

Same instructions as last time. Note that #6,7 and #9,10 are each basically one problem worth two points.

(ungraded) §2.3 – 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11.

1. (graded) §2.3 – Problems 2 and 4.
2. (graded) §2.3 – Problem 8 [Hint: $\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$.]
3. (graded) §2.3 – Problem 10.
4. (graded) §2.3 – Problem 12.
5. (graded) (E) Evaluate the following integrals, where C denotes the circle $|z| = 2$, taken in the usual counterclockwise direction;

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{\cos z}{z} dz; \quad \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C e^{43z} (z-1)^5 dz.$$

- 6.& 7. (graded) (E) Use Cauchy's formula to evaluate

$$\int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{(3z-1)(z-3)},$$

being careful about factors of 3, $2\pi i$, etc. Then substitute $z = e^{i\theta}$ into your answer to find specific real numbers a, b, c so that your answer implies that

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + b \cos \theta} = c.$$

8. (bonus) Suppose

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n, \quad g(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n^4 a_n z^n,$$

and suppose f is convergent with radius of convergence R . Express g in terms of f , its derivatives, and powers of z .

9. & 10 (bonus) Let D consist of the complex plane minus the negative real axis. Let $f(z) = \exp(\frac{1}{3} \text{Log } z)$ on D ; specifically, if $z = re^{it}$, where $-\pi < t < \pi$, let

$$f(re^{it}) = r^{1/3} e^{it/3}.$$

(This defines a “branch” of $z^{1/3}$.) Use the method of Theorem 3, p. 109, to construct an explicit anti-derivative for f on D , using $z_0 = 1$ as your “basepoint”. Hint: the easiest integrations come from connecting 1 to $z = re^{it}$ by the arc from 1 to e^{it} , followed by the ray from e^{it} to re^{it} .