

Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable I, MAT 5223  
 Final, due 10:45pm Wednesday December 14, 1994  
 Instructor: D. Gokhman

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | total (140) |
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1. (10 pts.) ROOTS

Find all solutions of the equation  $z^5 = -4 + 3i$  and plot them.

2. (10 pts.) STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTION

Given two points  $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbf{C}$ , find the length of the chord between the corresponding points on the Riemann sphere? Pick two specific values for  $z_1$  and  $z_2$  and sketch. For which  $z_1, z_2$  are the two corresponding points on the sphere diametrically opposite?

3. (10 pts.) EULER'S FORMULA

For  $a, b \in \mathbf{R}$  find the partial sum:  $\sum_{k=0}^n \sin(a + kb)$

4. (40 pts.) TRANSFORMATIONS

- (a) Sketch the image of the segment  $\operatorname{Re} z = \operatorname{Im} z$  between 0 and  $1 + i$  under  $w = e^z$ ? What is the arclength of the image?
- (b) Show that the group of Möbius transformations is not commutative.
- (c) For which  $a \in \mathbf{R}$  is the group generated by  $w = e^{ia}z$  finite?
- (d) Find the group of transformations corresponding to rotations of the Riemann sphere with respect to the imaginary axis.

5. (40 pts.) INTEGRATION

- (a) Find  $\int z^n \log(z) dz$ , where the path of integration is the unit circle (counterclockwise).
- (b) Find  $\int \frac{e^{2z}}{z^3} dz$ , where the path of integration is the unit circle (counterclockwise).
- (c) Suppose  $f/z$  is continuous in a sector centered at the origin with aperture  $\theta$ . Let the path  $\gamma(r)$  be the intersection of  $|z| = r$  with the sector. Show that  $\int_{\gamma(r)} \frac{f(z)}{z} dz \rightarrow \theta i f(0)$  as  $r \rightarrow 0$ .
- (d) Suppose  $g$  is entire and  $z g(z) \rightarrow 0$  as  $z \rightarrow \infty$ . Show that integrals of  $g(z) dz$  along any two rays from 0 to  $\infty$  are equal, assuming they exist. Hint: use the results of part (c).

6. (30 pts.) POWER SERIES

Find the Maclaurin series for each of the following functions and determine its radius of convergence

(a)  $\frac{z}{z+2}$

(b)  $\tan(z)$

(c)  $\int_0^z \frac{\sin(z)}{z} dz$

These problems are from *A collection of problems on complex analysis* by Volkovyskii, Lunts and Aramanovich, 1960 (Dover 0486669130, QA331.7.V6513 1991)