

**COMPLEX ANALYSIS**  
**WORKSHEET 4**  
**Instructor: G. Smyrlis**

1. Compute

$$\max\{|f(z)| : z \in K\}, \quad \min\{|f(z)| : z \in K\}$$

and the points where the above max and min are attained, in each of the following cases:

(i)  $f(z) = |z^2 + 3z - 1|$ ,  $K = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| \leq 1\}$ .

(ii)  $f(z) = e^{z^2}$ ,  $K$  is the closed bounded domain with boundary the triangle with vertices  $0$ ,  $-1$ ,  $1 + i$ .

2. Consider a holomorphic function  $f$  on an open set  $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}$  which contains the closed annulus

$$\Delta = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : 1 \leq |z| \leq 3\}.$$

Assume that

$$|f(z)| \leq 1, \text{ for } |z| = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad |f(z)| \leq 9, \text{ for } |z| = 3.$$

Show that  $|f(z)| \leq |z|^2$ ,  $\forall z \in \Delta$ .

3. Let  $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}$  be a domain and  $f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be a nonconstant holomorphic function such that  $\operatorname{Re}(f(z)) \geq 0$ ,  $\forall z \in U$ . Prove that  $\operatorname{Re}(f(z)) > 0$ ,  $\forall z \in U$ .
4. Let  $f$  be an entire function such that  $|f(z)| \geq 1$ ,  $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$ . Show that  $f$  is constant.
5. Let  $f = u + iv$  be an entire function with  $u^2 \leq v^2$ . Show that  $f$  is constant.

6. Let  $f$  be an entire function such that

$$|f(z)| \leq M e^{a \operatorname{Re}(z)}, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C},$$

where  $a, M$  positive real constants. Show that

$$f(z) = C e^{az}, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C},$$

for some positive constant  $C$ .

7. Find the Laurent expansion of the function  $f$  around the point  $z_0$  and on the “annulus”  $\Delta$ , in each of the following cases:

(i)  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z(z-1)}$ ,  $z_0 = -2$ ,  $\Delta = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : 2 < |z+2| < 3\}$ .

(ii)  $f(z) = \frac{\sin^2 z}{z}$ ,  $z_0 = 0$ ,  $\Delta = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ .

(iii)  $f(z) = \sin\left(\frac{z}{1-z}\right)$ ,  $z_0 = 1$ ,  $\Delta = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{1\}$ .

8. Let  $f$  be holomorphic and *bounded* on the punctured open disc  $D(z_0, \delta) \setminus \{z_0\}$ ,  $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ ,  $\delta > 0$ . Prove that  $z_0$  is a removable singularity of  $f$ . [*Hint*: Use the integral formulae which give the Laurent’s coefficients.]

9. Let  $f$  be holomorphic on the open disc  $D(z_0, r)$  ( $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ ,  $r > 0$ ) with

$$f(z_0) = f'(z_0) = f''(z_0) = 0, \quad f'''(z_0) \neq 0.$$

- (i) Show that there exists a holomorphic function  $\varphi$  on  $D(z_0, r)$  satisfying

$$f(z) = (z - z_0)^3 \varphi(z), \quad \forall z \in D(z_0, r), \quad \varphi(z_0) \neq 0.$$

- (ii) Assume that  $z_0$  is the unique root of  $f$  on  $D(z_0, r)$ . Prove that

$$\operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{f'}{f}, z_0\right) = 3.$$

10. (i) Let  $g$  be holomorphic on some neighborhood of 0 with  $g(0) \neq 0$ . Show that

$$\operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{1}{z^3 g(z)}, 0\right) = \frac{2[g'(0)]^2 - g''(0)g(0)}{2[g(0)]^3}.$$

- (ii) Compute the integral

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z^2 \sin z},$$

where  $\gamma(t) = 4e^{it}$ ,  $t \in [0, 2\pi]$ .

11. (i) Find a holomorphic function  $\varphi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  such that

$$\sin z = (\pi - z)\varphi(z), \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}, \quad \varphi(\pi) = 1, \quad \varphi'(\pi) = 0.$$

- (ii) Compute the integral

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

where  $\gamma(t) = 4e^{it}$ ,  $t \in [0, 2\pi]$ .

12. Compute the integral

$$\int_{\gamma} h(z) dz,$$

where

$$h(z) = \frac{1}{1 - \cos z} + \bar{z}z^{12} \cos(1/z^3), \quad \gamma(t) = e^{it}, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi].$$

13. Compute the integral

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

where  $\gamma(t) = e^{it}$ ,  $t \in [0, 2\pi]$ .

14. Using calculus of residues, prove:

$$(i) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos t}{2 + \cos t} dt = 2\pi \left( 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \right).$$

$$(ii) \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^2 t}{a + \cos t} dt = \pi(a - \sqrt{a^2 - 1}), \quad a > 1.$$

15. Using calculus of residues, prove:

$$(i) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^4}{1 + x^6} dx = \frac{2\pi}{3}.$$

$$(ii) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{(x^2 + 1)^2} dx = \pi/e.$$

$$(iii) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + x^4} dx = -\pi \operatorname{Re}(a^2 e^{ia}), \quad \text{where } a = \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}.$$