

Advanced Calculus Class Test

Time Allowed: 55 minutes .

- (1) Obtain the real and imaginary parts of the function

$$f(z) = z^3 + 4z^2,$$

where $z = x + iy$. Show that the real and imaginary parts satisfy the Cauchy-Riemann equations.

- (2) Evaluate $\oint_C y^2 dx + 3xy dy$ where C is the boundary of the following region: $D = \{(r, \theta) : 1 \leq r \leq 2; 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi\}$.

- (3) State Cauchy's Theorem.

- (4) Evaluate the integral $\int_{\gamma} \frac{e^{4i\pi z}}{z^2 + 16} dz$ where γ is the circle of radius 2, centered at $z = 4i$, taken counterclockwise.

- (5) Obtain a Laurent series expansion about $z = 0$ for the function $f(z) = \frac{e^z \sin z}{z^4}$. What is the order of the pole at $z = 0$? What is the value of the residue at the pole?

- (6) (i) Let C be the unit circle, traversed counter-clockwise. By setting $z = e^{i\theta}$, show that

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{3 - 2\cos\theta + \sin\theta} = \int_C \frac{2dz}{(1 - 2i)z^2 + 6iz - 1 - 2i}.$$

- (ii) Show that $(1 - 2i)z^2 + 6iz - 1 - 2i = 0$ when $z = 2 - i$ and $z = (2 - i)/5$.

- (iii) Calculate the residue of $f(z) = \frac{2}{(1 - 2i)z^2 + 6iz - 1 - 2i}$ at the only pole inside the unit circle. Using L'Hôpital's rule will make it easier.

- (iv) Show that $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{3 - 2\cos\theta + \sin\theta} = \pi$.

Formulas Over Page

Useful information

$$e^z = 1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \cdots$$

$$\sin z = z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} - \cdots$$

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \int_a^b f(\gamma(t)) \gamma'(t) dt, \text{ where } \gamma = \gamma(t), \ t \in [a, b],$$

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\xi)}{(\xi - z)^{n+1}} d\xi.$$

$$\text{Residue}(f(z), z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z - z_0) f(z),$$

for a pole of order 1.

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^N \text{Residue}(f(z), z_k)$$

z_1, \dots, z_N are the poles of f inside the closed simple curve γ .

$$\oint_C P dx + Q dy = \int \int_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy,$$

where C is the boundary of D .