

1. Show that a function  $f$  is analytic throughout the finite plane except for a finite number of points  $z_1, \dots, z_n$ . Show that

$$\operatorname{Res}_{z=z_1} f(z) + \operatorname{Res}_{z=z_2} f(z) + \dots + \operatorname{Res}_{z=z_n} f(z) + \operatorname{Res}_{z=\infty} f(z) = 0.$$

2. Let the degrees of the polynomials

$$P(z) = a_0 + a_1 z + a_2 z^2 + \dots + a_n z^n, \quad (a_n \neq 0)$$

and  $Q(z) = b_0 + b_1 z + b_2 z^2 + \dots + b_m z^m$ , ( $b_m \neq 0$ ) be such that  $m \geq n + 2$ . Show that if all of the zeros of

$Q(z)$  are interior to a simple closed contour  $C$ , then  $\int_C \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} dz = 0$ .

3. If  $u(z)$  is harmonic for  $|z| > R$  and continuous for  $|z| \geq R$ , show that for  $\rho = R e^{i\phi}$ ,  $z = r e^{i\theta}$  ( $r > R$ ),

$$u(z) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \operatorname{Re} \left( \frac{\rho + z}{\rho - z} \right) u(R e^{i\phi}) d\phi.$$

4. Let  $F(\phi)$  be a continuous function of the real variable  $\phi$ . Then the function  $u(z)$  defined by

$$u(r e^{i\theta}) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R^2 - r^2}{R^2 - 2rR \cos(\theta - \phi) + r^2} F(\phi) d\phi, \quad (r < R).$$

Show that  $u(z)$  is harmonic in the disk  $|z| < R$ .

5. Suppose  $f(z)$  is analytic for  $|z| < 1$  with  $f(0) = 1$ . If  $\operatorname{Re} f(z) > 0$  for  $|z| < 1$ , then  $|f(z)| \leq \frac{1+|z|}{1-|z|}$

for  $|z| < 1$ .