

Problem Set 5

October 4, 2025.

1. Find first five non-zero terms of the power series representation of each of the following functions at the given center:

$$(a) \frac{\sin z}{z}, \quad z_0 = 1, \quad (b) z^2 e^z, \quad z_0 = 0, \quad (c) e^z \sin z, \quad z_0 = \pi.$$

2. (a) Use the power series definition of the exponential function (and the Term-by-Term Differentiation Theorem proved in class) to show that $(e^z)' = e^z$, for all $z \in \mathbb{C}$.
 (b) Use the definition of complex functions \sin and \cos (or Euler formulas) to show that $(\sin z)' = \cos z$ and $(\cos z)' = -\sin z$, for all $z \in \mathbb{C}$.

3. Determine which of the following polynomials are \mathbb{C} -differentiable:

$$(a) P(x + iy) = x^3 - 3xy^2 - x + i(3x^2y - y^3 - y)$$

$$(b) P(x + iy) = x^2 + iy^2$$

$$(c) P(x + iy) = 2xy + i(y^2 - x^2).$$

4. Show that there is no power series $f(z) = \sum a_n z^n$ with positive radius of convergence and such that $f(1/k) = 1$ for all $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, and $f'(0) \neq 0$.

5. (a) Find all entire functions $f = u + iv$ with $u(x + iy) = x^2 - y^2$.
 (b) Show that there are no analytic functions $f = u + iv$ with $u(x + iy) = x^2 + y^2$.

6. For each of the following functions, show it is harmonic on a domain D (what's the largest such D ?) and find its harmonic conjugate:

$$(a) u(x, y) = e^x \cos y$$

$$(b) u(x, y) = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$(c) u(x, y) = \sin x \cdot \frac{(e^y + e^{-y})}{2}.$$

7. Let f be a non-constant function analytic in the disc $D(0; 2)$ and such that $f(z) \neq 0$ for all z with $|z| \leq 1$. Prove that there is no point $z_0 \in D(0; 1)$ satisfying $|f(z_0)| \leq |f(z)|$ for all z with $|z| = 1$.

8. Evaluate $\int_{\gamma} z^2 dz$, where γ is the curve $\gamma(t) = t^2 + it^3$, $t \in [0, 1]$.

9. Evaluate $\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z}$, where γ is given as $\gamma(t) = \sin t + i \cos t$, $t \in [0, 2\pi]$. Compare the answer with the formula given in class for integrals of $(z - z_0)^n$ along a circle centered at z_0 and explain the difference.

10. Find a real number $M > 0$ such that $\left| \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{2 + z^2} \right| \leq M$, where γ is the upper half of the unit circle.