

**Math 332H • March 13, 2009**

Midterm Examination

This is a closed-book exam; neither notes nor calculators are allowed.

- 1) (30pts) For each, find **all distinct** values of  $z$ , and show roughly their locations as points in the complex plane:

(a)  $z = (\sqrt{3} - i)^{1/4}$       (b)  $z = (1+i)^i$       (c)  $\cos z = -4$ .

- 2) (17pts) Sketch the mapping of the region  $0 \leq \operatorname{Re} z \leq \pi$ ,  $-1 \leq \operatorname{Im} z \leq 1$ , under the transformation  $w = \exp(iz + 1)$

- 3) (17pts) Consider an analytic function  $f(z) = f(x, y)$ , where  $z = x + iy$ . Which of the following identities is/are true? Explain using the limit definition of the derivative.

(a)  $\frac{df}{dz} = i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$       (b)  $\frac{df}{dz} = -i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$       (c)  $\frac{df}{dz} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$       (d)  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$

- 4) (18pts) Calculate the following contour integrals (use any method you like):

(a)  $\int_C |z|^2 dz$ , where  $C$  is a straight line from point  $(1, 4)$  to point  $(-1, 0)$ .

(b)  $\int_C \frac{z dz}{4 + z^2}$ , where  $C$  is a unit quarter-circle in the 1<sup>st</sup> quadrant, in the counter-clockwise direction, from point  $(1,0)$  to point  $(0,1)$ .

- 5) (18pts) Which of these integrals equal zero for any closed contour  $C$  contained within the ring  $1 \leq |z| \leq 2$ ? Explain your answer in terms of the Cauchy-Goursat and/or other theorems:

(a)  $\oint_C z^{1/2} dz$       (b)  $\oint_C \frac{dz}{3i + z}$       (c)  $\oint_C \frac{dz}{(1 + 2z)^3}$

**Alternative problems:** you may do problem (2B) instead of (2), and/or problem (3B) instead of (3), but note the smaller number of credit points:

- 2B) (14pts) Derive the expressions  $u(x,y)$  and  $v(x,y)$  for the real and imaginary parts of function  $\cos z = \cos(x+iy)$ , starting with the definition of cosine in terms of the exponential function, and using the Euler's formula.

- 3B) (14pts) Evaluate (using  $\epsilon$ - $\delta$  definition), or prove that the limit does not exist:

(a)  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\bar{z}^2}{z \cdot |z|}$       (b)  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} e^{-\frac{1}{|z|^2}}$