$a_1, a_2, \dots, a_m$ . If  $\gamma$  is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points  $a_k$ and if  $\gamma \approx 0$  in G then  $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k) \operatorname{Res}(f; a_k).$ 

Theorem 2 (Maximum Modulus). Let 
$$G$$
 be a bounded open set in  $\mathbb{C}$  and suppose that  $f$  is a continuous function on  $G^-$  which is analytic in  $G$ . Then

continuous function on 
$$G^-$$
 which is analytic in  $G$ . Then

 $G^- = G^-$  where  $G^- = G^-$  continuous function on  $G^-$  which is analytic in  $G$ .

 $\max\{|f(z)|: z \in G^-\} = \max\{|f(z)|: z \in \partial G\}.$ 

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 $a\alpha b\beta c\partial d\delta e\epsilon \epsilon f \zeta \xi g \gamma h\hbar i ii j j kκκl \ell \lambda m n η θ θ ο \sigma \varsigma \phi \varphi \wp p ρ o g r s t τ π u μ ν v v w ω ω χ χ y ψ z <math>\infty \propto \emptyset \oslash d\delta \ni$