

This assignment is due before class on Tuesday, March 2. Please submit your solutions via Blackboard. Solutions are required – answers must be justified.

p.72 #4.32. Suppose  $f$  and  $g$  are holomorphic in the region  $G$  and  $\gamma$  is a simple piecewise smooth  $G$ -contractible path. Prove that if  $f(z) = g(z)$  for all  $z \in \gamma$ , then  $f(z) = g(z)$  for all  $z$  inside  $\gamma$ .

4.34. Compute

$$I(r) := \int_{C[-2i,r]} \frac{dz}{z^2 + 1}$$

as a function of  $r$ , for  $r > 0$ ,  $r \neq 1, 3$ .

4.35. Find

$$\int_{C[-2i,r]} \frac{dz}{z^2 - 2z - 8}$$

for  $r = 1$ ,  $r = 3$  and  $r = 5$ .

4.37. Compute the following integrals.

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \int_{C[-1,2]} \frac{z^2}{4 - z^2} dz & \quad (c) \int_{C[0,2]} \frac{\exp(z)}{z(z - 3)} dz \\ (b) \int_{C[0,1]} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz & \quad (d) \int_{C[0,4]} \frac{\exp(z)}{z(z - 3)}. \end{aligned}$$

Problem C. Recall Green's Theorem from multivariate calculus:

Suppose  $C : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$  is a closed curve which bounds the open set  $D$ , and the functions  $P, Q : \mathbf{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^2$  have continuous derivatives on  $D$ . Then

$$\int_C P(x(t), y(t)) \cdot x'(t) + Q(x(t), y(t)) \cdot y'(t) dt = \int \int_D \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dx dy.$$

You will use Green's Theorem to prove an important case of Cauchy's Theorem.

Let  $\gamma : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$  be a closed curve, and suppose that  $f : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$  is holomorphic on the open set  $\Delta$  bounded by  $\gamma$ . Let  $f(z) = U(z) + iV(z)$  and  $\gamma(t) = x(t) + iy(t)$ .

(a) Write  $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz$  in terms of  $U, V, x, y$ , and multiply out the integrand.

(b) Apply Green's Theorem to the real part and imaginary parts of your answer to (a) (separately) to obtain an equation of the form

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \int \int_{\Delta} \cdots dx dy + i \int \int_{\Delta} \cdots dx dy$$

(c) Since  $f$  is, by hypothesis, holomorphic, use the Cauchy-Riemann equations to conclude that  $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$ .