

1. Let  $\lambda = a + ib \in \mathbb{C}^*$ . Evaluate  $\int_0^1 e^{\lambda s} ds$ . Equating the real parts, show that

$$(a^2 + b^2) \int_0^1 e^{as} \cos(bs) ds = e^{at} [a \cos b + b \sin b] - a.$$

Hint: Fundamental Theorem of Calculus for a complex-valued function of a real variable.

2. Apply Parseval's identity to the function

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z^n - 1}{z - 1} = 1 + z + \cdots + z^{n-1} & z \neq 1 \\ n & z = 1 \end{cases}$$

to show that

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{\sin(\frac{1}{2}nt)}{\sin(\frac{1}{2}t)} \right)^2 dt = 2\pi n$$

Hint:  $f(z)$  is a polynomial hence a power series (about 0) that is defined everywhere on  $\mathbb{C}$ . Do the estimation on the unit circle, i.e, compute  $\int_0^{2\pi} |f(e^{it})|^2 dt$  and use Parseval's identity.

3. Compute the path integrals  $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz$ :
  - (a)  $f(z) = |z|^2$  and  $\gamma$  is the line segment from 2 to  $3 + i$ .
  - (b)  $f(z) = \bar{z}$  and  $\gamma$  is the semicircle from 1 to  $-1$  passing through  $i$ .
  - (c)  $f(z) = \bar{z}$  and  $\gamma$  is the semicircle from 1 to  $-1$  passing through  $-i$ .
  - (d)  $f(z) = \exp(z)$  and  $\gamma$  is the line segment  $[-1, 1] = \ell_{-1,1}$ .
  - (e)  $f(z) = \log_{\pi}(z)$  and  $\gamma$  is the semicircle connecting  $-i$  to  $i$  in the right half-plane:  $\text{Im } z \geq 0$ .
4. [Bonus] Assume that  $f$  is holomorphic on  $U$ ,  $f'$  is continuous on  $U$  and  $f(U) \subset \mathbb{C} \setminus L_0$ . Show that  $\int_{\gamma} (f'/f) = 0$  for any closed contour  $\gamma$  in  $U$ .  
 Hint: Find an antiderivative for  $f'/f$ , explain why it is well-defined on  $U$  and apply the fundamental theorem of contour integration.
5. Using ML inequality or estimation lemma, establish the following:

(a)  $|\int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z^2+4} dz| \leq \frac{\pi R}{R^2-4}$  where  $\gamma(t) = Re^{it}$  for  $t \in [0, \pi]$  and  $R > 2$ .

(b) Show that  $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{S(0,R)} \frac{z}{z^5+9} dz = 0$ .

[Here  $S(0, R) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| = R\}$  i.e., the circle of radius  $R$  and centre 0. Use the standard parametrization if you would like.]