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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

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

Solution:

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

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

□

Whereupon

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

Solution:

The above statement is true if and only if

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

I will rather show this second one.

$$\begin{aligned} \log \left(\frac{1}{\Gamma(z+1)} \right) &= \log \left(\frac{1}{Cz\Gamma(z)} \right) \\ \log 1 - \log \Gamma(z+1) &= \log 1 - \log(Cz\Gamma(z)) \\ -\log \Gamma(z+1) &= -\log C - \log z - \log \Gamma(z) \\ \log \Gamma(z+1) &= \log C + \log z + \log \Gamma(z) \end{aligned}$$

TODO

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

Solution:

TODO

(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:

TODO

(e) Show that

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

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

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

Solution:

TODO

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

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