has either poles or essential singularites at -1 and 2.

12. For integers $m, n \geq 1$. Let $I_{m,n} = \frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_C z^m \bar{z}^n dz$ where C is the circle $\{z \in C : |z| = 1\}$ oriented counterclockwise. Which of the following statement is true?

(a) $I_{m,n} = 1$ if $m = n$

(b) $I_{m,n} = 1$ if $m + 1 = n$

(c) $I_{m,n} = 1$ if $m = n + 1$

(d) $I_{m,n} = 1$ if $m = n + 2$

CSIR NET FEB.2025

13. Let $H = \{z = x + iy \in C \mid y > 0\}$ and $f : H \to C$ be a non-constant holomorphic function satisfying $|f(z)| < 1$ for all $z \in H$. Which of the following statements is true?

(a) $\lim_{y\to\infty} f'(iy) = 0$

(b) $\lim_{y\to+\infty} f'(iy)$ is a complex number with absolute value 1

(c) $\lim_{y\to+\infty} |f'(iy)| = +\infty$

(d) $\lim_{y\to+\infty} |f'(iy)|$ is not real number

CSIR NET FEB.2025

14. Let $f(x)$ be a non-constant polynomial over C. Given $R > 0$, let $S_R = \{z \in C : |f(z)| < R\}$. Which of the following statement are true? **CSIR NET FEB.2025**

(a) S_R is an open subset of C.

(b) S_R is a bounded of C

(c) $|f(x)| = R$ for every z on the boundary of S_R.

(d) Every connected component of S_R contains a zero of f(z)

15. Let S denote the set of all solutions of the Euler-Lagrange equation of the variational problem. **CSIR NET DEC. 2024**

Minimize $J[y] = \int_0^1 (y^2 + (y')^2)dx$

Subject to $y(0) = 0$, $y(1) = 0$, $\int_0^1 y^2 dx = 1$.

Then the set $\{\phi(1/2) : \phi \in S\}$ is equal to

(a) $\{-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}\}$

(b) $\left\{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{k}; k \in Z, k \neq 0\right\}$

(c) $\left\{\sqrt{\frac{2}{k}}; k \in N\right\}$

(d) $\{-\sqrt{2}, 0, \sqrt{2}\}$

15. Let S denote the set of all solutions of the Euler-Lagrange equation of the variational problem. **CSIR NET DEC. 2024**

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(c) $\left\{\sqrt{\frac{2}{k}}; k \in N\right\}$

(d) $\{-\sqrt{2}, 0, \sqrt{2}\}$

16. Let f(z) be an entire function then which of the following is/are entire?

CSIR NET JUNE 2023

(a) $f(\bar{z})$ (b) $\overline{f(z)}$ (c) $\overline{f(\bar{z})}$ (d) $f(\bar{z})+\overline{f(z)}$

17. Let f be an entire function that satisfies $|f(z)| \le e^y$ for all $z \in C$, $z = x + iy$, $x, y \in R$.

Which of the following is true? **CSIR NET JUNE 2023**

(a) $f(z) = c\, e^{-iz}$ for some $c \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|c| \le 1$

(b) $f(z) = c\, e^{iz}$ for some $c \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|c| \le 1$

(c) $f(z) = e^{-ciz}$ for some $c \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|c| \le 1$

(d) $f(z) = e^{ciz}$ for some $c \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|c| \le 1$

18. Let C be the positive oriented circle in the complex plane of radius 3, centered at origin then what is the value of integral $\int_C \frac{dz}{z^2(e^z - e^{-z})}$.**CSIR NET JUNE 2023**

(a) $i\frac{\pi}{2}$ (b) $-i\frac{\pi}{2}$ (c) $i\frac{\pi}{6}$ (d) $-i\frac{\pi}{6}$

19. For $f(z) = e^{z + 1/z}$, $z \in C^*$, then Res[f(z), 0] **CSIR NET JUNE 2023**

(a) $\sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l+1}$ (b) $\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l(l+1)}$ (c) $\sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l!(l+1)!}$ (d) $\sum_{l=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{l^2+1}$

20. Let $f(z)=\frac{1}{1-z-z^2}$ be a complex function whose denominator is not equal to zero then

CSIR NET JUNE 2023

(a) f(z) is entire

(b) f(z) have simple pole

(c) $f(z)=\sum a_n z^n$ where $a_0 = 1$, $a_1 = 0$ & $a_{n+2} = a_n + a_{n+1}$

(d) $f(z)=\sum a_n z^n$ where $a_0 = 1$, $a_1 = 1$, $a_{n+2} = a_n + a_{n+1}$.

21. Let $\Omega_1 = \{z \in C : |z| < 1\}$ and $\Omega_2 = C$. Which of the following statements are true?

(a) There exist a holomorphic onto map $f : \Omega_1 \to \Omega_2$ **CSIR NET JUNE 2023**

(b) There exist a holomorphic onto map $f : \Omega_2 \to \Omega_1$

(c) There exist a holomorphic one-one map $f : \Omega_1 \to \Omega_2$

(d) There exist a holomorphic one-one map $f : \Omega_2 \to \Omega_1$

22. How many roots does the polynomial $z^{100} - 50z^{30} + 40z^{10} + 6z + 1$ have

(a) 100 (b) 50 (c) 30 (d) 0

CSIR NET JUNE 2023

23. Let $H = \{z \in C : Im(z) > 0\}$ denote the upper half plane and let $f : C \to C$ be defined by $f(x) = e^{iz}$. Which one of the following statements is true? **CSIR NET JUNE 2023**

(a) $f(H) = C/\{0\}$ (b) $f(H) \cap H$ is countable

(c) f(H) is bounded (d) f(H) is a convex subset of C

24. $I_k = \int_{|z|=1} \frac{e^z}{z^k} dz$. Then which of the following is/are true? **CSIR NET JUNE 2023**

(a) $I_k = 0$ for all $k \in z$

(b) $I_k \neq 0$ for $k \geq 1$

(c) $|I_k| \leq |I_{k+1}|$

(d) $\lim_{k\to\infty} |I_k| = \infty$

26. Let $f(z) = \frac{z^2+2z-4}{z}$, then ROC of Taylor series about z = 1 **CSIR NET SEPT 2022**

(a) 1 (b) 0 (c) 2 (d) ∞

28. $\int_\gamma \frac{e^{\pi z}}{(z-1)(z-2i)^2} dz = 2\pi i c$ where γ : |z| = 3/2 then |C| is **CSIR NET SEPT 2022**

(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 1/2 (d) 1/5

5. Let f be a meromorphic function on an open set containing the unit circle C and its interior. Suppose that f has no zeros and no poles on C, and let n_p and n_0 denote the number of poles and zeros of f inside C, respectively. Which of the following is tru

(a) $\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_C \frac{(zf)'}{zf} dz = n_0 - n_p + 1$

(b) $\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_C \frac{(zf)'}{zf} dz = n_0 - n_p - 1$

(c) $\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_C \frac{(zf)'}{zf} dz = n_0 - n_p$

(d) $\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_C \frac{(zf)'}{zf} dz = n_p - n_0$

CSIR NET JUNE 2023

27. Let $f(z) = \frac{(\sin z)^m}{(1-\cos z)^n}$, m, n ∈ z^+ at z = 0, then which of the following is true?

(a) f(z) has removable singularity if m ≥ 2n

(b) f(z) has pole if m < 2n

(c) f(z) has pole if m ≥ 2n

(d) f(z) has essential singularity at z = 0

CSIR NET SEPT 2022

29. Let $f : C \to C$ be the function define by $f(z) = e^{\cos(1+i))\sin z}$ for $z = x + iy \in C$, write $f(z)$ as $u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$, where u, v are real-valued functions.

Which of the following is the value of $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(0,0)$? **CSIR NET FEB 2025**

(a) 0 (b) $\left(e+\frac{1}{e}\right)\frac{\cos'}{2}$ (c) $\left(e-\frac{1}{e}\right)\frac{\cos'}{2}$ (d) 1

30. Let $D = \{z = x + iy \in C : |z| < 1\}$ be the open disc $f : D \to C$ a holomorphic function such that $f(0) = 0$. Let $\psi(z) = |f(z)|^2$ and $\frac{\partial^2\psi}{\partial x^2}+\frac{\partial^2\psi}{\partial y^2}=0$. Which of the following statement is false? **CSIR NET FEB 2025**

(a) f can be extended to C and entire function

(b) f must have infinitely many zeros in D

(c) f is not a polynomial.

(d) exp(f) cannot take every complex value

31. Let $f : C \to C$ be an entire function such that $f(z) = f(iz)$ for all $z \in C$. Which of the following statements are true? **CSIR NET FEB 2025**

(a) $f(z) = f(-z)$ for all $z \in C$

(b) $f'(0) = f''(0) = f'''(0) = 0$

(c) There is an entire function of $g : C \to C$ such that $f(z) = g(z^4)$ for all $z \in C$

(d) f is necessarily a constant function

32. Let $f : C/\{-1, 1\} \to C$ be a holomorphic function that does not take any value in the set $\{z \in C : |z - 1| < 1\}$. Which of the following statement are true? **CSIR NET FEB 2025**

(a) f is constant

(b) f has removable singularities as -1 and 1

(c) f is bounded

(d) f has either poles or essential singularites at -1 and 2.

33. For integers m, n ≥ 1. Let $I_{m,n} = \frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_C z^m \bar{z}^n dz$ where C is the circle $\{z \in C : |z| = 1\}$ oriented counterclockwise. Which of the following statement is true? **CSIR NET FEB 2025**

(a) $I_{m,n} = 1$ if $m = n$

(b) $I_{m,n} = 1$ if $m + 1 = n$

(c) $I_{m,n} = 1$ if $m = n + 1$

(d) $I_{m,n} = 1$ if $m = n + 2$

34. Let $H = \{z = x + iy \in C \mid y > 0\}$ and $f : H \to C$ be a non-constant holomorphic function satisfying $|f(z)| < 1$ for all $z \in H$. Which of the following statements is true? **CSIR NET FEB 2025**

(a) $\lim_{y\to\infty} f'(iy) = 0$

(b) $\lim_{y\to+\infty} f'(iy)$ isa complex number with absolute value 1

(c) $\lim_{y\to+\infty} |f'(iy)| = +\infty$

(d) $\lim_{y\to+\infty} |f'(iy)|$ is not real number

35. Let f(x) be a non-constant polynomial over C. Given R > 0, let $S_R = \{z \in C : |f(z)| < R\}$. Which of the following statement are true? **CSIR NET FEB 2025**

(a) S_R is an open subset of C.

(b) S_R is a bounded of C

(c) $|f(x)| = R$ for every z on the boundary of S_R.

(d) Every connected component of S_R contains a zero of f(z)

36. Let X be the image of the interval [0, 1] under the Mobius transformation $f(z) = \frac{z-i}{z+i}$. Which of the following statements is true? **CSIR NET JULY 2025**

(a) X is the line segment joining -1 and –i

(b) $X = \left\{e^{i\theta} \mid \theta \in \left[\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right]\right\}$

(c) X is the line segment joining -1 to 1.

(d) $X = \left\{e^{i\theta} \mid \theta \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]\right\}$

37. Which of the following statements is true? **CSIR NET JULY 2025**

(a) There exists an entire function f such that $f^{(n)}(0)=\frac{n!}{n^n}$ for all positive integers n.

(b) There exists an entire function f such that $f^{(n)}(0)=n!n^n$ for all positive integers n.

(c) There exists an entire function f such that $f^{(n)}(0)=(n-1)!$ for all positive integers

(d) There exists an entire function f such that $f^{(n)}(0)=n!n$ for all positive integers n

38. Let $f : C \to C$ be a polynomial map. For $R > 0$, let $\gamma_R : [0, 1] \to C$ be the map $t(R) = Re^{2\pi it}$. Suppose that there exists $c \in R$ such that $\int_0^1 |(f \circ \gamma_R)(t)\gamma_R(t)|\,dt \to c$ as $R \to \infty$

Which of the following statement is FALSE? **CSIR NET JULY 2025**

(a) The function $zf(1/z) \to 0$ as $|z| \to \infty$

(b) The function f is constant.

(c) $c = 0$ (d) $c > 0$

39. Let f be an entire function such that $f(C) \subset \{x + iy \mid y = x + 1\}$. Which of the following statements is true? **CSIR NET JULY 2025**

(a) $|f(z)| \to \infty$ as $|z| \to \infty$ (b) $\frac{f(z)}{z} \to 0$ as $|z| \to \infty$

(c) $zf(z) \to 0$ as $|z| \to \infty$ (d) $f(z) \to 0$ as $|z| \to \infty$

40. Let f be an entire function which is not a polynomial. Let

$$A = \{\alpha \in C \mid f^{(n)}(\alpha) \neq 0 \text{ for all } n \geq 0\}$$

Which of the following statements are true? **CSIR NET JULY 2025**

(a) A is nonempty (b) A is finite (c) A is infinite (d) A is uncountable

41. Let f be an entire function. Which of the following statements are true?

(a) If $f(z) = f(z+1)$ for all $z \in C$ then f is a constant function **CSIR NET JULY 2025**

(b) If $f(z) = f(z+1) = f(z+i)$ for all $z \in C$ then f is a constant function

(c) If $f(1/z)$ has a removable singularity at 0 then f is a constant function.

(d) If f is an non-constant function then $f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$ has a pole at 0

42. Let $\gamma : [0, 1] \to C$ be the function $t \to e^{2\pi it}$ and $I = \int_\gamma e^z e^{\frac{1}{z}} dz$

Which of the following statements are true? **CSIR NET JULY 2025**

(a) $I = 0$

(b) $\frac{1}{2\pi i} I \in \{4n : n \in Z, n \geq 1\}$

(c) $I = 2\pi i \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$

(d) $I = 2\pi i \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!(n+1)!}$

43 Let S be a finite subset of C containing 0. Let $f : C\backslash S \to C$ be a holomorphic function which has a simple pole at 0. For $R > 0$, let γ_R denote the part $\gamma_R(t) = Re^{2\pi it}$ for $t \in [0, 1]$. Which of the following statements is necessarily true? CSIR NET DEC. 2025

(a) The function $f(1/z)$ has a removable singularity at 0.

(b) The function $f(1/z)$ has an essential singularity at 0.

(c) If $\int_{\gamma_R} f(z)dz = 0$ for some $R > 0$, then S is not a singleton set.

(d) If S is not a singleton set, then $\int_{\gamma_R} f(z)dz = 0$ for some $R > 0$ such that $S \cap \{z \in C : |z| = R\} = \phi$

44. Let h be a holomorphic function on $C\backslash\{0\}$ such that $\lim_{|z|\to\infty} h(z) = 0$.

For every $n \geq 1$, consider $f_n(z) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} h(z^k)$.

Let D denote the open unit disc $\{z \in C : |z| < 1\}$. Which of the following statements is necessarily true? **CSIR NET DEC 2025**

(a) for all z with $|z| \geq 1$, the sequence $\{f_n(z)\}_{n\geq 1}$ converges.

(b) for all $z \in D \setminus \{0\}$, the sequence $\{f_n(z)\}_{n\geq 1}$ converges.

(c) The sequence $\{f_n\}_{n\geq 1}$ converges pointwise to a holomorphic function on $D \setminus [0,1)$.

(d) The sequence $\{f_n\}_{n\geq 1}$ converges pointwise to a holomorphic function on $\{z \in C : |z| > 1\}$.

45. Let D denote the open unit disc $\{z \in C : |z| < 1\}$ and

$$X = \left\{ f : D \to C \mid \text{f is holomorphic and satisfies } f(2z) = \frac{f(z)}{1-(f(z))^2} \text{ for all } |z| < \frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

Which of the following statements is true? **CSIR NET DEC 2025**

(a) X is uncountable

(b) X is infinite and countable

(c) Every element of X is an open map

(d) X has exactly one element

46. Let $\gamma_R(t) = 2 + i + Re^{2\pi it}$ for $t \in [0,1]$ and $R = 1, 2$. Which of the following statements is true? **CSIR NET DEC 2025**

(a) $\int_{\gamma 1} \tan(z)dz = 2\pi i$ (b) $\int_{\gamma 1} \tan(z)dz = -2\pi i$ (c) $\int_{\gamma 2} \tan(z)dz = 2\pi i$ (d) $\int_{\gamma 2} \tan(z)dz = -2\pi i$

47. For $t \in [0, 2\pi]$, Let $\gamma_1(t) = e^{it}$ and $\gamma_2(t) = 1 + i + e^{it}$. Which of the following statements are true? **CSIR NET DEC 2025**

(a) $\int_{\gamma 1} \frac{dz}{z \sin z} = 0$ (b) $\int_{\gamma 1} \frac{dz}{z \sin z} = 2\pi i$ (c) $\int_{\gamma 2} \frac{dz}{z \sin z} = 2\pi i$ (d) $\int_{\gamma 2} \frac{dz}{z \sin z} = 0$

48. Let $f : C \to C$ be defined by $f(z) = \sin^2 z + \cos^2 |z|$.

Which of the following statements are true? **CSIR NET DEC 2025**

(a) f is a real valued function

(b) $f(z) = 1$ for all $z \in C$

(c) f is not an entire function

(d) f has finitely many zeros on the imaginary axis

49. Let $D = \{z \in C : |z| < 1\}$ and $f : D \to D$ be a holomorphic which satisfies $f(-1/2) = 0$.

Which of the following statements are necessarily true? **CSIR NET DEC 2025**

(a) $\left|f\left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)\right| \leq \frac{1}{5}$ (b) $\left|f\left(-\frac{1}{5}\right)\right| \leq \frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\left|f'\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right| \leq \frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\left|f'\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right| \leq \frac{4}{3}$

50. Let f be an entire function. Consider the function g given by $g(z) = f(z) - \frac{1}{z}$ for $z \in \setminus \{0\}$. Which of the following statements are necessarily true? **CSIR NET DEC 2025**

(a) The function g has a pole at 0

(b) If $g(\alpha) = 0$, then $|\alpha| \neq 1$

(c) The function g has only finitely many zeros

$\max_{|z|=1} |g(z)| \geq 1$

Answer Key

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
b	a	d	b	a, c, d	b, c	d	b	b, c, d
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
a, b, c	a, b, c	b	a	a, b, c, d	d	c	a	d
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
c	b, d	c	c	c	b	a	a	a, b
28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
d	b	b, c, d	a, b, c	a, b, c	b	a	a, b, c, d	b

Answer Key

37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
a	d	b	a, c, d	b, c	d	c	d	d
46	47	48	49	50				
d	a, d	c, d	b, d	a, d				

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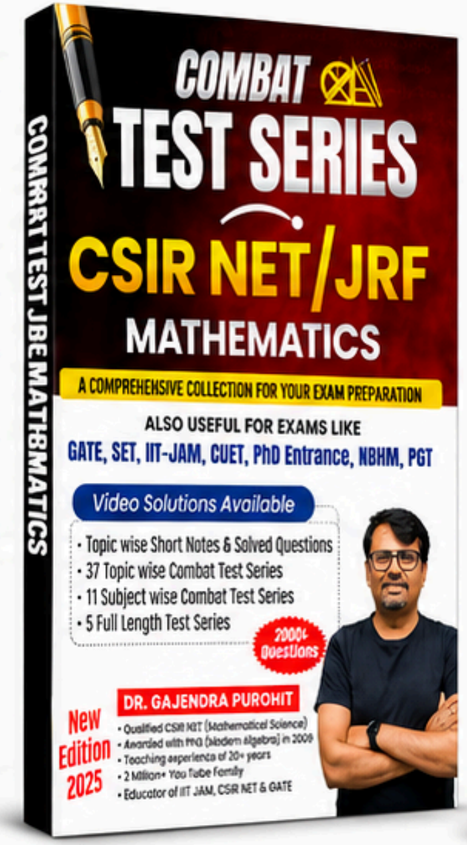
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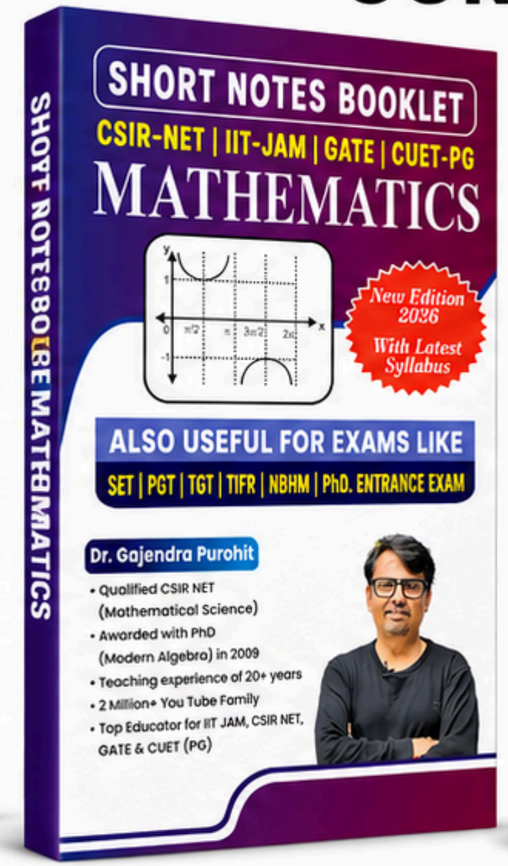
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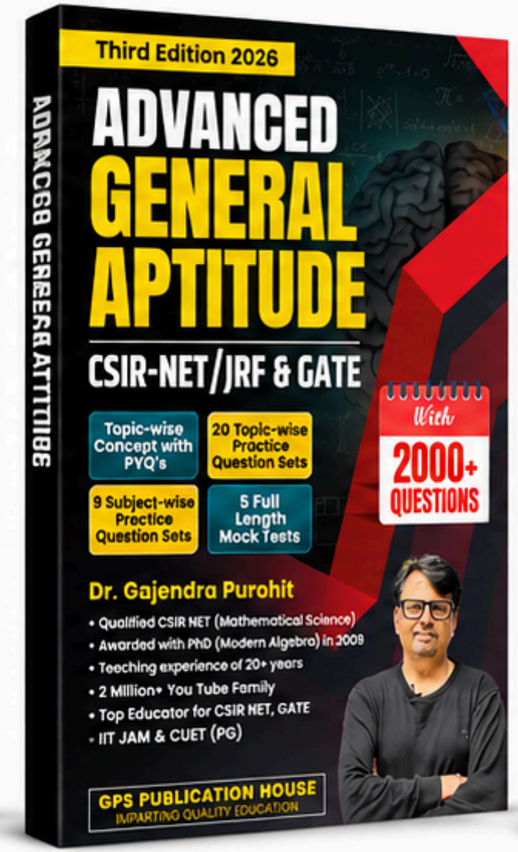
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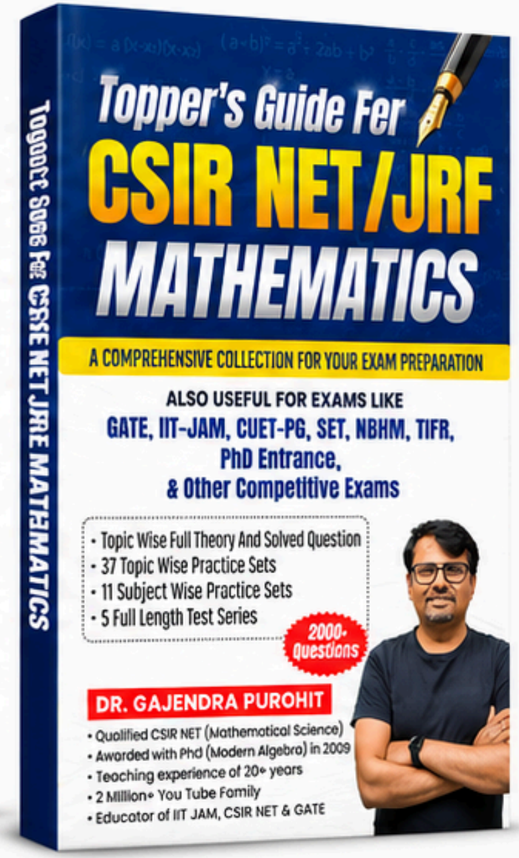
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