$a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$ . 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  $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; \alpha_k) \operatorname{Res}(f; \alpha_k).$ 

Theorem 1 (Residue Theorem). Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities

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

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