

**MAT 536, Spring 2024, Sample Final Exam**

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Part I	Part II	Total
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Part I: True/False. Put a “T” or “F” in each box. 2 points each, 20 points total.

- (1)   $(1 + i)^2 = 2i$
- (2)   $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(\pi i)^n}{n!} = -2$
- (3)  If  $f$  is bounded and analytic on  $\mathbb{D} = \{|z| < 1\}$  its Taylor series converges uniformly to  $f$  on  $\mathbb{D}$ .
- (4)  If  $f$  is analytic and non-zero on a simply connected domain  $\Omega$  there exists an analytic  $g$  on  $\Omega$  so that  $e^g = f$ .
- (5)  The conformal map of the unit disk to a bounded polygonal domain must extend continuously to the boundary.
- (6)  If  $\{f_n\}$  are analytic functions on a domain  $\Omega$  that converge pointwise on  $\Omega$  to a function  $f$ , then  $f$  is analytic.
- (7)  If  $\mathcal{F}$  is the family of analytic functions  $f$  on  $\mathbb{D}$  so that  $|f'|$  is bounded by 1, then  $\mathcal{F}$  is a normal family.
- (8)  If  $\mathcal{F}$  is a Perron family, then  $-\mathcal{F} = \{-f : f \in \mathcal{F}\}$  is also a Perron family.
- (9)  If  $u$  is bounded and harmonic on  $\mathbb{D}$ , then its harmonic conjugate is also bounded on  $\mathbb{D}$ .
- (10)   $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{5+4\sin\theta} = 2\pi/3$ .

Part II: Do three of the following four problems. Mark the boxes next to the problems you want graded. 10 points each, 30 points total.

- (1)  Prove that if  $f = u + iv$  is analytic on the plane and  $|u| \leq |v| + 1$ , then  $f$  is constant.
- (2)  Suppose  $f$  is entire (analytic on whole plane). Must  $f$  have a fixed point (a solution of  $f(z) = z$ )? Prove or give a counterexample.
- (3)  Suppose  $f$  and  $g$  are entire and  $f^3 + g^3 = 1$ . Prove  $f$  and  $g$  are constant. (Hint: apply Picard's theorem to  $f/g$ ).
- (4)  Suppose  $f$  is analytic on  $\mathbb{D} = \{|z| < 1\}$  and that it extends to be continuous and non-vanishing on  $\mathbb{T} = \{|z| = 1\}$ . Prove there is a analytic  $g$  on  $\mathbb{D}$  so that  $|g| = |f|$  on  $\mathbb{T}$  and  $g$  is non-vanishing on all of  $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ .