Hunter Lybbert
Student ID: 2426454
11-11-24
AMATH 567

HOMEWORK 7

Collaborators*: Nate Ward, Sophia Kamien, Laura Thomas, Cooper Simpson,

*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.

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

Solution:
Begin by writing the Taylor series expansion of the numerator, simplifying, and reindexing

$$f(z) = \frac{e^{2z} - 1}{z^2} = \frac{1}{z^2} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{(2z)^j}{j!} - 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{z^2} \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^j z^j}{j!}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z^2} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{j+1} z^{j+1}}{(j+1)!}$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{j+1}}{(j+1)!} \frac{z^{j+1}}{z^2}$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{j+1}}{(j+1)!} z^{j-1}$$

$$= \sum_{j=-1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{j+2} z^j}{(j+2)!}.$$

Therefore, $f(z)$ has an isolated simple pole at z = 0. Calculating the strength of the pole we get

$$C_{-1} = \frac{2^{-1+2}}{(-1+2)!} = 2$$

The strength of the pole is 2. □

1

(c)

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

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

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

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\tan^n z}{n!}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{\sin^n z}{\cos^n z}.$$

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 teach of these points does not exist. Let w be an arbitrary singularity of $f(z)$ of the form $w = \pi/2 + \pi k$

$$\lim_{z \to w} e^{\tan z} = \lim_{z \to w} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{\sin^n z}{\cos^n z}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lim_{z \to w} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{\sin^n z}{\cos^n z}$$

Looking at just one term we have,

$$\lim_{z \to w} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{\sin^n z}{\cos^n z} = \frac{1}{n!} \frac{\sin^n (\pi/2 + \pi k)}{\cos^n (\pi/2 + \pi k)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n!} \frac{(-1)^{kn}}{0}.$$

Using L'Hôpital's rule we have

$$\lim_{z \to w} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{\sin^n z}{\cos^n z} = \lim_{z \to w} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{n \cos^{n-1} z}{-n \sin^{n-1} z}$$

$$= \lim_{z \to w} -\frac{1}{n!} \frac{\cos^{n-1} z}{\sin^{n-1} z}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n!} \frac{0}{(-1)^{k(n-1)}}$$

$$= 0$$

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:
We can write $f(z)$ in the form

$$f(z) = \frac{z^3}{z^2 + z + 1} = \frac{z^3}{\left(z - \left(-1/2 + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\right)\left(z - \left(-1/2 - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\right)}$$

This reveals the two poles at $z = z_1, z_2$ where $z_1 = -1/2 + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$ and $z_2 = -1/2 - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$. Now let's compute the strength of each of these poles in turn. We begin by expanding $f(z)$ around $z = z_1$

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(z) &= \frac{1}{z - z_1} z^3 (z - z_2)^{-1} \\
&= \frac{1}{z - z_1} \left(\frac{z_1^3}{0!} + \frac{3z_1^2}{1!} z + \frac{6z_1}{2!} z^2 + \frac{6}{3!} z^3 + \ldots \right) \left((z_1 - z_2)^{-1} - \frac{(z_1 - z_2)^{-2}}{1!} z + \frac{2(z_1 - z_2)^{-3}}{2!} z^2 + \ldots \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{z - z_1} \left(z_1^3 \left((z_1 - z_2)^{-1} - (z_1 - z_2)^{-2} z + (z_1 - z_2)^{-3} z^2 + \ldots \right) + \ldots \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{z - z_1} \left(z_1^3 (z_1 - z_2)^{-1} - z_1^3 (z_1 - z_2)^{-2} z + z_1^3 (z_1 - z_2)^{-3} z^2 + \ldots \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{z - z_1} z_1^3 (z_1 - z_2)^{-1} - \frac{1}{z - z_1} z_1^3 (z_1 - z_2)^{-2} z + \frac{1}{z - z_1} z_1^3 (z_1 - z_2)^{-3} z^2 + \ldots
\end{aligned}
$$

Then we can calculate the strength of the pole at z_1 as

$$
\begin{aligned}
z_1^3 (z_1 - z_2)^{-1} &= \left(-1/2 + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^3 \left(-1/2 + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \left(-1/2 - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) \right)^{-1} \\
&= \left(-1/2 + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^3 \left(-\cancel{1/2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \cancel{1/2} + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^{-1} \\
&= \left(-1/2 + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^3 \left(i\sqrt{3} \right)^{-1} \\
&= \left((-1/2)^3 + 3(-1/2)^2 i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 3(-1/2) \left(i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 + \left(i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^3 \right) \left(i\sqrt{3} \right)^{-1} \\
&= \left(-\frac{1}{8} + i\frac{3\cancel{\sqrt{3}}}{8} + \frac{9}{8} - i\frac{3\cancel{\sqrt{3}}}{8} \right) \left(i\sqrt{3} \right)^{-1} \\
&= \frac{1}{i\sqrt{3}}.
\end{aligned}
$$

Furthermore, the strength of the pole at z_2 is

$$z_2^3(z_2 - z_1)^{-1} = \left(-1/2 - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3 \left(-1/2 - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \left(-1/2 + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)\right)^{-1}$$

$$= \left(-1/2 - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3 \left(\cancel{-1/2} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \cancel{1/2} - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^{-1}$$

$$= \left(-1/2 - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3 \left(-i\sqrt{3}\right)^{-1}$$

$$= \left((-1/2)^3 - 3(-1/2)^2 i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + 3(-1/2)\left(-i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3\right)\left(-i\sqrt{3}\right)^{-1}$$

$$= \left(-\frac{1}{8} - i\frac{3\cancel{\sqrt{3}}}{\cancel{8}} + \frac{9}{8} + i\frac{3\cancel{\sqrt{3}}}{\cancel{8}}\right)\left(-i\sqrt{3}\right)^{-1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{i\sqrt{3}}.$$

Therefore the function $f(z) = \frac{z^3}{z^2+z+1}$ has two simple poles at

$$z_1 = -1/2 + i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ and}$$

$$z_2 = -1/2 - i\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

With strengths of

$$\frac{1}{i\sqrt{3}} \text{ and } -\frac{1}{i\sqrt{3}},$$

respectively.

$\square$

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:

In order to compute the partial fractions, I make use of the partial fractions calculated in homework set 4 problem 8 with some slight modifications due to the 2 that is present and the z in the numerator. Let's begin

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(z) &= \frac{z}{z^4 + 2} \\
&= \frac{z}{(z^2 - i\sqrt{2})(z^2 + i\sqrt{2})} \\
&= \frac{z}{(z - \sqrt{i}\sqrt[4]{2})(z + \sqrt{i}\sqrt[4]{2})(z - i\sqrt{i}\sqrt[4]{2})(z + i\sqrt{i}\sqrt[4]{2})} \\
&= -\frac{z\sqrt[4]{2}}{8\sqrt{i}}\left(\frac{1}{z + i\sqrt{i}\sqrt[4]{2}}\right) + \frac{z\sqrt[4]{2}}{8\sqrt{i}}\left(\frac{1}{z - i\sqrt{i}\sqrt[4]{2}}\right) \\
&\quad - \frac{z\sqrt[4]{2}}{8i\sqrt{i}}\left(\frac{1}{z + \sqrt{i}\sqrt[4]{2}}\right) + \frac{z\sqrt[4]{2}}{8i\sqrt{i}}\left(\frac{1}{z - \sqrt{i}\sqrt[4]{2}}\right).
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore, $f(z)$ has **four simple** (order 1) poles at the following locations with given **strengths**

$$z_1 = -i\sqrt{i}\sqrt[4]{2} \qquad \text{with strength} \quad -\frac{\left(-i\sqrt{i}\sqrt[4]{2}\right)\sqrt[4]{2}}{8\sqrt{i}} = \frac{i\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

$$z_2 = i\sqrt{i}\sqrt[4]{2} \qquad \text{with strength} \quad \frac{\left(i\sqrt{i}\sqrt[4]{2}\right)\sqrt[4]{2}}{8\sqrt{i}} = \frac{i\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

$$z_3 = -\sqrt{i}\sqrt[4]{2} \qquad \text{with strength} \quad -\frac{\left(-\sqrt{i}\sqrt[4]{2}\right)\sqrt[4]{2}}{8i\sqrt{i}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8i} = -\frac{i\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

$$z_4 = \sqrt{i}\sqrt[4]{2} \qquad \text{with strength} \quad \frac{\left(\sqrt{i}\sqrt[4]{2}\right)\sqrt[4]{2}}{8i\sqrt{i}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8i} = -\frac{i\sqrt{2}}{8}$$

□

(c)

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

Solution:
TODO

(d)

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

Solution:

Taylor expand the numerator, simplify, and reindex

$$f(z) = \frac{\mathrm{e}^z - 1 - z}{z^4} = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^j}{j!} - 1 - z}{z^4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z^4} \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} \frac{z^j}{j!}$$

$$= \frac{1}{z^4} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{j+2}}{(j+2)!}$$

$$= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{j-2}}{(j+2)!}$$

$$= \sum_{j=-2}^{\infty} \frac{z^j}{(j+4)!}$$

The pole at $z = 0$ is of order 2 and the strength is

$$C_{-2} = \frac{1}{(-2+4)!} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

□

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

Let $\Gamma(z)$ be given by

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

for $z \neq 0, -1, -2, \ldots$ and $\gamma = $ 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 $g(z)$)

$$\log\left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(z)}\right) = \log g(z)$$

$$\log 1 - \log \Gamma(z) = \log g(z)$$

$$\frac{d}{dz} - \log \Gamma(z) = \frac{d}{dz} \log g(z)$$

$$\frac{d}{dz} \log \Gamma(z) = -\frac{d}{dz} \log g(z)$$

$$\frac{\Gamma'(z)}{\Gamma(z)} = -\frac{d}{dz} \log g(z).$$

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

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

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

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

Finally, take the derivative and negate the resulting expression

$$\frac{\Gamma'(z)}{\Gamma(z)} = -\frac{d}{dz} \log g(z)$$

$$= -\frac{d}{dz}\left(\log z + \gamma z + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\log(n+z) - \log n - \frac{z}{n}\right)\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{z} - \gamma - \frac{d}{dz} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\log(n+z) - \log n - \frac{z}{n}\right)$$

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

□

(b) Show that

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

Solution:

We can plug in $z + 1$ to the formula we just computed and simplify **TODO: Try a comparison test to justify combining the sums... construct a series that converges whose summand is larger than our summand in absolute value**

$$\frac{\Gamma'(z+1)}{\Gamma(z+1)} - \frac{\Gamma'(z)}{\Gamma(z)} - \frac{1}{z}$$

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

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

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

$$= -\frac{1}{z+1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(-\frac{1}{z+1+n} + \cancel{\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{z+n} - \cancel{\frac{1}{n}}\right)$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{z+1} + \left(\frac{1}{z+1} - \cancel{\frac{1}{z+2}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{z+2}} - \cancel{\frac{1}{z+3}} + \cancel{\frac{1}{z+3}} - \frac{1}{z+4} + \dots\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{z+1} + \frac{1}{z+1}$$

$$= 0$$

$\square$

Whereupon

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

Solution:

We can show this by integrating equation (1)

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

$$\log\Gamma(z+1) - \log\Gamma(z) - \log z - C = 0$$

$$\log\Gamma(z+1) = C + \log z + \log\Gamma(z)$$

$$\log\Gamma(z+1) = C + \log(z\Gamma(z))$$

$$e^{\log\Gamma(z+1)} = e^{C + \log(z\Gamma(z))}$$

$$\Gamma(z+1) = e^{C} z\Gamma(z)$$

$$\Gamma(z+1) = C'z\Gamma(z)$$

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

$\square$

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

$$\lim_{z \to 0} \frac{1}{z\Gamma(z)} = \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{1}{z} z\, e^{\gamma z} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right) e^{-z/n}$$

$$= \lim_{z \to 0} e^{\gamma z} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{z}{n}\right) e^{-z/n}$$

$$= e^0 \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{0}{n}\right) e^{-0/n}$$

$$= \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1)$$

$$= 1.$$

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

$$\lim_{z \to 0} \Gamma(z+1) = \lim_{z \to 0} Cz\Gamma(z)$$

$$\Gamma(1) = C$$

□

(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

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

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

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

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

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

□

(e) Show that

$$\prod_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)e^{-1/n} = \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{2}{1}\frac{3}{2}\frac{4}{3}\cdots\frac{n+1}{n}e^{-S(n)}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}(n+1)e^{-S(n)}$$

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

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

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

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{2}{1}e^{-1}\right)\left(\frac{3}{2}e^{-1/2}\right)\left(\frac{4}{3}e^{-1/3}\right)\cdots\left(\frac{n}{n-1}e^{-1/(n-1)}\right)\left(\frac{n+1}{n}e^{-1/n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{2}{1}\frac{3}{2}\frac{4}{3}\cdots\frac{n}{n-1}\frac{n+1}{n}\right)\left(e^{-1}e^{-1/2}e^{-1/3}\cdots e^{-1/n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{2}{1}\frac{3}{2}\frac{4}{3}\cdots\frac{n}{n-1}\frac{n+1}{n}\right)e^{-1-1/2-1/3\cdots-1/n}$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{2}{1}\frac{3}{2}\frac{4}{3}\cdots\frac{n}{n-1}\frac{n+1}{n}\right)e^{-\sum_{\ell=0}^{n}1/\ell}$$

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

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

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

$\square$

Consequently, obtain the limit

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

Solution:

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

$$e^{-\gamma} = \lim_{n\to\infty} (n+1)\,e^{-S(n)}$$

$$\log e^{-\gamma} = \log\left(\lim_{n\to\infty} (n+1)\,e^{-S(n)}\right)$$

$$-\gamma = \lim_{n\to\infty} \log\left((n+1)\,e^{-S(n)}\right)$$

$$\gamma = -\left(\lim_{n\to\infty} \log(n+1) + \log\left(e^{-S(n)}\right)\right)$$

$$\gamma = -\left(\lim_{n\to\infty} \log(n+1) - S(n)\right)$$

$$\gamma = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\sum_{\ell=0}^{n} \frac{1}{\ell} - \log(n+1)\right).$$

$\square$

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 $\mathrm{Re}(z) > 0$. 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:
As we are working through the problem let's add a little notation. Let $|z| \leq R < 1$ and $a_n = (1 - r_n)\,e^{i\theta_n}$. Additionally, from our setup we can deduce that $a_n \to 1$ and $r_n \to 0$ as n goes to ∞. Suppose, some of the terms in the sequence of a_n's are 0 for which $B(0, z) = z$. Since eventually the sequence converges to 1, then there must exist some N such that when $n > N$ every a_n is non zero. Thus we can look at

$$H(z) = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} B(a_n, z) = \left(\prod_{n=0}^{N} B(a_n, z)\right)\left(\prod_{n=N+1}^{\infty} B(a_n, z)\right).$$

Let's rewrite the infinite product portion of the right hand side in a helpful way

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

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

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

Now that our infinite product is in this form, we can utilize Theorem 3.6.1 from A & F in order to show $H(z)$ is an analytic function. This can sometimes be referred

to as the Weierstrass M test for infinite products (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) $\left| \log\left(1 + b_n(z)\right) \right| \leq M_n$, or
  (b) $\left| b_n(z) \right| \leq M_n$
where $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} M_n < \infty$ and M_n are constants. Then the product

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

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.

First we need to determine each $b_n(z)$ in the sequence is analytic. Consider that

$$b_n(z) = \frac{(1 - r_n)\,\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n} - z}{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z} - 1 = \frac{1}{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n}} \frac{(1 - r_n)\,\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n} - z}{1 - (1 - r_n)\,\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\theta_n}\,z} - 1.$$

Since the numerator and denominator of the rational portion of this expression are analytic, it is up to whether or not the denominator will ever be 0. This would only occur if $(1 - r_n)\,\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\theta_n}\,z = 1$, however, since $\left|(1 - r_n)\,\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\theta_n}\right| < 1$ and $|z| < 1$ this will never occur. Hence, $b_n(z)$ is analytic.

Next, we will use the second option of the necessary assumption in Theorem 3.6.1, which is bounding the $|b_n(z)|$.

$$\left| \frac{(1 - r_n)\,\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n} - z}{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z} - 1 \right| = \left| \frac{(1 - r_n)\,\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n} - z}{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z} - \frac{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z}{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{(1 - r_n)\,\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n} - z - \left(\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z\right)}{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{\cancel{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n}} - r_n\,\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n} - \cancel{z} - \cancel{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n}} + \cancel{z} + r_n z}{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{-r_n\,\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n} + r_n z}{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z} \right|.$$

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

$$\left| \frac{-r_n\,\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n} + r_n z}{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z} \right| \leq \frac{\left| -r_n\,\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n} \right| + |r_n z|}{\left| \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z \right|}$$

$$\leq \frac{r_n + r_n|z|}{\left| \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n} - (1 - r_n)z \right|}$$

$$\leq \frac{r_n + r_n|z|}{\left| \left| \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}\theta_n} \right| - \left| (1 - r_n)z \right| \right|}.$$

Next we can utilize that fact that

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

to deduce

$$r_n \frac{1+|z|}{\left|1-|1-r_n||z|\right|} \le r_n \frac{1+|z|}{\left|1-|z|\right|} \le r_n \frac{1+|z|}{1-|z|} \le r_n \frac{1+R}{1-R}.$$

Therefore, $M_n = r_n \frac{1+R}{1-R}$ and

$$\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} r_n \frac{1+R}{1-R} = \frac{1+R}{1-R} \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} r_n < \infty,$$

since $r_n \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$. Thus, by Theorem 3.6.1 from A & F, we can conclude that the product

$$\prod_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \left(1 + b_n(z)\right)$$

is uniformly convergent to an analytic function on the interior of the unit disc. Thus the whole product

$$H(z) = \left(\prod_{n=0}^{N} B(a_n, z) \right) \left(\prod_{n=N+1}^{\infty} B(a_n, z) \right) = \prod_{n=0}^{\infty} B(a_n, z)$$

uniformly converges to an analytic function in the same domain.

$\square$

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

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

Define a Blaschke factor

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

- 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:
By definition of the Blaschke factor each term is zero if $z = a_n$. Notice,

$$B(a_n, a_n) = \frac{|a_n|}{a_n} \frac{a_n - a_n}{1 - \bar{a}_n z} = \frac{|a_n|}{a_n} \frac{0}{1 - \bar{a}_n z} = 0.$$

Though this implies the function $H(z)$ has an infinite number of zeros in a bounded region, it does not however, mean $H(z) = 0$ for all z. This can be concluded from the following. The sequence of $|a_n| \to 1$ as $n \to \infty$ implies that for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists some N such that when $n > N$ we have $\left||a_n| - 1\right| < \epsilon$. Therefore, only a finite number of a_n's (zeros of our function $H(z)$) are within the circle centered at 0 of radius $1 - \epsilon$. For any $\epsilon' < \epsilon$ you choose, we can choose another N' such that the statement from convergence of a sequence holds once again. And there would only be a finite number of a_n's within the circle with a new radius of $1 - \epsilon'$. This means there is really only a finite number of zeros and thus $H(z)$ is not 0 everywhere on the interior of the unit disc.

$\square$

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 $\varphi(z)$ 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

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 $\mathbf{N^{th}}$ **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**.