

1. Use Rouché's theorem to Determine the number of zeros, counting multiplicities, of the polynomial below inside the circle  $|z|=2$ .

(a)  $z^4 + 3z^3 + 6 = 0$

(b)  $z^5 + 3z^3 + z^2 + 1 = 0$

2. Determine the number of zeros, counting multiplicities, of the function  $2z^5 - 6z^2 + z + 1 = 0$  in the annulus  $1 \leq |z| < 2$ .

3. Find a linear transformation that maps the strip  $x > 0$ ,  $0 < y < 2$  onto the strip  $-1 < u < 1$ ,  $v > 0$ .

4. (a) Find and sketch the region onto which the half plane  $y > 0$  is mapped by the transformation  $w = (1+i)z$ .

(b) Same as in (a) with  $y > 1$  by the transformation  $w = (1-i)z$ .

5. If  $P(z) = a_0 + a_1z + \dots + a_nz^n$ , evaluate  $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z|=R} \frac{zP'(z)}{P(z)} dz$  for large values of  $R$ .

Hint: Use the fundamental theorem of algebra for this problem!

6. Use the Rouché's theorem to prove the fundamental theorem of algebra.  
(example 2 in page 292)