

California State University – Los Angeles

Mathematics

Masters Degree Comprehensive Examination

Complex Analysis Fall 2010
Chang, Gutarts*, Hoffman

Do five of the following eight problems.

If you attempt more than 5, the best 5 will be used.

Please

- (1) Please write in a fairly soft pencil (number 2) (or in ink if you wish) so that your work will duplicate well. There should be a supply available.
- (2) Write on one side of the paper only
- (3) Begin each problem on a new page
- (4) Assemble the problems you hand in in numerical order

Exams are being graded anonymously, so put your name only where directed and follow any instructions concerning identification code numbers.

Notation: \mathbb{C} denotes the set of complex numbers.

\mathbb{R} denotes the set of real numbers.

$\operatorname{Re}(z)$ denotes the real part of the complex number z .

$\operatorname{Im}(z)$ denotes the imaginary part of the complex number z .

\bar{z} denotes the complex conjugate of the complex number z .

$|z|$ denotes the absolute value of the complex number z .

$\operatorname{Log} z$ denotes the principal branch of $\log z$.

$\operatorname{Arg} z$ denotes the principal branch of $\arg z$.

$D(z; r)$ is the open disk with center z and radius r .

A *domain* is an open connected subset of \mathbb{C} .

MISCELLANEOUS FACTS

$$2 \sin a \sin b = \cos(a - b) - \cos(a + b) \qquad 2 \cos a \cos b = \cos(a - b) + \cos(a + b)$$

$$2 \sin a \cos b = \sin(a + b) + \sin(a - b) \qquad 2 \cos a \sin b = \sin(a + b) - \sin(a - b)$$

$$\sin(a + b) = \sin a \cos b + \cos a \sin b \qquad \cos(a + b) = \cos a \cos b - \sin a \sin b$$

$$\tan(a + b) = \frac{\tan a + \tan b}{1 - \tan a \tan b}$$

$$\sin^2 a = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2a)$$

$$\cos^2 a = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \cos(2a)$$

Fall 2010 # 1. Describe and sketch each of the following sets

- a. $A = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : (\operatorname{Re}(z))^2 + 1 = \operatorname{Re}((z+1)^2)\}$
 b. $B = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \sin z \text{ is a real number}\}$

Fall 2010 # 2. For each of the following, classify the singularity of f at the specified point as a pole (what order?), removable, essential, or other. Also find the residue of f at that point.

- a. $f(z) = \frac{e^{1/z}}{z+1}$ at $z = -1$ b. $f(z) = \frac{e^{1/z}}{z}$ at $z = 0$
 c. $f(z) = \frac{\sin(z^2)}{z^2}$ at $z = 0$

Fall 2010 # 3. a. (4 points) State the Cauchy-Riemann equations for a complex-valued function f on \mathbb{C}

b. (8 points) Show that if $f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is analytic (that is, the derivative exists as the limit of a difference quotient) on an open set U in \mathbb{C} , then the Cauchy-Riemann equations for f hold in U .

c. (8 points) Suppose $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is analytic on \mathbb{C} and that $f(z)$ is a real number for every z in \mathbb{C} . Show that f must be constant on \mathbb{C} .

Fall 2010 # 4. a. Suppose u and v are real valued functions on \mathbb{C} . Show that if v is a harmonic conjugate for u , then $-u$ is a harmonic conjugate for v .

b. Verify that $w(z) = \operatorname{Im}(z + e^z)$ is harmonic and find its harmonic conjugate.

Fall 2010 # 5. Find a conformal map of the half disk $A = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1, \operatorname{Im} z > 0\}$, onto the upper half-plane $H = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Im} z > 0\}$. Suggestion: Combine a linear fractional transformation with the mapping $w \mapsto w^2$, and make sure you cover the whole upper half-plane.

Fall 2010 # 6. Evaluate each of the following integrals. Sketch curves and discuss estimates needed to justify your methods

a. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(5x)}{x^2 + 9} dx$ b. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1 + x^2}{4 + x^4} dx$

Fall 2010 # 7. Let $f(z) = \frac{7}{z^2 + z - 12}$.

- a. Find the Laurent series for $f(z)$ valid for $3 < |z| < 4$.
 b. What is the residue of f at 0?

Fall 2010 # 8. Evaluate the integral $\int_C \frac{e^{z^2}}{(z-2i)^2} dz$ for each of the following curves.

- a. C_a is the circle of radius 1 centered at the origin and travelled once counterclockwise.
 b. C_b is the circle of radius 3 centered at the origin and travelled once counterclockwise.

End of Exam