

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

Please show all work and justify your answers.

- (10 pts.) Sketch the sets  $H = \{z \in \mathbf{C}: \Re[z] \geq \Im[z]\}$  and  $D = \{z \in \mathbf{C}: |z - i| \geq 2\}$ . Find a fractional linear transformation that maps  $H$  onto  $D$ . Is such a fractional linear transformation unique? Explain.

Hint: first map both  $H$  and  $D$  to the upper half plane

- (10 pts.) Let  $D = \{z \in \mathbf{C}: |z| < 1\}$ . Suppose  $f \in \mathcal{H}(D)$  and let  $g(z) = \overline{f(\bar{z})}$ . Prove or disprove that  $g \in \mathcal{H}(D)$ .
- (10 pts.) Define  $f: \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$  by  $f(z) = \bar{z}$ . Prove or disprove that  $f$  is conformal.

- (10 pts.) Consider the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2z - i)^n}{n}$

- Show that this is a power series. Determine and sketch the disc of convergence.
- Does the series converge on the boundary of the disc of convergence? Explain.

- (20 pts.) Sketch the given paths  $\gamma$  and evaluate the following integrals along them:

- $\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{3z^3 + iz^2}$ , where  $\gamma = \{z \in \mathbf{C}: |z| = 0.1\}$

- $\int_{\gamma} \Im[z] dz$ , where  $\gamma$  is the straight line segment from  $-1$  to  $-i$

- (10 pts.) Prove that  $\left| \int_0^1 \sqrt{t} e^{it} dt \right| \leq \frac{2}{3}$

- (10 pts.) Suppose  $\Omega \subseteq \mathbf{C}$  is a domain and  $f_n$  is a sequence in  $\mathcal{H}(\Omega)$  such that  $f_n \rightarrow f$  uniformly on compact subsets of  $\Omega$ . By the theorem of Weierstrass  $f \in \mathcal{H}(\Omega)$ . Prove that for any  $z \in \Omega$  we have  $f'_n(z) \rightarrow f'(z)$ .

Hints: Cauchy integral formula (which path?); uniform convergence  $\Rightarrow$  termwise integration

- (20 pts.) Let  $D = \{z \in \mathbf{C}: |z| < 1\}$ . Suppose  $\Omega \subseteq \mathbf{C}$  is a domain and  $\bar{D} \subseteq \Omega$ . Let  $f \in \mathcal{H}(\Omega)$  such that  $f(0) = 0$ .

- Prove that there exists  $g \in \mathcal{H}(\Omega)$  such that  $f(z) = zg(z)$ . Determine  $g(0)$ .
- Show that the maxima of  $|f|$  and  $|g|$  on  $\bar{D}$  exist and are equal.

Hints: (a) Taylor series, principle of analytic continuation; (b) maximum modulus principle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	total (100)
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