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AMATH 567

HOMEWORK 7

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*Listed in no particular order. And anyone I discussed at least part of one problem with is considered a collaborator.

- 1:** From A&F: 3.5.1 b, c, d (Only consider singularities in the finite complex plane)
Discuss the type of singularity (removable, pole and order, essential, branch cluster, natural barrier, etc.); if the type is a pole give the strength of the pole, and give the nature (isolated or not) of all singular points associated with the following functions.

For my reference, here are the definitions of types of singularities. A point $z = z_0$ is a **singularity** of $f(z)$ if $f'(z_0)$ does not exist. Suppose $f(z)$ is analytic in a region $0 < |z - z_0| < R$ (a neighborhood of $z = z_0$) but not at the point z_0 , then z_0 is called an **isolated singular point** of $f(z)$. An isolated singularity $z = z_0$ is **removable**, if $f(z)$ is bounded in some neighborhood of $z = z_0$ s.t. $|f(z)| < M$. Additionally, an isolated singularity at $z = z_0$ of $f(z)$ is called a **pole** if $f(z)$ has the following representation

$$f(z) = \frac{\phi(z)}{(z - z_0)^N}$$

where N is a positive integer, $N \geq 1$, $\phi(z)$ is analytic in a neighborhood of z_0 , and $\phi(z_0) \neq 0$. If $N \geq 2$ we say the pole is an **N^{th} order pole** and if $N = 1$ it is a **simple pole**. Therefore, the Laurent expansion of $f(z)$ takes the form

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-N}^{\infty} C_n(z - z_0)^n.$$

The first coefficient C_{-N} is the **strength of the pole**.

(b)

$$f(z) = \frac{e^{2z} - 1}{z^2}$$

Solution:

TODO

(c)

$$f(z) = e^{\tan z}$$

Solution:

Let's first look for where the denominator is undefined. Notice,

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= e^{\tan z} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\tan^n z}{n!} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{\sin^n z}{\cos^n z}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $f(z)$ has singularities at $z = \pi/2 + \pi k$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. These singularities are essential since the limit of $f(z)$ at each of these points does not exist. Let w be an arbitrary singularity of $f(z)$ of the form $w = \pi/2 + \pi k$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{z \rightarrow w} e^{\tan z} &= \lim_{z \rightarrow w} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{\sin^n z}{\cos^n z} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lim_{z \rightarrow w} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{\sin^n z}{\cos^n z} \end{aligned}$$

Looking at just one term we have,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{z \rightarrow w} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{\sin^n z}{\cos^n z} &= \frac{1}{n!} \frac{\sin^n(\pi/2 + \pi k)}{\cos^n(\pi/2 + \pi k)} \\ &= \frac{1}{n!} \frac{(-1)^{kn}}{0}. \end{aligned}$$

Using L'Hôpital's rule we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{z \rightarrow w} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{\sin^n z}{\cos^n z} &= \lim_{z \rightarrow w} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{n \cos^{n-1} z}{-n \sin^{n-1} z} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow w} -\frac{1}{n!} \frac{\cos^{n-1} z}{\sin^{n-1} z} \\ &= -\frac{1}{n!} \frac{0}{(-1)^{k(n-1)}} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Attempting to apply L'Hôpital's rule will not help us since sin and cos are infinitely differentiable and won't vanish at any point. **TODO**

(d)

$$f(z) = \frac{z^3}{z^2 + z + 1}$$

Solution:

TODO

2: From A&F: 3.5.3 a, c, d

Show that the functions below are meromorphic; that is, the only singularities in the finite z plane are poles. Determine the location, order and strength of the poles.

(a)

$$f(z) = \frac{z}{z^4 + 2}$$

Solution:

TODO

Find the Laurent series in a clever way to find the strength (partial fractions).

(c)

$$f(z) = \frac{z}{\sin^2 z}$$

Solution:

TODO

(d)

$$f(z) = \frac{e^z - 1 - z}{z^4}$$

Solution:

TODO

3: Introducing the Gamma function: Do A&F: 3.6.6.

Let $\Gamma(z)$ be given by

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma(z)} = z e^{\gamma z} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right) e^{-z/n}$$

for $z \neq 0, -1, -2, \dots$ and $\gamma = \text{constant}$ (probably real).

(a) Show that

$$\frac{\Gamma'(z)}{\Gamma(z)} = -\frac{1}{z} - \gamma - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z+n} - \frac{1}{n} \right).$$

Solution:

Let's begin by looking at the log of each side (let the right hand side be $g(z)$)

$$\begin{aligned} \log \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(z)} \right) &= \log g(z) \\ \log 1 - \log \Gamma(z) &= \log g(z) \\ \frac{d}{dz} - \log \Gamma(z) &= \frac{d}{dz} \log g(z) \\ \frac{d}{dz} \log \Gamma(z) &= -\frac{d}{dz} \log g(z) \\ \frac{\Gamma'(z)}{\Gamma(z)} &= -\frac{d}{dz} \log g(z). \end{aligned}$$

Now, simplify $\log g(z)$, plugging back in the expression $g(z)$ represents

$$\begin{aligned} \log g(z) &= \log \left(z e^{\gamma z} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right) e^{-z/n} \right) \\ &= \log z + \gamma z + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\log \left(\frac{n+z}{n} \right) - \frac{z}{n} \right) \\ &= \log z + \gamma z + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\log(n+z) - \log n - \frac{z}{n} \right). \end{aligned}$$

Finally, take the derivative and negate the resulting expression

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\Gamma'(z)}{\Gamma(z)} &= -\frac{d}{dz} \log g(z) \\ &= -\frac{d}{dz} \left(\log z + \gamma z + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\log(n+z) - \log n - \frac{z}{n} \right) \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{z} - \gamma - \frac{d}{dz} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\log(n+z) - \log n - \frac{z}{n} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{z} - \gamma - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z+n} - \frac{1}{n} \right). \end{aligned}$$

□

(b) Show that

$$(1) \quad \frac{\Gamma'(z+1)}{\Gamma(z+1)} - \frac{\Gamma'(z)}{\Gamma(z)} - \frac{1}{z} = 0.$$

Solution:

We can plug in $z+1$ to the formula we just computed and simplify

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\Gamma'(z+1)}{\Gamma(z+1)} - \frac{\Gamma'(z)}{\Gamma(z)} - \frac{1}{z} \\ &= -\frac{1}{z+1} - \gamma - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z+1+n} - \frac{1}{n} \right) - \left(-\frac{1}{z} - \gamma - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z+n} - \frac{1}{n} \right) \right) - \frac{1}{z} \\ &= -\frac{1}{z+1} - \cancel{\gamma} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z+1+n} - \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{1}{z} + \cancel{\gamma} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z+n} - \frac{1}{n} \right) - \frac{1}{z} \\ &= -\frac{1}{z+1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{z+1+n} + \frac{1}{n} \right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z+n} - \frac{1}{n} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{z+1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{z+1+n} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{z+n} - \frac{1}{n} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{z+1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{z+n} - \frac{1}{z+1+n} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{z+1} + \left(\frac{1}{z+1} - \cancel{\frac{1}{z+2}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{z+2}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{z+3}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{z+3}} - \frac{1}{z+4} + \dots \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{z+1} + \frac{1}{z+1} \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

□

Whereupon

$$\Gamma(z+1) = Cz\Gamma(z), \quad \text{for a constant } C.$$

Solution:

We can show this by integrating equation (1)

$$\begin{aligned} & \int \left(\frac{\Gamma'(z+1)}{\Gamma(z+1)} - \frac{\Gamma'(z)}{\Gamma(z)} - \frac{1}{z} \right) dz = \int 0 \\ & \log \Gamma(z+1) - \log \Gamma(z) - \log z - C = 0 \\ & \log \Gamma(z+1) = C + \log z + \log \Gamma(z) \\ & \log \Gamma(z+1) = C + \log(z\Gamma(z)) \\ & e^{\log \Gamma(z+1)} = e^{C+\log(z\Gamma(z))} \\ & \Gamma(z+1) = e^C z\Gamma(z) \\ & \Gamma(z+1) = C' z\Gamma(z) \end{aligned}$$

where $C' = e^C$ is a constant.

□

(c) Show that $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z\Gamma(z) = 1$ to find that $C = \Gamma(1)$.

Solution:

If I can show the limit of the reciprocal is 1, then the limit of the original function will also be 1. Now actually taking the limit we have

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{z\Gamma(z)} &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{z} z e^{\gamma z} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right) e^{-z/n} \\ &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} e^{\gamma z} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right) e^{-z/n} \\ &= e^0 \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{0}{n}\right) e^{-0/n} \\ &= \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1) \\ &= 1.\end{aligned}$$

Now if we take the limit of our previous expression we have from part (c)

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \Gamma(z+1) &= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} C z \Gamma(z) \\ \Gamma(1) &= C\end{aligned}$$

□

(d) Determine the following representation of the constant γ so that $\Gamma(1) = 1$

$$e^{-\gamma} = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) e^{-1/n}$$

Solution:

We want to find $e^{-\gamma}$ s.t. $\Gamma(1) = 1$. Therefore we need

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{\Gamma(z)} &= z e^{\gamma z} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right) e^{-z/n} \\ \frac{1}{\Gamma(1)} &= e^{\gamma} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) e^{-1/n} \\ 1 &= e^{\gamma} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) e^{-1/n} \\ \frac{1}{e^{\gamma}} &= \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) e^{-1/n} \\ e^{-\gamma} &= \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) e^{-1/n}\end{aligned}$$

□

(e) Show that

$$\begin{aligned}\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) e^{-1/n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{1} \frac{3}{2} \frac{4}{3} \dots \frac{n+1}{n} e^{-S(n)} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) e^{-S(n)}\end{aligned}$$

where $S(n) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{\ell=1}^n \frac{1}{\ell}$.

Solution:

We begin by truncating the infinite product to n and take a limit as $n \rightarrow \infty$,

$$\begin{aligned}\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) e^{-1/n} &= \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right) e^{-1/n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{1} e^{-1}\right) \left(\frac{3}{2} e^{-1/2}\right) \left(\frac{4}{3} e^{-1/3}\right) \dots \left(\frac{n}{n-1} e^{-1/(n-1)}\right) \left(\frac{n+1}{n} e^{-1/n}\right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{1} \frac{3}{2} \frac{4}{3} \dots \frac{n}{n-1} \frac{n+1}{n}\right) \left(e^{-1} e^{-1/2} e^{-1/3} \dots e^{-1/n}\right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{1} \frac{3}{2} \frac{4}{3} \dots \frac{n}{n-1} \frac{n+1}{n}\right) e^{-1-1/2-1/3 \dots -1/n} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{1} \frac{3}{2} \frac{4}{3} \dots \frac{n}{n-1} \frac{n+1}{n}\right) e^{-\sum_{\ell=0}^n 1/\ell} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{2}{1} \frac{3}{2} \frac{4}{3} \dots \frac{n}{n-1} \frac{n+1}{n}\right) e^{-S(n)}.\end{aligned}$$

Notice, we can pair up and cancel out each term in the product in the numerator and in the denominator except for a 1 in the denominator and the $n+1$ in the numerator

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\cancel{2} \cancel{3} \cancel{4} \dots \cancel{n}}{1 \cancel{2} \cancel{3} \dots \cancel{n-1}} \frac{n+1}{\cancel{n}}\right) e^{-S(n)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) e^{-S(n)}.$$

□

Consequently, obtain the limit

$$\gamma = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \log(n+1)\right).$$

Solution:

This comes from taking the log of both sides of the following:

$$\begin{aligned}e^{-\gamma} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) e^{-S(n)} \\ \log e^{-\gamma} &= \log \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) e^{-S(n)} \right) \\ -\gamma &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log \left((n+1) e^{-S(n)} \right) \\ \gamma &= - \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log(n+1) + \log \left(e^{-S(n)} \right) \right) \\ \gamma &= - \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log(n+1) - S(n) \right) \\ \gamma &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{\ell=0}^n \frac{1}{\ell} - \log(n+1) \right).\end{aligned}$$

□

This is the same Gamma function you may have seen defined as

$$\Gamma(z) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{z-1} e^{-t} dt$$

This better known representation is only valid for $\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0$. The representation given here is valid in all of \mathbb{C} . It takes a bit of work to show that our representation is an analytic continuation of the integral representation (this requires the Dominated Convergence Theorem), but it is quite doable. Not now though.

4: Consider a sequence of numbers $(a_n)_{n \geq 0}$ such that $|a_n| < 1$ and

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 - |a_n|) < \infty.$$

Define a Blaschke factor

$$B(a, z) = \begin{cases} \frac{|a|}{a} \frac{a-z}{1-\bar{a}z} & a \neq 0, \\ z & a = 0. \end{cases}$$

- Show that

$$H(z) = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} B(a_n, z),$$

defines an analytic function in the open unit disk $|z| < 1$.

Solution:

TODO: Setup the idea of a big N so that you can analyze just the case where $a_n \neq 0$. Setup the R notation for the max of the modulus of $|z|$. Let's start with the case where $a_n \neq 0$ and use the substitution $a_n = (1 - r_n) e^{i\theta_n}$, then

$$\begin{aligned} H(z) &= \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} B(a_n, z) = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|a_n|}{a_n} \frac{a_n - z}{1 - \bar{a}_n z} \\ &= \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|(1 - r_n) e^{i\theta_n}|}{(1 - r_n) e^{i\theta_n}} \frac{(1 - r_n) e^{i\theta_n} - z}{1 - (1 - r_n) e^{-i\theta_n} z} \\ &= \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cancel{(1 - r_n)}}{\cancel{(1 - r_n)} e^{i\theta_n}} \frac{(1 - r_n) e^{i\theta_n} - z}{1 - (1 - r_n) e^{-i\theta_n} z} \\ &= \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - r_n) e^{i\theta_n} - z}{e^{i\theta_n} - (1 - r_n) e^{-i\theta_n} z} \\ &= \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1 - r_n) e^{i\theta_n} - z}{e^{i\theta_n} - (1 - r_n) z} \\ &= \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} 1 + \frac{(1 - r_n) e^{i\theta_n} - z}{e^{i\theta_n} - (1 - r_n) z} - 1. \end{aligned}$$

Let $b_n(z) = \frac{(1 - r_n) e^{i\theta_n} - z}{e^{i\theta_n} - (1 - r_n) z} - 1$. Then we have

$$H(z) = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 + b_n(z)).$$

Now that our infinite product is in this form, we can use the Weierstrass M test for infinite products which states (restating for my comprehension and reference but slightly applied to our context).

Let $b_n(z)$ be analytic in a domain D for all n . Suppose for all $z \in D$ and $n \geq N$ either

- (a) $|\log(1 + b_n(z))| \leq M_n$, or
- (b) $|b_n(z)| \leq M_n$

where $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} M_n < \infty$ and M_n are constants. Then the product

$$P(z) = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 + b_n(z))$$

is uniformly convergent to an analytic function $P(z)$ in D . Furthermore $P(z)$ is zero only when a finite number of it's factors $1 + b_n(z)$ are zero in D .

Let's begin by using the second option, which is bounding the $|b_n(z)|$.

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{(1 - r_n) e^{i\theta_n} - z}{e^{i\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z} - 1 \right| &= \left| \frac{(1 - r_n) e^{i\theta_n} - z}{e^{i\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z} - \frac{e^{i\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z}{e^{i\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{(1 - r_n) e^{i\theta_n} - z - (e^{i\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z)}{e^{i\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{\cancel{e^{i\theta_n}} - r_n e^{i\theta_n} - \cancel{z} - \cancel{e^{i\theta_n}} + \cancel{z} + r_n z}{e^{i\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{-r_n e^{i\theta_n} + r_n z}{e^{i\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z} \right|. \end{aligned}$$

Applying the triangle inequality in the numerator followed by the inverse triangle inequality in the denominator gives us,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{-r_n e^{i\theta_n} + r_n z}{e^{i\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z} \right| &\leq \frac{|-r_n e^{i\theta_n}| + |r_n z|}{|e^{i\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z|} \\ &\leq \frac{r_n + r_n |z|}{|e^{i\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z|} \\ &\leq \frac{r_n + r_n |z|}{||e^{i\theta_n}| - |(1 - r_n)z||} \\ &= \frac{r_n + r_n |z|}{|1 - |1 - r_n||z||} \\ &\leq \frac{r_n + r_n}{|1|} \\ &\leq 2r_n. \end{aligned}$$

TODO: use the inequality from below

$$1 - |1 - r_n||z| = 1 - (1 - r_n)|z| = 1 - |z| + r_n|z| \geq 1 - |z|.$$

To get

$$\frac{r_n + r_n |z|}{|1 - |1 - r_n||z||} = r_n \frac{1 + |z|}{|1 - |1 - r_n||z||} \leq r_n \frac{1 + |z|}{1 - |z|}.$$

In the second to last step, we set $|z|$ to be it's lower bound 0 in the denominator and it's upper bound 1 in the numerator giving us another \leq inequality. Now we have

$$M_n = \frac{r_n}{|1 - |1 - r_n||}.$$

We want to use this to show the sum $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} M_n$ is finite. Using the ratio test we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{M_{n+1}}{M_n} \right| &= \left| \frac{\frac{r_{n+1}}{1-|1-r_{n+1}|}}{\frac{r_n}{1-|1-r_n|}} \right| \\
&= \left| \frac{r_{n+1}}{1-|1-r_{n+1}|} \frac{1-|1-r_n|}{r_n} \right| \\
&= \left| \frac{r_{n+1}}{r_n} \right| \frac{|1-|1-r_n||}{|1-|1-r_{n+1}||} \\
&\leq \left| \frac{r_{n+1}}{r_n} \right| \frac{|1| + |-|1-r_n||}{|1-|1-r_{n+1}||} \\
&\leq \left| \frac{r_{n+1}}{r_n} \right| \frac{1+|1-r_n|}{|1-|1-r_{n+1}||} \\
&\leq \left| \frac{r_{n+1}}{r_n} \right| \frac{1+|1-r_n|}{1} \\
&\leq \left| \frac{r_{n+1}}{r_n} \right| \frac{1+|1-r_n|}{1} \dots \text{big issues}
\end{aligned}$$

Since $|a_n| < 1$ and $a_n = (1-r_n)e^{i\theta_n}$, implies $0 < r_n < 2$.

Let's begin by looking at the modulus of log of an arbitrary factor

$$\begin{aligned}
&\left| \log \left(1 + \frac{|a_n|a_n - |a_n|z - a_n + |a_n|^2z}{a_n(1-\bar{a}_nz)} \right) \right| \\
&= \left| \log \left(\frac{a_n(1-\bar{a}_nz) + |a_n|a_n - |a_n|z - a_n + |a_n|^2z}{a_n(1-\bar{a}_nz)} \right) \right| \\
&= \left| \log \left(\frac{|a_n|(a_n - z)}{a_n(1-\bar{a}_nz)} \right) \right| \\
&= |\log(|a_n|(a_n - z)) - \log(a_n(1-\bar{a}_nz))| \\
&= |\log|a_n| + \log(a_n - z) - \log a_n - \log(1-\bar{a}_nz)| \\
&\leq |\log|a_n| - \log a_n| + |\log(a_n - z) - \log(1-\bar{a}_nz)| \\
&\leq |-\log a_n| + |\log(a_n - z) - \log(1-\bar{a}_nz)|.
\end{aligned}$$

Letting $a_n = r_n e^{i\theta_n}$ and $z = \rho e^{i\phi}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
&|-\log a_n| + |\log(a_n - z) - \log(1-\bar{a}_nz)| \\
&= |-\log(r_n e^{i\theta_n})| + |\log(r_n e^{i\theta_n} - \rho e^{i\phi}) - \log(1 - \frac{1}{r_n} e^{-i\theta_n} \rho e^{i\phi})| \\
&= |-\log r_n - i\theta_n| + |\log(r_n e^{i\theta_n} - \rho e^{i\phi}) - \log(1 - \frac{1}{r_n} \rho e^{-i\theta_n} e^{i\phi})| \\
&= \log r_n + i\theta_n + |\log(r_n e^{i\theta_n} - \rho e^{i\phi}) - \log(1 - \frac{\rho}{r_n} e^{i(\phi-\theta_n)})| \\
&\leq \log r_n + i\theta_n.
\end{aligned}$$

So we let $M_n = \log r_n + i\theta_n$. Now we wish to show that the following sum is finite

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \log r_n + i\theta_n.$$

Let's look at the ratio test

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\log r_{n+1} + i\theta_{n+1}}{\log r_n + i\theta_n} \right|.$$

TODO: I have no idea where I need to go from here.

use the M test for infinite products, uniform convergence of analytic functions is analytic function

- Show that $H(z)$ has zeros at $z = a_n$ for every n . It might seem that this construction of an analytic function with an infinite number of zeros in a bounded region implies that $H(z) = 0$ for all z . Why is this not the case?

Solution:

TODO

Something about the oddity of the zeros on the edge of the unit disc

5: We define the Weierstrass \wp -function as

$$\wp(z) = \frac{1}{z^2} + \sum_{j,k=-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{(z - j\omega_1 - k\omega_2)^2} - \frac{1}{(j\omega_1 + k\omega_2)^2} \right),$$

where $(j, k) = (0, 0)$ is excluded from the double sum. Also, you may assume that ω_1 is a positive real number, and that ω_2 is on the positive imaginary axis. All considerations below are meant for the entire complex plane, except the poles of $\wp(z)$.

- (a) Show that $\wp(z + M\omega_1 + N\omega_2) = \wp(z)$, for any two integers M, N . In other words, $\wp(z)$ is a doubly-periodic function: it has two independent periods in the complex plane. Doubly periodic functions are called elliptic functions.

Solution:

TODO

- (b) Establish that $\wp(z)$ is an even function: $\wp(-z) = \wp(z)$.

Solution:

TODO

- (c) Find Laurent expansions for $\wp(z)$ and $\wp'(z)$ in a neighborhood of the origin in the form

$$\wp(z) = \frac{1}{z^2} + \alpha_0 + \alpha_2 z^2 + \alpha_4 z^4 + \dots$$

and

$$\wp'(z) = -\frac{2}{z^3} + \beta_1 z + \beta_3 z^3 + \dots$$

Give expressions for the coefficients introduced above.

Solution:

TODO

- (d) Show that $\wp(z)$ satisfies the differential equation

$$(\wp')^2 = a\wp^3 + b\wp^2 + c\wp + d,$$

for suitable choices of a, b, c, d . Find these constants. You may need to invoke Liouville's theorem to obtain this final result. It turns out that the function $\wp(z)$ is determined by the coefficients c and d , implying that it is possible to recover ω_1 and ω_2 from the knowledge of c and d .

Solution:

TODO

OH Notes: For (c) take the derivative of the terms in the original sum of the $\wp(z)$ function, apply Taylor's theorem to get something with a $\mathcal{O}(z^3)$. Do we need to show any uniform convergence in (c) to go from the representation of $\wp(z)$ to the representation of $\wp'(z)$. First do everything assuming no issues with convergence or uniformity. Get what you are looking for, then go back and justify things after. Consider using Liouville theorem for part (d).

doubly periodic and bounded is just constant

Consider doing a Taylor expansion for the function in the summand and showing that the thing