

Department of Mathematics and Statistics  
University of Massachusetts

**Basic Exam — Complex Analysis**

January 11, 2010

**Provide solution for *eight* of the following *ten* problems.** Indicate clearly which problems you want graded. Each problem is worth 10 points.

**Passing standard:** To pass at the Master's level it is sufficient to have 45 points with 3 essentially correct solutions. To pass at the Ph.D level it is sufficient to have 55 points with 4 essentially correct solutions.

---

1. Let  $f$  be a holomorphic automorphism of  $\mathbb{C}^* = \mathbb{C} - \{0\}$ . Show that there is a number  $a \in \mathbb{C}^*$  such that either  $f(z) = az$  or  $f(z) = az^{-1}$ .
2. Consider the polynomial  $P(z) = 2z^5 - 2z^3 + z - 7$ .
  - (a) Show that it has no zeros in the disc  $|z| \leq 1$ .
  - (b) Find the number of its zeros in the disc  $|z| \leq 2$ .
  - (c) How many zeros does it have in the annulus  $100 < |z| < 1000$ ?
3. Carefully state and prove the Liouville theorem on entire functions.
4. Suppose that  $f(z)$  is continuous on the unit disc  $D = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$  and that it is holomorphic on  $D - \mathbb{R} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1 \text{ and } z \notin \mathbb{R}\}$ . Prove that  $f$  is then holomorphic on all of  $D$ .
5. Find the Laurent expansion of

$$f(z) = \frac{z^2 + z - 1}{(z + 2)(z - 1)^2}$$

in an annulus (centered at the origin) that contains  $\sqrt{3}$ . What is the largest possible annulus on which this expansion is valid?

6. Calculate the following integral using residues

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x \sin(x)}{x^2 + 1} dx.$$

Justify your calculation.

7. Calculate the following integral using residues

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{(x^2 - 2x + 5)^2} dx.$$

Justify your calculation.

8. If  $f \neq 0$  is an entire function and  $|f(z)| \leq |z^3 + z^2 + z + 1|$  for all  $z \in \mathbb{C}$ , find

$$\frac{f(1) + f(-1)}{2f(0)}.$$

9. Let  $f: D \rightarrow S$  be a conformal bijection between the disc  $D = \{z : |z| < 1\}$  and the square  $S = \{z + iy : |x| < 1 \text{ and } |y| < 1\}$ . Prove that if  $f(0) = 0$  then  $-f(z) = f(-z)$ .

10. Find a conformal map that maps the semi-disc

$$S = \{z : |z| < 1 \text{ and } \operatorname{Re}(z) > 0\}$$

to the first quadrant

$$Q = \{z : \operatorname{Re}(z) > 0 \text{ and } \operatorname{Im}(z) > 0\}$$

and sends the points

$$A = i, \quad B = -i, \quad C = 1$$

to

$$A' = \infty, \quad B' = 0, \quad C' = 1,$$

respectively.