

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ID: \_\_\_\_\_

**MAT 342 Applied Complex Analysis**  
**Final Exam Example**  
May 2016

1. (12 pts, 4 pts each)

a) Define the notion *complex differentiable*.

b) Define the *principle branch of the logarithm*.

c) State *Cauchy's residue theorem*.

**Continue on page 2**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ID: \_\_\_\_\_

2. (12 pts, 4 pts each)

- a) Find the multiplicative inverse of  $3 + 4i$  and write the solution in rectangular form.
- b) Find all  $z \in \mathbb{C}$  such that  $z^2 = 4i$ .
- c) Prove the triangle inequality: For all  $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$ , the inequality

$$|z + w| \leq |z| + |w|$$

holds.

*Continue on page 3*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ID: \_\_\_\_\_

3. (10 pts) Find all  $z \in \mathbb{C}$  such that

$$z^4 + z^3 + z^2 + z + 1 = 0.$$

*Continue on page 4*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ID: \_\_\_\_\_

4. (12 pts) Let  $f$  be an entire function such that

$$f(z) = f(z + 1) = f(z + i)$$

for all  $z \in \mathbb{C}$ . Prove that  $f$  is constant.

*Continue on page 5*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ID: \_\_\_\_\_

5. (10 pts) Let  $p$  be a polynomial of degree  $d_p$  and let  $q$  be a polynomial of degree  $d_q$  with  $\max\{d_p, d_q\} \geq 1$ . Assume that  $q$  is not constantly 0 and that  $p$  and  $q$  do not share a common zero. Let  $f : \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid q(z) = 0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be given by

$$f(z) = \frac{p(z)}{q(z)}.$$

Let  $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ . Prove that there exists some  $z \in \mathbb{C}$  such that  $f(z) = z_0$ .

*Continue on page 6*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ID: \_\_\_\_\_

6. (12 pts) Find the Laurent series of

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)(z-3)}$$

in  $\{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid 0 < |z-1| < 2\}$ .

*Continue on page 7*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ID: \_\_\_\_\_

7. (12 pts, 4 pts each) Let

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-2)(z-4)}.$$

Find the contour integrals of  $f$  along the circles about the origin of radius 1, 3 and 5, taken in counterclockwise direction.

*Continue on page 8*

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ ID: \_\_\_\_\_

8. (20 pts, 10 pts each) Compute both

a)

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx \quad \text{and}$$

b)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin(ax)}{x^4 + 4} dx \quad \text{where } a > 0$$

using residues.