

Problem (Problem 1): Given $z = x + iy \in \mathbb{C}$, define

$$z^* = \left(\frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2 + 1}, \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2 + 1}, \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 1}{x^2 + y^2 + 1} \right).$$

- (a) Show that $z^* \in S^2$.
- (b) Prove that if $(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in S^2 \setminus \{(0, 0, 1)\}$, then there exists a unique $z \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $z^* = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$.
- (c) A circle in S^2 is the intersection of a plane in \mathbb{R}^3 with S^2 , provided this intersection is nonempty. Prove that if C is a circle in S^2 , then there exists a set $\tilde{C} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ that is either a circle or a straight line such that $C \setminus \{(0, 0, 1)\} = \{z^* \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid z \in \tilde{C}\}$.

Solution:

- (a) Via brute force calculation, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{4x^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{4y^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + 1)^2} + \frac{(x^2 + y^2 - 1)^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + 1)^2} &= \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^1 + 1 - 2(x^2 + y^2) + 4(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2 + 1)^2} \\ &= \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^1 + 1 + 2(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2 + 1)^2} \\ &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

- (b) Let $z^* = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in S^2 \setminus \{(0, 0, 1)\}$, and let $L: [0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ be the line parametrized such that $L(1) = (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ and $L(0) = (0, 0, 1)$, which is given by

$$L(t) = (tx_1, tx_2, tx_3 + (1 - t)).$$

Note then that $\|L(t)\| = 1$ only when $t = 0$ or $t = 1$, meaning that $L(t)$ intersects $S^2 \setminus \{(0, 0, 1)\}$ exactly once. By identifying \mathbb{C} with $x + iy \mapsto (x, y, 0)$, we may find $z \in \mathbb{C}$ that uniquely maps to (x_1, x_2, x_3) under the z^* identification by taking

$$\begin{aligned} tx_3 + (1 - t) &= 0 \\ 1 + t(x_3 - 1) &= 0 \\ t &= \frac{1}{1 - x_3}, \end{aligned}$$

so that

$$x + iy = \frac{x_1}{1 - x_3} + i \frac{x_2}{1 - x_3}$$

maps to z^* under the given identification.

- (c)

Problem (Problem 2): Define $f: \mathbb{C} \setminus \{1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by $f(z) = \left(\frac{z+1}{z-1}\right)^2$.

- (a) Is f injective on \mathbb{D} ? Why or why not?
- (b) Determine $f(\mathbb{D})$.

Solution:

(a) We consider $q(z) = \frac{z+1}{z-1}$ as a fractional linear transformation on $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$. We see that

$$\begin{aligned} q(e^{i\theta}) &= \frac{e^{i\theta} + 1}{e^{i\theta} - 1} \\ &= \frac{(1 + \cos(\theta)) + i \sin(\theta)}{(\cos(\theta) - 1) + i \sin(\theta)} \\ &= \frac{((\cos(\theta) + 1) + i \sin(\theta))((\cos(\theta) - 1) - i \sin(\theta))}{(1 - \cos(\theta))^2 + \sin^2(\theta)} \\ &= \frac{(\cos^2(\theta) - 1) + \sin^2(\theta) + i \sin(\theta)(\cos(\theta) - 1 - (\cos(\theta) + 1))}{2 - 2 \cos(\theta)} \\ &= i \frac{\sin(\theta)}{\cos(\theta) - 1}, \end{aligned}$$

and since $\frac{\sin(\theta)}{\cos(\theta)-1}$ maps $(0, 2\pi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ bijectively, we see that q maps the unit circle into the imaginary axis. We also see that $q(0) = -1$, so \mathbb{D} maps \mathbb{D} bijectively onto the left half-plane, $\mathbb{L} = \{z \mid \operatorname{Re}(z) < 0\}$.

Now, notice that the function $h(z) = z^2$ is injective when defined on a half-plane (the arguments $(\pi/2, 3\pi/2)$ map injectively to $(\pi, 3\pi)$, and the function $|z|^2$ is clearly injective on $(0, \infty)$), so since $f = h \circ q$ is injective on \mathbb{D} .

(b) Since $f = h \circ q$, where q maps \mathbb{D} to the left half-plane, and h maps the left half-plane to the full complex plane save for $(-\infty, 0]$, we have that f maps \mathbb{C} to $\mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, 0]$.

Problem (Problem 3): Prove that there exists a linear fractional transformation that maps the first quadrant in \mathbb{C} bijectively to the top half of the unit disc, and satisfies $f(2) = i$.

Solution: We start from the Cayley transform,

$$f_1(z) = \frac{z - i}{z + i},$$

which bijectively maps the upper half-plane to the unit disc. Yet, by taking $z = x + iy$ for $x, y > 0$, we see that

$$f_1(x + iy) = \frac{1}{x^2 + (y + 1)^2} ((x^2 + y^2 - 1) + i(-2x)),$$

implying that the first quadrant is mapped to the *lower* half of the unit disc. Therefore, we flip about the origin by taking $f_2(z) = -f_1(z)$, so that

$$f_2(z) = -\frac{z - i}{z + i},$$

which maps the first quadrant of the upper half plane to the top half of the unit disc. Next, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} f_2(1) &= -\frac{1 - i}{1 + i} \\ &= i, \end{aligned}$$

so to ensure that $f(2) = i$, we may define $f(z) = f_2(z/2)$, or

$$f(z) = -\frac{z - 2i}{z + 2i}.$$

Problem (Problem 4): Let $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a function. We say that $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = \infty$ if, for all $M > 0$, there exists $R > 0$ such that $|f(z)| > M$ whenever $|z| > R$.

- (a) Show that if $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a nonconstant polynomial, then $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = \infty$.
- (b) Suppose that $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a continuous function satisfying $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = \infty$. Show that there exists some $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ for which $|f(z_0)| = \inf_{z \in \mathbb{C}} |f(z)|$.

Solution:

- (a) If $f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k z^k$, with $n > 1$ and $a_n \neq 0$, then by a corollary of the triangle inequality, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} |f(z)| &= \left| \sum_{k=0}^n a_k z^k \right| \\ &\geq |a_n z^n| - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} |a_k z^k|. \end{aligned}$$

Now, we notice a few things. First, since $|a_n|$ is nonzero, we may divide by $|a_n|$, giving

$$\frac{1}{|a_n|} |f(z)| \geq |z|^n - \frac{1}{|a_n|} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} |a_k| |z|^k.$$

Now, from real analysis, we know that

$$\lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} |z|^n = \infty,$$

as we may select $R = M^{1/n}$ to achieve this purpose. So, by using the limit comparison test, we see that

$$\lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|z|^n - \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} |a_k/a_n| |z|^k}{|z|^n} = 1,$$

so

$$\lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|a_n|} |f(z)| = \infty,$$

so

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} |f(z)| = \infty.$$

- (b) Let M be sufficiently large such that the set $\{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |f(z)| \leq M\}$ is not empty. Since $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = \infty$, there exists R such that $|f(z)| > M$ whenever $|z| > R$.

We see that on $B(0, R)$, the closed disk of radius R centered at 0, the function f is continuous, and so is the function $|f(z)|$, as the modulus is also a continuous function. Since $B(0, R)$ is compact, there is some $z_0 \in B(0, R)$ such that $|f(z_0)| = \inf_{z_0 \in B(0, R)} |f(z)|$. In particular, we note that $|f(z_0)| \leq M$, as we have specifically selected M to be such that $\{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |f(z)| \leq M\}$ is nonempty, meaning that $|f(z_0)| = \inf_{z \in \mathbb{C}} |f(z)|$, as we have selected R such that $|f(z)| > M$ for all $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus B(0, R)$.