

Assignment 3

Topics of Mathematical Science

Alifian Mahardhika Maulana

July 3, 2018

1. Prove by Cauchy's Product formula that:

$$e^{z+w} = e^z e^w, \quad \forall z, w \in \mathbb{C} \quad (1)$$

Answer:

Theorem 1. *Cauchy Product Rule*

Let's consider these power series: $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x_i$ and $\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_j x_j$ With a_i and b_j be a complex coefficient.

The Cauchy product of these power series are as follows:

$$\left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i x_i \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b_j x_j \right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{l=0}^k (a_l b_{k-l}) x^k \quad (2)$$

then, we define e^z and e^w in form of Formal Power Series:

$$e^z = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^i}{i!} \quad e^w = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{w^j}{j!} \quad (3)$$

hence, the cauchy product of (3) are:

$$\begin{aligned} e^z e^w &= \left(\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^i}{i!} \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \frac{w^j}{j!} \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{z^i}{i!} \frac{w^{n-i}}{(n-i)!} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{i=0}^n \binom{n}{i} z^i w^{n-i} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z+w)^n}{n!} = e^{z+w} \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

2. Prove:

Suppose FPS:

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(z - z_0)^n \quad (5)$$

converges absolutely on any compact set on $|z - z_0| < R$. Then (5) is complex differentiable on $|z - z_0| < R$ and $f'(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n(z - z_0)^{n-1}$

Answer: (5) is complex differentiable at z if the limit

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+h) - f(z)}{h} \quad (6)$$

exist. This limit is denoted by $f'(z)$ or $\frac{df}{dz}$. Then, we calculate $f'(z)$ of (5) as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} f'(z) &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+h) - f(z)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(z+h-z_0)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(z-z_0)^n}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \frac{(z+h-z_0)^n - (z-z_0)^n}{h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \frac{(z-z_0)^n + \sum_{k=1}^n \binom{n}{k} (z-z_0)^{n-k} h^k}{h} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{hn(z-z_0)^{n-1} + h^2n((z-z_0)^{n-1} + \dots)}{h} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n n(z-z_0)^{n-1} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} hn((z-z_0)^{n-1} + \dots) \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n n(z-z_0)^{n-1} \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$