

1. Multiple choice There is only one correct answer in each question.

(a) In which open set the following power series defines a holomorphic function?

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{in} i^{3n}}{2n^2 + 1/n!} z^n.$$

- $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : -1/2 < \Im(z) < 1/2\}$. $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$.
 \mathbb{C} . $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : 1 < |z| < 2\}$

(b) Which of the following functions is *not* meromorphic?

- $\sin(z)$. $\frac{1}{\sin(z)}$.
 $\frac{z^3}{z^4+1}$. $\sin(1/z)$.

(c) Which $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ is *not* biholomorphic to the unit disk $\mathbb{D} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$?

- $\Omega = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \Re(z) > 0\}$. $\Omega = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < \Re(z)^2 + 1\}$.
 $\Omega = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$. $\Omega = \mathbb{C}$.

(d) Consider the singularity of $f(z) = \frac{\sin(z) \cos(1/z)}{(\pi-z)^{2023}}$ in $z = z_0 = \pi$. Then, z_0 is

- a pole of order 2022. a removable singularity.
 a pole of order 2023. an essential singularity.

(e) Let $\mathbb{D} := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$, and $f : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphic. Which assertion does *not* imply that f is constant?

- $|f(z)| \leq |f(i/4)|$ for all $z \in \mathbb{D}$. $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 0$.
 $f(1/(2n)) = 1$, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. $\int_{\{|z|=1/2\}} \frac{f(z)}{z^k} dz = 0$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

(f) Let \log be the principal branch of the logarithm, and γ the positively oriented arc $\{e^{it} : t \in [0, \pi/2]\}$. What is the value of

$$\int_{\gamma} \log(z^2) dz$$

equal to?

- $2i$.
 $\pi + 2 - i$.
 $\pi - 2 + 2i$.
 $2 - 2i - \pi$.

(g) How many zeros has the polynomial $p(z) = z^5 + 5z - \pi$ inside the annulus $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : 1 < |z| < 2\}$?

2.
 4.
 3.
 5.

In the following exercises, please justify all steps.

2. Consider the meromorphic function

$$f(z) = \frac{\sin(\pi z)}{z(z^2 + 1)}.$$

- (a) Find the zeros of f and their order.
 (b) Find the poles of f and their order.
 (c) Compute the integral

$$\int_{\gamma} f dz,$$

when γ is the circle of radius 3 centered in i positively oriented.

3. Compute the following real integral

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(\sqrt{2}t)}{t^4 + 1} dt.$$

Hint: Write this as a complex integral, and consider a contour parametrizing the boundary of a half disc.

4. Let $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphic and injective, with $f(0) = 0$.

- (a) Show that for every $r > 0$ there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $|f(z)| > \varepsilon$ for every $z \in \mathbb{C}$ satisfying $|z| \geq r$.

(b) Show that the singularity at zero of the function

$$g : \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad g(z) := f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right),$$

is a pole.

(c) Conclude that f is a complex polynomial, and therefore $f(z) = cz$ for some $c \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$.

Hints: For part (a) take advantage of the Open Mapping Theorem. For part (b) take advantage of the Casorati-Weierstrass and Liouville Theorems.

5. Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ be an open and connected set containing the origin, and $f : \Omega \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ holomorphic. Suppose that there exists a sequence (z_n) in Ω such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} z_n = 0$ and

$$|f(z_n)| \leq e^{-1/|z_n|},$$

for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

(a) Prove that f has a removable singularity in zero if and only if f is constantly equal to zero in Ω .

(b) Deduce that f is either a constant, or it has an essential singularity in zero.