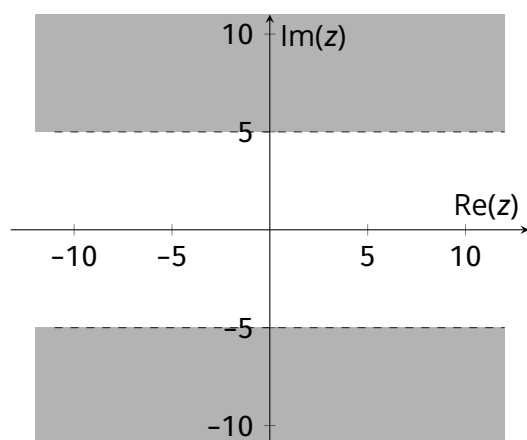


Q1

(a) Let $z = x + iy$, then:

$$|z + \bar{z}| = |2x|$$

Hence the region corresponds to $|x| > 5$ (Due to the strict inequality boundary points are not included.)



(b) Let $z = re^{i\theta}$. Note that at $z = 0$, the region's existence is not well-defined. However, in the limit as $z \rightarrow 0$, $\frac{1}{|z|} \rightarrow +\infty$, while $|\bar{z}| \rightarrow 0$, so we redefine the region R as:

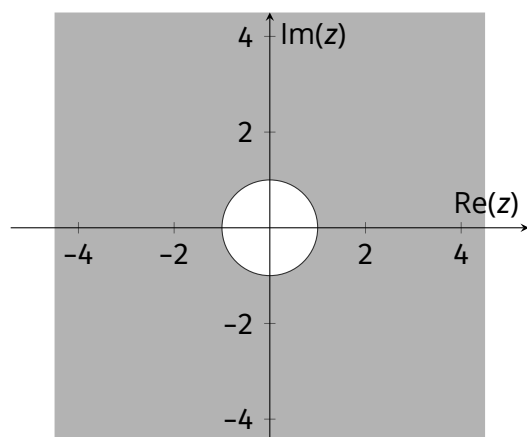
$$R = \left\{ z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \mid \frac{1}{|z|} \leq |\bar{z}| \right\} \subset \mathbb{C}$$

Since $\bar{z} = re^{-i\theta}$, $|z| = |\bar{z}| = r$, and:

$$\frac{1}{r} \leq r \iff 1 \leq r^2 \iff 1 \leq r$$

Thus the region is given by:

$$R = \{ re^{i\theta} \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \mid 1 \leq r \}$$



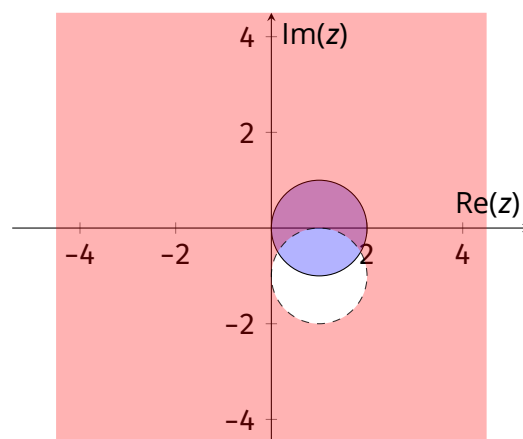
(c) Let $z = x + yi$, then:

$$R_1 = \left\{ x + yi \in \mathbb{C} \mid \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + y^2} \leq 1 \right\}$$

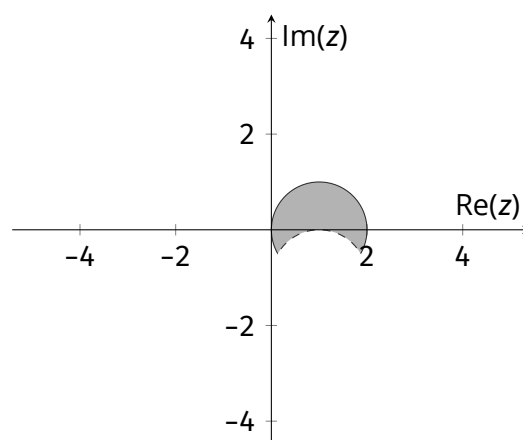
$$R_2 = \left\{ x + yi \in \mathbb{C} \mid \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y+1)^2} > 1 \right\}$$

Thus we see that R_1 is a closed circle of radius 1 about $z = 1 + 0i$ and R_2 is all of \mathbb{C} excluding a circle of radius 1 around $z = 1 - 1i$, the boundary of R_2 is open.

Plotting R_1 (blue) and R_2 (red):



Thus, plotting the intersection of the regions:



Note that the points where the two boundaries meet are not included in the region as they are closer than 1 to $1 - i$ and thus not part of R_2 and hence not present in $R_1 \cap R_2$.