- (20) 1. In this problem U will be the region in the complex plane defined by the inequalities r = |z| > 1 and $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \operatorname{Arg} z < \frac{3\pi}{4}$.
 - a) Sketch the region U on the axes given.
 - Is U a connected open set? (Yes | No)

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ANSWER: ____
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Is U a simply connected open set? (Yes | No) ANSWER: _____

b) Suppose $F(z) = z^2$. If $z = re^{i\theta}$, write a formula for F(z) in complex exponential form.

ANSWER: _____

If V = F(U), the image of U under F, the collection of all values of F with domain restricted to U, sketch the region V on the axes given.

Is V a connected open set? (Yes | No)

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ANSWER: _____
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Is V a simply connected open set? (Yes |\operatorname{No})
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ANSWER: _____

c) Suppose $G(z) = \frac{1}{z}$. If $z = re^{i\theta}$, write a formula for G(z) in complex exponential form.

ANSWER:

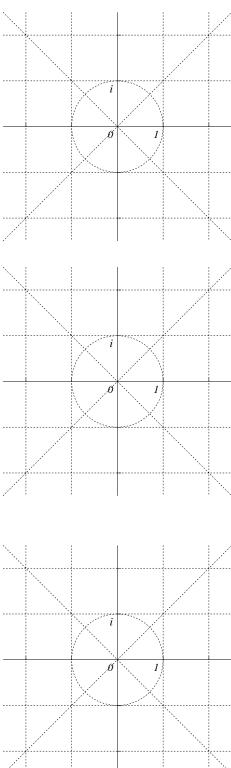
If W = G(U), the image of U under G, the collection of all values of G with domain restricted to U. sketch the region W on the axes given.

Is W a connected open set? (Yes | No)

ANSWER: _____

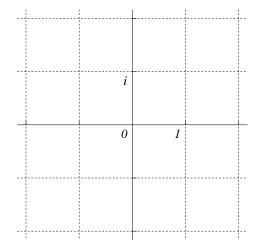
Is W a simply connected open set? (Yes | No)

ANSWER: _____



(10) 2. Find $\operatorname{Arg} z$ if $z = (1+i)^i$.

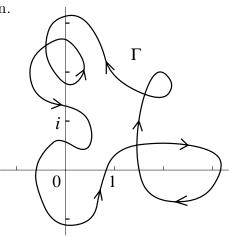
(12) 3. Describe all solutions of $z^3 = 2i$ algebraically in either rectangular or polar form. Sketch these solutions on the axes provided.



(18) 4. a) Suppose c(x, y) is a harmonic function, so $\frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 c}{\partial y^2} = 0$. Prove that $f = \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial c}{\partial y}$ is complex analytic.

b) Verify that $w(x, y) = \cos x \cosh y$ is harmonic, and find one harmonic conjugate.

(25) 5. Compute $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{z^2}{e^{2\pi i z} - 1} dz$ where Γ is the closed curve shown.



$$\frac{k}{z-k} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{k^n}{z^n} \qquad (|k| < |z| < \infty).$$

b) Write $z = e^{i\theta}$ in the equation obtained in part a) and then equate real parts on each side of the result to derive the summation formula

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} k^n \cos n\theta = \frac{k \cos \theta - k^2}{1 - 2k \cos \theta + k^2} \,.$$

(25) 7. If A is real and A > 1, Maple reports that

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x^2 \, dx}{(x^2+1)(x^2+A^2)} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(\frac{\pi}{A+1}\right).$$

Check this assertion using the method of residues. Show clearly the contour of integration and any residue computation. Explain why some integral tends to 0 in the limit.

(16) 8. What is the radius of convergence of the Taylor series expansion of

$$h(z) = \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z+2)}$$

when expanded around z = i? Give a numerical answer. Justify why the series must converge with at least that radius <u>and</u> why it can't have a larger radius.

Note Actual computation of the series is not practical.

(20) 9. Find the order of the pole of

$$H(z) = \frac{1}{(6\sin z + z^3 - 6z)^2}$$

at z = 0.

(20) 10. Suppose T is the inside of the square with corners 1 + i, -1 + i, -1 - i, and 1 - i, and S is the inside of the square with corners 3 + 3i, -3 + 3i, -3 - 3i, and 3 - 3i. Suppose also that f(z) is any entire function. Let M be the maximum of |f''(z)| on T and let N be the maximum of |f(z)| on S. Show that

$$M \le \frac{1}{2}N \,.$$

Hint Begin by writing some complex variables formula connecting f'' and f.

(14) 11. Suppose $F(z) = z^3 \left(\frac{1}{z+1} + \frac{1}{(z-1)^3} \right)$, and *C* is a simple closed curve which does *not* pass through 1 or -1. What are all possible values of $\int_C F(z) dz$ (and why)? Sketch examples of *C*'s which will give each value you list.

Final Exam for Math 403, section 5

May 7, 2001

NAME _____

Do all problems, in any order. Show your work. An answer alone <u>will</u> not receive full credit. Answers <u>must</u> be supported by computation and explanation. No notes or calculators may be used on this exam.

Problem Number	Possible Points	Points Earned:
1	20	
2	10	
3	12	
4	18	
5	25	
6	20	
7	25	
8	16	
9	20	
10	20	
11	14	
Total Points Earned:		