

## Complex Analysis Exercise 9

Prof. Dr. Paul Biran

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1. Let  $\gamma : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  and  $\lambda : [b, c] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be two  $C^1$  curves such that  $\gamma(b) = \lambda(b)$ . Prove that there exists a reparametrization of the curve  $\gamma + \lambda$  which is  $C^1$  (Here we allow a reparametrization such that  $\gamma'(t_0) = 0$ )

2. (a) Prove that the sequence  $f_n(z) = z^n$ ,  $n \geq 1$  converges locally uniformly but not uniformly on  $\{z : |z| < 1\}$ .

(b) Let  $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be an arbitrary (not necessarily continuous) function and for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  define  $f_n : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$$f_n(z) = \begin{cases} f(z) & \text{if } |z| \leq n, \\ 0, & \text{if } |z| > n. \end{cases}$$

Show that the sequence  $(f_n)$  converges pointwise and locally uniformly to  $f$ , and that it converges uniformly to  $f$ , if and only if  $\lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = 0$ .

(c) Give an example of a sequence  $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  of continuous functions  $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  that converges to some function  $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  that is not continuous.

(d) Give an example of a sequence  $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  of differentiable functions  $f_n : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  that converges to a differentiable function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_n(x) dx \neq \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx.$$

3. Prove that the series  $\zeta(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^z}$  converges locally uniformly on the domain  $\{z : \operatorname{Re}(z) > 1\}$ . What is the derivative  $\zeta'(z)$  in terms of a series expansion?

4. Let  $f$  be a holomorphic function on  $D = \{z : |z| < 1\}$  with  $f(0) = 0$ . Prove that the series  $\phi(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(z^n)$  converges locally uniformly on  $D$ .

5. (a) Prove that the power series  $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  converges absolutely and locally uniformly on  $\mathbb{C}$ .

(b) Is the converse of Weierstrass M-test true in general?