CONTENTS



- Solutions to the above problems are involved, at the earliest. The names of the readers who turn out first in providing answers to the problems will be published and the solutions will be published in the forthcoming issue

## FROM THE EDITORIAL DESK

The PG Department of Mathematics has been established in year 2003 followed by UG course with computer Application in 2004.

The Department has, to its credit ,two National Seminars and a National Conference namely “Recent Trends in the Applications of Mathematical Sciences” (RTAMS-2005) , “Current Scenario in the Applications of Mathematical Sciences” (CSAMS-2007) and “Current Scenario in the Applications of Mathematical Sciences” (CSAMS-2014) organised on 11$^{th}$ & 12$^{th}$ August -2011, 30$^{th}$ & 31$^{th}$ August,2007 and 9$^{th}$ August respectively. An Intercollegiate Meet “AYU TA-2011” has organized on 13$^{th}$ September-2011, National Mathematical Year 2012 was celebrated on 24$^{th}$ August, 2012 and Math models was Exhibited in the Math Expo-13 on 20$^{th}$ December 2013.

The Department adds one more feather by publishing an yearly news letter incorporating History of Mathematician, Puzzles, Crossword Puzzles, Crossout Crossword Puzzles, Mathematics in Nature, Solution to the Problems of Previous issue, Students Achievements and Placement Details of the Students of Mathematics.

We welcome the Suggestions and criticism for improvement in the content and presentation of materials of “MATH-MAZE”.

**EDITORIAL DESK**

**Branches of Complex Analysis**

# HISTORY OF MATHEMATICS

## COMPLEX ANALYSIS

Complex Analysis is one of the classical branches in mathematics with roots in the $19^{th}$ century and just prior. It is one of the branches of mathematics that investigates the holomorphic functions (i.e) the functions which are defined in complex plane, takes complex values and are differentiable as complex functions.

It is particularly concerned with the analytic functions of complex variables. Because the real and imaginary parts of any analytic function must satisfies the Laplace's equation.

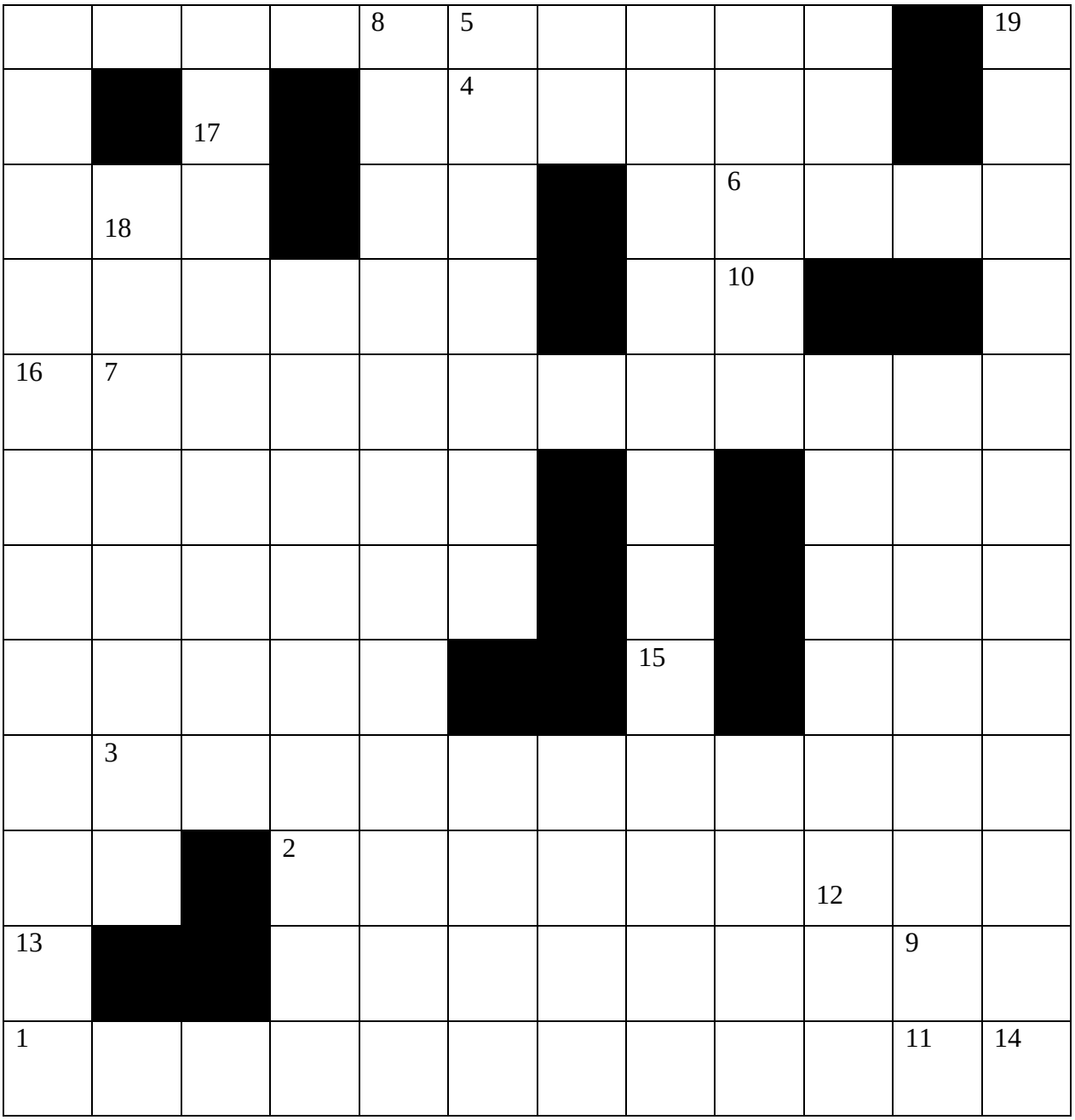
Complex Analysis is the study of complex number together with its derivatives, manipulation and other properties. In particular the theory of conformal mappings has many physical applications and also applied in analytic number theory. Complex differentiability has much stronger consequences than usual differentiability. In complex analysis the objective of study is on "Complex Differential Function".

It is useful in many branch of mathematics, including number theory and applied mathematics, as well as in physics including hydrodynamics, thermodynamics and electrical engineering. It is an extremely powerful tool with an unexpectedly large number of practical applications to the solution of physical problems. It is widely applicable to two-dimensional problems in physics. Another important application of complex analysis today is in string theory which is conformally invariant quantum field theory.

"Murray Spiegel" described complex analysis as "One of the most beautiful as well as useful branches of the mathematics"

In $19^{th}$ century, important mathematicians associated with complex analysis are Euler, Gauss, Bernhard, Riemann, Cauchy, Weierstrass and many more in the $20^{th}$ century.

**CROSSWORD PUZZLES**




**LEFT TO RIGHT:**

1. A function f(z) is analytic in a region Ω , except for poles is said to be …….

2. A set is said to be …….. closed if it contains all its limit points.

3. …….. mapping preserves the magnitude of the angle between every two curves.

4. Points which are invariant under a transformation are called …… points.

5. The complex plane containing only the finite complex number is called finite complex …….

6. Limit points are cannot be a ……. , since they are isolated singularities.

7. An arc z = z(t) is rectifiable iff the real and imaginary parts of z(t) are of bounded variation.

**RIGHT TO LEFT:**

8. The ……. ratio $(z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4)$ is the image of $z_1$ under the linear transformation carries $z_2, z_3, z_4$ into 1,0,∞.

9. The quotient of two polynomials is called as …… function.

**BOTTOM TO TOP**:

10. A set is said to be …… if all its points are interior points.

2. A set which is closed and bounded are called …….. set.

11. A point z at which f ' (z) = 0 is called a ..... point of the transformation w = f(z).

12. A convergent sequence of complex number is a point having only one …….. point.

13. A region which has only one hole is called as …… region.

14. …… value of a complex number z = x + iy defined to be the non – ve real number $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ and it is denoted by |z|.

15. An …….. function is one which is analytic in the entire finite complex plane.

16. A real function ϕ(t) of a real variable t, defined on an interval a < t < b is said to be …….. analytic.

**TOP TO BOTTOM** :

4. All complex number except $\infty$ are called …… complex number.

17. The ……. function of the exponential function is the logarithmic function.

18. If $f(z) = \partial u/\partial x - i\, \partial u/\partial y$ is analytic then u is ……

19. Let $f(z) = (z-a)^k \phi(z)$ where k is +ve integer , $\phi(a) \neq 0$, then a is said to be …….. of f(z) of order k.

8. Fixed points are also known as …….. points.

# COMPLEX- BASIC DEFINITIONS

**Absolute value of a complex number:**

Absolute value (modulus) of a complex number Z = x + iy defined to be the non-negative real number $\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)}$ and it is denoted by |Z| or |x + iy|

**Conjugation:**

The transformation which transforms a complex number $\propto + i\beta$ into the complex number $\propto - i\beta$ is called complex conjugation. The conjugate of Z is denoted by $\bar{Z}$.

**Argument:**

If a complex number x+iy is represented by P, then the angle AOP made by OP with the positive direction of the real axis is called the argument of the complex number x+iy.

**Single Valued function**:

If f is defined in a set S and if for each Z in S there is only one value $f(x)$ of f then f is said to be single-valued.

**Bounded Function:**

Suppose $f(z)$ is a function defined in a set S. If there exist a finite number M such that $|f(z)| < M$ for all z in S then $f(z)$ is said to bounded in S.

**Convergence:**

The sequence $\{z_n\}$ is said to converge to $z_0$ if for any $\in > 0$ there exist a positive integer $n_0$ depending on $\in$ such that

$|z_n - z_0| < \in$ for all $n > n_0$.

**Limit of a Function**:

Let f be a function defined in a set S and let $z_0$ be a limit point of S. Then A is said to be the limit of f(z) at $z_0$ if for any $\in > 0$ there exist a $\delta > 0$ *such that*

$|f(z) - A| < \in$ for all Z in S other than $z_0$ with $|z - z_0| < \delta$.

**Differentiability at a point:**

Suppose $f(x)$ is a single-valued function defined in a region and $z_0$ is a point in that region. Then the function is said to be differentiable at $z_0$

(i) If $f(z) \neq \infty$

(ii) If $\lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{f(z)-f(z_0)}{z-z_0}$ Exist and

(iii) If this limit is not equal to $\infty$

**Continuity of a Function:**

Suppose f is a function defined in S and $z_0$ is a limit point of S contained in S. If the limit of $f(z)$ at $z_0$ exists and if it is finite and is equal to f($z_0$). (i.e) if

$$\lim_{z \to z_0} f(z) = f(z_0) \neq \infty$$

**Uniform Continuity:**

A function $f(z)$ defined in a set S is said to be uniformly continuous in S if for any $\in > 0$ there exist a $\delta > 0$ depending on $\in$ alone, such that

$|f(z_1) - f(z_2)| < \in$ for all pairs of $z_1, z_2$ of S with $|z_1 - z_2| < \delta$

**Analyticity at a point:**

If a function is differentiable at all points in some neighbourhood of a point then the function is said to be analytic at point.

**Singular Point:**

A singular point of a function is a point at which the function ceases to be analytic.

**Entire Function:**

An entire function is one which is analytic in the entire finite complex plane, that is analytic at every point of the extended complex plane except at $\infty$.

**Zero's of Function:**

If a function $f(z)$ is such that

$$f(z) = (z-a)^k \emptyset(z)$$

where k is a positive integer and $\emptyset(a) \neq 0$ then a said to be a zero of $f(z)$ of order k or multiplicity k.

## KNOW YOUR MATHEMATICIAN

Here we are going to know about the two great mathematicians Cauchy and Riemann who are the founders of C-R equations, which is used to construct the theory of functions.

### Augustin-Louis Cauchy

**(1789-1857) France**

Cauchy was a French mathematician who was an early pioneer of analysis. Cauchy stated as a military engineer and in 1810 went to Cherbourg to work on Napoleon's English invasion fleet. In 1813 he returned to Paris and, after persuasion from Lagrange and Laplace, devoted himself to mathematics. Cauchy did significant work in analysis, algebra, number theory and discrete topology. His most important contributions included convergence criteria for infinite series, the "theory of substitutions" (permutation group theory), and especially his insistence on rigorous proofs.

The genius of Cauchy was illustrated in his simple solution of the problem of Apollonius by describing a circle touching three given circles. He discovered generalization of Euler's formula on polyhedra, and several other elegant problems.

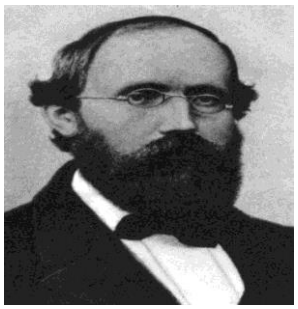
In 1814 he published the memoir on definite integrals that became the basis of the theory of complex functions.

Cauchy's research also included differential equations, determinants and probability. He invented the calculus of residues. Although he was one of the first great mathematicians to focus on abstract mathematics (another was Euler), he also made important contributions to mathematical physics, e.g. the theory of elasticity. Cauchy's theorem of solid geometry is important in rigidity theory; the Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality has very wide application (e.g. as the basis for Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle) the famous Burnside's Counting Theorem was first discovered by Cauchy. He was first to prove Taylor's Theorem.

Numerous terms in mathematics bear his name, the Cauchy integral theorem, the Cauchy-Kovalevskaya existence theorem, the Cauchy-Riemann equations and Cauchy sequences.

Cauchy worked as a professor at the University until his death at the age of 67. He received the Last Rites and died on May 23, 1857. His name is one of the 72 names inscribed on the Eiffel Tower.

**Georg Friedrich Bernhard Riemann**



(1826-1866) Germany

Georg Friedrich Bernhard Riemann was an influential German mathematician who made lasting contributions to analysis, number theory, and differential geometry, some of them enabling the later development of general relativity.

In 1846, his father sent Riemann to the renowned University of Gottingen, where he planned to study towards a degree in Theology. However, once there he began studying mathematics under Carl Friedrich Gauss .Gauss recommended that Riemann give up his theological work and enter the mathematical field, Riemann transferred to the University of Berlin in 1847. During his time of study, Jacobi, Lejeune Dirichlet, Steiner, and Eisenstein were teaching. He stayed in Berlin for two years and returned to Gottingen in 1849.

He made revolutionary contributions in many areas of pure mathematics, and also inspired the development of physics. He was the master of complex analysis, which he connected to both topology and number theory. He applied topology to analysis, and analysis to number theory, making revolutionary contributions to all three fields. He took non-Euclidean geometry far beyond his predecessors. He introduced the Riemann integral which clarified analysis.

Riemann's other masterpieces include differential geometry, tensor analysis, the theory of functions, and, especially, the theory of manifolds. He generalized the notions of distance, curvature and also described new possibilities for the geometry of space itself.

Several important theorems and concepts are named after Riemann, e.g. the Riemann-Roch Theorem, a key connection among topology, complex analysis and algebraic geometry.

Riemann held his first lectures in 1854, which founded the field of Riemannian geometry and thereby set the stage for Einstein's general theory of relativity. In 1859, he was promoted to head the mathematics department at Gottingen.

Despite his great creativity (Gauss praised Riemann's "gloriously fertile originality"), Riemann once said "If only I had the theorems! Then I should find the proofs easily enough."

In 1866, he died of tuberculosis during his third journey to Italy. He had poor physical health and died at an early age, yet is still considered to be among the most productive mathematicians ever.

**PUZZLES**

1. When we say the set is compact?

(i) bounded (ii) closed (iii) bounded and closed

2. A function which is continuous -------- be differentiable?

(i)must (ii)need not (iii)none

3. The order of the pole is 1 then it is called?

(i)simple pole (ii)double pole (iii)triple pole

4.The derivative of an analytic function is ----------

(i)analytic (ii)continuous (iii)not analytic

5.exp(z1)+exp(z2)=----------

(i)exp(z1+z2) (ii)exp(z1/z2) (iii)exp(z1*z2)

6.The elements are countinuous then the product is ------

(i)analyctic (ii) differentiable (iii) continuous (iv)none

7.When the series is absolutely convergens in the finite plane?

(i)∞ (ii)1/∞ (iii) (i)& (ii) (iv)none

8.When the complex complex number are called the finite complex number?

(i)except ∞ (ii)including ∞ (iii) (i) & (ii)

9.How many types isolated singularity are classified?

(i)5 (ii) 3 (iii) 6 (iv)2

10.find the non-entry function?

(i)z$e^z$ (ii)$z^2$ (iii)sin z (iv) (1-z)sin z.

## Crossout Crossword puzzles

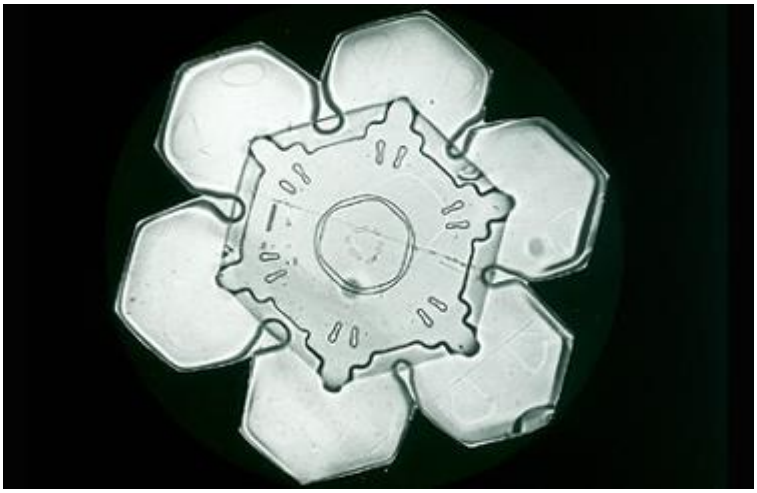
**MATHEMATICS IN NATURE**

**Fibonacci sequence**

Fibonacci sequence of numbers using an idealised breeding population of rabbits. Each rabbit pair produces another pair every month, taking one month first to mature, and giving the sequence 0,1,1,2,3,5,8,13,... Each number in the sequence is the sum of the previous two.

**Uniqueness, proofs**

Proofs are the tools used to find the rules that define maths. One such proof is by counter example - find one duplicated snowflake, like Nancy Knight of the US National Center for Atmospheric Research did while studying cloud climatology, and the theory of snowflake uniqueness disappears into the clouds. The theory may have originated from Wilson Bentley's extraordinary feat photographing over 5000 snowflakes in the 1930s. He found no two alike.



**Geometry - Human induced**

People impose their own geometry on the land, dividing a random environment into squares, rectangles and bisected rhomboids, and impinging on the natural diversity of the environment

**Pi**

Any circle, even the disc of the Sun as viewed from Cappadoccia, central Turkey during the 2006 total eclipse, holds that perfect relationship where the circumference divided

by the diameter equals pi. First devised (inaccurately) by the Egyptians and Babylonians, the infinite decimal places of pi (approximately 3.1415926...) have been calculated to billions of decimal places.

**SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MATHEMATICS STUDENTS***

- National Board for Higher Mathematics (NBHM): http://www.nbhm.dae.gov.in/
- Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR): http://csirhrdg.nic.in/
- Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR): http://www.tifr.res.in/
- Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE): IIT websites
- UGC Scholarships: http://www.ugc.ac.in/
- Homi Bhaba Scholarships: http://www.hbcse.tifr.res.in/
- Rajiv Gandhi Science Talent Search Fellowship: http://www.jncasr.ac.in/
- Auckland International Scholarships for Indian Students :http://www.auckland.ac.nz
- German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD): www.daad.org/
- Erasmus Mundus Scholarship: http://ec.europa.eu
- Humboldt Research Fellowship: www.humboldt-foundation.de/

- German Research Foundation Postdoctoral fellowships (DFG): www.dfg.de
- Duke August Library: www.hab.de/forschung/stipendien/index.htm
- International Incoming Fellowships: http://ec.europa.eu/
- Fritz Thyssen Foundation Grants : www.fritz-thyssen-stiftung.de
- Fridrich Ebert foundation: www.fes.de/studienfoerderung/kontakt
- Konrad Adenauer Foundation: www.kas.de/wf/de/42.37/
- Edinburgh Global undergraduate maths scholarships: http://www.ed.ac.uk
- Felix Scholarships: http://www.soas.ac.uk
- Oxford and Cambridge society of India Scholarship: http://www.oxbridgeindia.com
- Scotland‟s Satire Scholarships (SSS): http://www.talentscotland.com/
- Eiffel France Scholarships: http://www.egide.asso.fr/
- Heinrich Boll Foundation: http://www.boell.de/
- Netherlands Fellowship Programmes : http://www.studyinholland.nl/
- Malaysia Government Scholarship: https://payloan.mohe.gov.my/MIS/
- Netherlands Fellowship Programmes: http://www.studyinholland.nl/
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*Adapted from http://www.scholars4dev.com/ and the given list is not complete.

## International Prizes for Mathematics

1. Abdus Salam Award recipients

2. Adams Prize recipients

3. Awards of the American Mathematical Society

4. Clay Research Award recipients

5. David Crighton Medalists

6. De Morgan Medallists

7. *Ackermann*–Teubner Memorial Award

8. Aisenstadt Prize

9. AlfredRenyi Prize

10. Emil Artin Junior Prize in Mathematics

11. AWM/MAA Falconer Lecturer

12. Bartolozzi Prize

13. Berwick Prize

14. George David Birkh off Prize

15. Blumenthal Award

16. Bolyai Prize

17. Caccioppoli Prize

18. Cantor medal

19. Caribou Mathematics Competition

20. Chauvenet Prize

21. COPSS Presidents‟ Award

22. Coxeter–James Prize

23. CRM-Fields-PIMS prize

24. Rollo Davidson Prize

25. Deborah and Franklin Haimo Awards

26. Distinguished College or University Teaching of Mathematics

27. Demidov Prize

28. Franz Edelman Award for Achievement in Operations Research and the

Management Sciences

29. Emile Picard Medal

30. Paul Erdos Award

31. Erdős Prize

32. Paul Erdős Prize

33. Euler Book Prize

34. Euler Medal European Mathematical Society

35. European Prize in Combinatorics

36. Fermat Prize

37. Leslie Fox Prize for Numerical Analysis

38. Frohlich Prize

39. Geometry prize

40. George Box Medal

41. Guy Medal

42. Albert Leon Whiteman Memorial Prize

43. Sir Edmund Whittaker Memorial Prize

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Mathematics_awards andhttp://www.mathunion.org

**Solution to the problems of previous Issue**

**STUDENTS ACTIVITIES OFF CAMPUS**

| S.No | Name and class of the student | Event/Competition Seminar/Symposium | Date of event | Organizer | Prize Awarded |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | R..Deepa<br>II- M.Sc Maths | Poem | 16-08-2013 | Youth hostel Association of India | I |
| 2 | T.Nithya<br>III-B.Sc Maths<CA> | Poem | 16-08-2013 | Youth hostel Association of India | II |
| 3 | R.Devi<br>II-M.Sc Maths | Poem | 16-08-2013 | Youth hostel Association of India | III |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | S.Indhumathi<br>III-B.Sc Maths<CA> | Drawing | 16-08-2013 | Youth hostel Association of India | I |
| 5 | R.Deepa<br>II M.Sc Maths | Drawing | 16-08-2013 | Youth hostel Association of India | II |
| 6 | K.Maheswari<br>III-B.Sc Maths<CA> | Drawing | 16-08-2013 | Youth hostel Association of India | III |
| 7 | G.Kokilavani<br>II-M.Sc Maths | Math Quiz | 18-09-2013 | Hindustan college of arts and science, Coimbatore | I |
| 8 | S,Sathiya sundari<br>II-M.Sc Maths | Math Quiz | 18-09-2013 | Hindustan college of arts and science, Coimbatore | I |
| 9 | G.Kokilavani.<br>II-M.Sc Maths | Hitza Fun | 18-09-2013 | Hindustan college of arts and science, Coimbatore | II |
| 10 | M.Abharna<br>II-M.SC Maths | Hitza<br>Fun | 18-09-2013 | Hindustan college of arts and science, Coimbatore | II |
| 11 | G.Kokilavani.<br>II-M.Sc Maths | Bi Bete | 18-09-2013 | Hindustan college of arts and science, | III |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Coimbatore | |
| 12 | M.Abharna<br>II-M.Sc Maths | Bi Bete | 18-09-2013 | Hindustan college of arts and science, coimbatore | III |
| 13 | C.B. Nithyaa<br>II-M.Sc Maths | Quiz | 04-10-2013 | Sri Vasavi College, Erode. | I |
| 14 | M.A. Jasmine sithara<br>I-M.Sc Maths | Quiz | 04-10-2013 | Sri Vasavi College, Erode. | I |
| 15 | P.Kasthuri<br>II-M.Sc Maths | Essay Writing | 04-10-2013 | Sri Vasavi College, Erode. | II |
| 16 | R. Kanimozhi<br>II-B.Sc Maths | Mathematical Modeling | 04-10-2013 | Sri Vasavi College, Erode. | II |
| 17 | E. Gogulapriya<br>II-B.Sc Maths | Mathematical Modeling | 04-10-2013 | Sri Vasavi College, Erode. | II |

**STUDENTS ACTIVITIES ON CAMPUS**

| **S.No** | **Name and class of the students** | **Event/Competition/ Seminar/Symposim** | **Date of event** | **Prize Awarded** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | G.Vijayalakshmi<br>II-B.sc Maths<CA> | Quiz Competition | 18-02-2014 | I |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | C.Saranya<br>II-B.Sc Maths<CA> | Quiz Competition | 18-02-2014 | I |
| 3 | R.Chandralekha<br>III-B.sc Maths<CA> | Quiz Competition | 18-02-2014 | III |
| 4 | S.Suganya<br>III-B.sc Maths<CA> | Quiz Competition | 18-02-2014 | II |
| 5 | D.Keerthika<br>I-B.sc Maths<CA> | Greeting Card Making | 18-02-2014 | II |
| 6 | J.Kousika<br>III-B.sc Maths<CA> | Greeting Card Making | 18-02-2014 | II |
| 7 | Shyni varghese<br>II-B.SC Maths | Wealth Out Of Waste | 16-08-2013 | I |
| 8 | G.Priya Dharshini<br>II-B.Sc Maths | Wealth Out Of Waste | 16-08-2013 | I |
| 9 | K.Kousalyadevi<br>II-B.sc Maths<CA> | Greeting Card Making | 18-02-2014 | II |
| 10 | S.Indhumathi<br>III-B.sc Maths<CA> | Short Put | 31-01-2014 | I |
| 11 | S.Indhumathi<br>III-B.sc Maths<CA> | Hand Ball | 31-01-2014 | Runner |
| 12 | K.Indhurekha<br>III-B.sc Maths<CA> | Hand Ball | 31-01-2014 | Runner |
| 13 | K.Indhurekha<br>III-B.sc Maths<CA> | Basket Ball | 31-01-2014 | Runner |
| 14 | V.M.Prasanthi<br>III-B.sc Maths<CA> | Hand Ball | 31-01-2014 | Runner |
| 15 | V.M.Prasanthi<br>III-B.sc Maths<CA> | Basket Ball | 31-01-2014 | Runner |
| 16 | G.Vijayalakshmi<br>II-B.sc Maths<CA> | Hand Ball | 31-01-2014 | Runner |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | G.Vijayalakshmi<br>II-B.sc Maths<CA> | Basket Ball | 31-01-2014 | Runner |
| 18 | B.Kiruthika<br>II-B.sc Maths<CA> | Drawing | 18-09-2013 | II |
| 19 | G.Mangalambigai<br>II-B.Sc Maths<CA> | Volley Ball | 31-01-2014 | Runner |
| 20 | P.Hemalatha<br>II-B.Sc Maths<CA> | Hand Ball | 31-01-2014 | Runner |
| 21 | S.Divya Praba<br>II-B.Sc Maths<CA> | Hand Ball | 31-01-2014 | Runner |
| 22 | S.Divya Praba<br>II-B.Sc Maths<CA> | Basket Ball | 31-01-2014 | Runner |
| 23 | M.Karthika<br>II-B.Sc Maths<CA> | Essay Writing | 04-10-2013 | I |
| 24 | C.B. Nithyaa<br>II-M.Sc Maths | Quiz Competition | 18-02-2014 | I |
| 25 | S.Saranya<br>II-M.Sc Maths | Meganthi Competition | 27-12-2013 | I |
| 26 | M.A. Jasmine<br>sithara<br>I-M.Sc Maths | Quiz Competition | 18-02-2014 | II |
| 27 | K.S.Dharani<br>I-M.Sc Maths | Quiz Competition | 18-02-2014 | II |
| 28 | S.Sangeetha | Meganthi Competition | 27-12-2013 | I |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | II-M.Sc Maths | | | |
| 29 | A. Saranya Devi<br>I-M.Sc Maths | Maths Exhibition | 20-12-2013 | II |
| 30 | S.Rathipriya<br>I-M.Sc Maths | Meganthi Competition | 27-12-2013 | II |
| 31 | V.Thamilarasi<br>I-M.Sc Maths | Greeting Card Making | 18-02-2014 | II |
| 32 | S.Rathipriya<br>I-M.Sc Maths | Greeting Card Making | 18-02-2014 | I |
| 33 | N.Karthika<br>III-B.Sc Maths<CA> | Basket Ball | 31-01-2014 | Runner |
| 34 | K.Durgadevi<br>II-M.Sc Maths | Maths Exhibition | 20-12-2013 | I |
| 35 | C.B.Nithyaa<br>II-M.Sc Maths | Quiz Competition | 18-02-2014 | I |
| 36 | G.Vijayalashmi<br>II-B.Sc Maths<CA> | Kho-Kho | 31-01-2014 | Runner |
| 37 | G.sangeetha<br>I B.Sc Maths | Volley Ball | 31.1.2014 | Runner |
| 38 | C.Jamuna<br>I B.Sc Maths<CA> | Oretarical | 31.1.2014 | I |
| 39 | B.Malarvizhi<br>I B.Sc Maths<CA> | Kho-Kho | 31.1.2014 | Runner |
| 40 | S.Kavitha<br>I B.Sc Maths<CA> | Kho-Kho | 31.1.2014 | Runner |
| 41 | T.Mynadevi<br>I B.Sc Maths | Running 400m<br>Relay | 31.1.2014 | III |
| 42 | T.Ramya | Hand Ball | 31.1.2014 | Runner |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | I B.Sc Maths | | | |
| 43 | T.Ramya<br>I B.Sc Maths | Basket Ball | 31.1.2014 | Runner |

## PLACEMENT DETAILS

We feel proud that our students of III B.Sc.,(CA) have been placed in the following reputed Institutions.

- N. Karthika –AEE.BEE
- K. Indhurekha-AEE.BEE
- S. Gowthami-AEE.BEE
- N. Karthika-CTS
- N. Karthika-WIPRO
- K. Indhurekha-WIPRO