

Math 332 • Midterm Exam • March 9, 2016 • Victor Matveev

- 1) (24pts) Find **all distinct** values of z , in Cartesian or polar form. For parts (a) and (b), show the locations of these points in the complex plane. In (b), start from the definition of $\tan(z)$ in terms of exponential functions ($\tan z = \sin z / \cos z = \dots$)

(a) $z = (1 - i)^{4/3}$ (b) $\tan z = 2i$ (c) $z = (-i)^{1-i}$

- 2) (32pts) Calculate each integral over the given circle, or explain *clearly* why the integral equals zero; make sure to indicate the locations of singularities of each integrand:

a) $\oint_{|z|=5} \frac{e^z dz}{(e^z - 1)^9}$ b) $\oint_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{\cos z + 1}$ c) $\oint_{|z|=2} \frac{\sin(z^3) dz}{z^2 + 1}$ d) $\oint_{|z|=4} \frac{dz}{\sqrt{z}}$

- 3) (14pts) Differentiate this function: $f(z) = (\cos z)^{\text{Log } z}$

- 4) (14pts) Is the function $f(z) = \frac{(\bar{z})^2}{z}$ differentiable anywhere? Is it analytic anywhere? Is this function continuous in the entire plane? Use one of the following forms of Cauchy-Riemann equations in polar coordinates to analyze analyticity / differentiability:

$$\frac{df}{dz} = e^{-i\theta} \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = -i \frac{e^{-i\theta}}{r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \Rightarrow \text{or, written in component form} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} u_r = \frac{v_\theta}{r} \\ v_r = -\frac{u_\theta}{r} \end{cases}$$

===== Pick 1 problem out of the last 2 (i.e. drop one problem) =====

- 5) (16pts) Sketch the region $\pi/2 \leq \text{Re } z \leq \pi, 1 \leq \text{Im } z \leq 2$, and sketch its image under the transformation $w = \exp(i\bar{z})$. It may help to decompose this map into three elementary steps.

- 6) (16pts) Calculate the following integrals, using an appropriate method in each case, or explain why the integral is zero:

a) $\oint_{\Gamma} \text{Im}(z) dz$, where Γ is shown in the top figure

b) $\int_{\gamma} \frac{z dz}{(z^2 - 1)^2}$, where γ is shown in the bottom figure

