## Math 520a - Homework 2

1. Use Cauchy's integral formula (for an analytic function or its derivatives) to evaluate
(a) For the contour $\gamma(t)=e^{i t}, 0 \leq t \leq 2 \pi$, the integral

$$
\int_{\gamma} \frac{e^{i z}}{z^{2}} d z
$$

(b) For the contour $\gamma(t)=1+\frac{1}{2} e^{i t}, 0 \leq t \leq 2 \pi$, the integral

$$
\int_{\gamma} \frac{\ln (z)}{(z-1)^{n}} d z
$$

2. Let $f(z)$ be an entire function such that there are constants $C, D$ with

$$
|f(z)| \leq C+D|z|^{n}, \quad \forall z
$$

Prove that $f$ is a polynomial of degree at most $n$.
3. Let $\Omega$ be a region (connected open set). Suppose that $f$ and $g$ are analytic functions on $\Omega$ such that $f(z) g(z)=0$ for all $z \in \Omega$. Prove that at least one of $f$ and $g$ is identically zero on $\Omega$.
4. Let $f$ be entire and suppose that for every $z_{0}$, the power series expansion about $z_{0}$

$$
f(z)=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{n}\left(z-z_{0}\right)^{n}
$$

has at least one coefficient $a_{n}$ which is zero. (Note that the $a_{n}$ depend on $z_{0}$.) Prove that $f$ is a polynomial. This is problem 13 on p .67 in the book. You can find a hint there.
5. Let $D$ be the open disc centered at the origin with radius 1 . Suppose that $f$ is continuous on $\bar{D}$, analytic on $D$ and that $f$ never vanishes on $\bar{D}$. Suppose also that $|z|=1 \Rightarrow|f(z)|=1$. Prove that $f$ is constant. This is problem 15 on p. 67 in the book. You can find a hint there.
6 . Let $g(t)$ be continuous on $[0, \infty)$ with $\int_{0}^{\infty}|g(t)| d t<\infty$. Define

$$
f(z)=\int_{0}^{\infty} \cos (z+t) g(t) d t
$$

Prove that $f(z)$ is entire. For complex $z, \cos (z)$ is defined to be $\left(e^{i z}+e^{-i z}\right) / 2$. (Caution: for complex $z$ we do not have $|\cos (z)| \leq 1$.)
7. Let $\Omega$ be open. Let $f_{n}, f$ be analytic on $\Omega$ and suppose that for all circles $C$ such that the circle and its interior are in $\Omega, f_{n}$ converges uniformly to $f$ on $C$. Prove that $f_{n}$ converges uniformly to $f$ on all compact subsets of $\Omega$.

