## MATH 530 Qualifying Exam

January 2025 (S. Bell)

Each problem is worth 25 points

- **1.** Suppose f and g are analytic near a and that g has a double zero at z = a (meaning that g(a) = 0, g'(a) = 0, and  $g''(a) \neq 0$ ).
- a) Show that  $g(z) = (z a)^2 h(z)$  where h has a removable singularity at a. Find the Taylor coefficients for the power series for h about a.
- b) Find the principal part of f/g at z=a by computing a small number of coefficients in the Taylor series for f/h. Write a formula for the residue of f/g at z=a
- **2.** Suppose that u(z,s) is a continuous real valued function on  $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{R}$  such that u(z,s) is harmonic in z for each fixed s. Define

$$U(z) = \int_{-1}^{1} u(z, s) \ ds.$$

Prove that U is harmonic on  $\mathbb{C}$ . (This can be done without taking derivatives.)

- **3.** At what point or points in the closed unit disc does  $z^6 + z^4$  attain its maximum modulus? Explain.
- **4.** Suppose  $\Omega$  is a simply connected domain that is not the whole complex plane and a is a point in  $\Omega$ . Prove that if f is analytic on  $\Omega$  and maps  $\Omega$  into  $\Omega$  with f(a) = a, then  $|f'(a)| \leq 1$ .
- **5.** a) Find an analytic function f(z) that maps the horizontal strip  $\Omega = \{z : 0 < \text{Im } z < 1\}$  one-to-one onto the unit disc.
  - b) Show that the family of one-to-one conformal mappings of the horizontal strip  $\Omega$  onto itself is such that, given any two points  $a_1$  and  $a_2$  in the strip, there is a mapping in the family that maps  $a_1$  to  $a_2$ .
- **6.** Explain why  $\frac{\sin z^2}{(z-1)(z+1)}$  has an analytic antiderivative on  $\mathbb{C}-[-1,1]$ .
- 7. Compute

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{e^{5z}}{z^7} \ dz,$$

where  $\gamma$  denotes an ellipse with one focus at the origin parameterized in the clockwise direction.

8. Suppose f(z) is a complex valued continuous function on the closed unit disc  $\{z:|z|\leq 1\}$  that is analytic on  $\{z:|z|<1\}$ . Suppose further that f maps the unit circle  $\{z:|z|=1\}$  into the real line. Prove that f must be a real constant function.