

COMPLEX ANALYSIS
WORKSHEET 3
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1. Set $f(z) = \frac{e^{iz}}{1+z^2}$, $z \in \mathbb{C}$.

(i) Prove that

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\gamma_R} f(z) dz = 0,$$

where $\gamma_R(t) = Re^{it}$, $t \in [0, \pi]$, $R > 0$.

(ii) Compute

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1+x^2} dx.$$

[Hint: Cauchy integral formula for f on the closed curve $\gamma_R + [-R, R]$, $R > 0$.]

2. Compute

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{e^z}{z(1-z)^2} dz,$$

where:

$$(i) \gamma(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{it}, t \in [0, 2\pi] \quad (ii) \gamma(t) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}e^{it}, t \in [0, 2\pi].$$

3. Show that

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dt}{4\cos^2 t + 9\sin^2 t} = \frac{\pi}{3},$$

by integrating $1/z$ on the curve $\gamma(t) = 2\cos t + 3i\sin t$, $t \in [0, 2\pi]$.

4. Integrating $f(z) = e^z/z$ on the positively oriented circle $|z| = 1$,
 prove: $\int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos t} \cos(\sin t) dt = 2\pi$, $\int_0^{2\pi} e^{\cos t} \sin(\sin t) dt = 0$.

5. Let $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$, $\operatorname{Im}(z_0) < 0$, $R > 0$ & γ_R the halfcircle $\gamma_R(t) = Re^{it}$, $t \in [\pi, 2\pi]$. Prove:

(i)

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\gamma_R} \frac{dz}{z(z - z_0)} = 0, \quad \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\gamma_R} \frac{dz}{z - z_0} = \pi i.$$

(ii)

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-R}^R \frac{dt}{t - z_0}.$$

6. Let f be holomorphic on an open set $U \supset D = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| \leq 1\}$, $|z_0| < 1$ and $\gamma(t) = e^{it}$, $t \in [0, 2\pi]$. Prove:

$$f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \frac{1}{1-|z_0|^2} \int_{\gamma} f(z) \frac{1-z\bar{z_0}}{z-z_0} dz, \quad |f(z_0)| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{1-|z_0|^2} \int_0^{2\pi} |f(e^{it})| dt.$$

7. Let f be holomorphic on an open set $U \supset D = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| \leq 1\}$ and
 $\gamma(t) = e^{it}, t \in [0, 2\pi]$.

(i) Prove:

$$\int_{\gamma} \overline{f(z)} dz = 2\pi i \overline{f'(0)}.$$

(ii) Compute:

$$\int_{\gamma} \overline{z \cos z} dz.$$

8. Let f be holomorphic on an open set $U \supset D[0, R] = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| \leq R\}, R > 0$.

If $f(z_0) = 0$, for some z_0 s.t. $|z_0| < R$, prove:

$$|f(0)| \leq \frac{M_R |z_0|}{R - |z_0|},$$

where $M_R = \max\{|f(z)| : |z| = R\}$.

9. Let f be an entire function s.t.

$$|f(z)| \leq a|z|^2 + b, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C},$$

where $a, b \in (0, +\infty)$. Prove:

(i) for all $n \in \mathbb{N}, R > 0$,

$$\left| f^{(n)}(0) \right| \leq n! \frac{aR^2 + b}{R^n}.$$

(ii) $\exists A, B, C \in \mathbb{C}$ s.t. $|A| \leq a, |C| \leq b$ and

$$f(z) = Az^2 + Bz + C, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}.$$

10. Let $P(z)$ be a polynomial $\underbrace{n \geq 2}_{\text{of degree}}$ with $P(z) = a_n z^n + \dots + a_1 z + a_0$ ($a_n \neq 0$).

(i) Show that

$$\lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{P(z)}{a_n z^n} - 1 \right| = 0.$$

Conclude that $\exists R_0 > 0$ s.t. $\forall |z| > R_0$,

$$|P(z)| > \frac{|a_n|}{2} |z|^n.$$

(ii) Prove:

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\gamma_R} \frac{1}{P(z)} dz = 0,$$

where $\gamma_R(t) = Re^{it}, t \in [0, 2\pi], R > 0$.

(iii) If γ is a closed simple piecewise smooth curve containing all the roots of $P(z)$,

Show that

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{P(z)} dz = 0.$$

11. Find Taylor's expansion of f around z_0 , in each of the following cases:

$$(i) f(z) = 1 - \frac{2}{1+z} + \frac{1}{(1+z)^2}, \quad z_0 = i.$$

$$(ii) f(z) = (\cos z)^2, \quad z_0 = \pi.$$

12. Find Taylor's expansion of $f(z) = \frac{z}{2}(e^{z^2} - e^{-z^2})$ around $z_0 = 0$, and also the derivative $f^{(23)}(0)$.

13. Find Taylor's expansion of $f(z) = \frac{z^5}{1+z^4}$ around $z_0 = 0$, and also the derivative $f^{(21)}(0)$.

14. For $|z| < 1$, compute: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 z^n$.

15. Compute the limits

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos z)^2}{(e^z - 1 - z) \sin^2 z}, \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos(2z)}{(e^{2iz} - 1) \sin z}.$$

[Hint: Use Taylor's expansions around 0.]

16. Let f be entire s.t. $f(\mathbb{R}) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. Prove:

$$(i) f^{(n)}(\mathbb{R}) \subseteq \mathbb{R}, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$(ii) f(\bar{z}) = \overline{f(z)}, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}.$$

[Hint: Find Taylor's expansion of f at 0.]