

1. Find the Taylor series expansion of the following and also give the region of the representation.

It is Ok to use the known series for the functions  $e^z$ ,  $\frac{1}{1-z}$  ( $|z| < 1$ ),  $\sin z$ ,  $\cos z$ .

(a)  $f(z) = e^{-z}$  at 0

(b)  $g(z) = \frac{z}{z^4 + 9}$  at 0.

(c)  $h(z) = \frac{z+1}{z-1}$  at -1.

(d)  $k(z) = \frac{1}{z}$  at i.

(e)  $\sin(z^2)$  at 0.

2. Prove: Taylor theorem in pages 187-189

3. Suppose that  $f(z)$  is an entire function and that  $|f(z)| \leq Mr^\lambda$  ( $|z| = r$ ) for some nonnegative real number  $\lambda$ . Then  $f(z)$  is a polynomial of degree at most  $\lambda$ .

4. Find an example of real variable function that fails the Liouville's theorem.

5. Suppose a, b, and c are distinct complex numbers. Find a Taylor series expansion for

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-a)(z-b)}$$
 about the point  $z = c$ , and determine its radius of convergence.

6. Prove: If  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |z_n|$  converges, then  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z_n$  converges.