

Advanced Engineering Mathematics Complex Analysis by Dennis G. Zill Problems

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February 2023

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17 Functions of a Complex Variable

17.1 Complex Numbers

17.1.1

$$3 + 3i$$

17.1.3

$$i^8 = (i^2)^4 = (-1)^4 = 1$$

17.1.5

$$7 - 13i$$

17.1.7

$$-7 + 5i$$

17.1.9

$$11 - 10i$$

17.1.11

$$-5 + 12i$$

17.1.13

$$-2i$$

17.1.15

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{2 - 4i}{3 + 5i} &= \frac{(2 - 4i)(3 - 5i)}{34} \\ &= \frac{-14 - 22i}{34} \\ &= -\frac{7}{17} - \frac{11}{17}i\end{aligned}$$

17.1.17

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{(3-i)(2+3i)}{1+i} &= \frac{9+7i}{1+i} \\ &= \frac{(9+7i)(1-i)}{2} \\ &= \frac{16-2i}{2} \\ &= 8-i\end{aligned}$$

17.1.27

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{1}{z} &= \frac{\bar{z}}{z\bar{z}} \\ &= \frac{x-iy}{x^2+y^2} \\ \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) &= \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}\end{aligned}$$

17.1.29

$$\begin{aligned}2z + 4\bar{z} - 4i &= 2(x+iy) + 4(x-iy) - 4i \\ &= 6x - 2(y+2)i \\ \operatorname{Im}(2z + 4\bar{z} - 4i) &= -2y - 4\end{aligned}$$

17.1.31

$$\begin{aligned}z - 1 - 3i &= x + iy - 1 - 3i \\ &= (x-1) + (y-3)i \\ |z| &= \sqrt{(x-1)^2 + (y-3)^2}\end{aligned}$$

17.1.33

$$\begin{aligned}2z &= i(2+9i) \\ &= -9 + 2i \\ z &= -\frac{9}{2} + i\end{aligned}$$

17.1.35

$$\begin{aligned}
(x + iy)^2 &= x^2 + 2xyi - y^2 \\
&= (x^2 - y^2) + 2xyi \\
x^2 &= y^2 \\
x &= y \\
2xy &= 1 \\
x^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \\
x &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\
z &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1 + i)
\end{aligned}$$

17.1.37

$$\begin{aligned}
z + 2\bar{z} &= x + iy + 2x - 2iy \\
&= 3x - iy \\
\frac{2 - i}{1 + 3i} &= \frac{(2 - i)(1 - 3i)}{10} \\
&= \frac{-1 - 7i}{10} \\
3x - iy &= \frac{-1 - 7i}{10} \\
x &= -\frac{1}{30} \\
y &= \frac{7}{10} \\
z &= -\frac{1}{30} + \frac{7}{10}i
\end{aligned}$$

17.1.39

$$\begin{aligned}
|10 + 8i| &\approx 12.8 \\
|11 - 6i| &\approx 12.5
\end{aligned}$$

$11 - 6i$ is closer.

17.2 Powers and Roots**17.2.1**

$$2(\cos 0 + i \sin 0)$$

17.2.3

$$-3[\cos(-\pi/2) + i \sin(-\pi/2)]$$

17.2.5

$$\sqrt{2}[\cos(\pi/4) + i \sin(\pi/4)]$$

17.2.7

$$2[\cos(5\pi/6) + i \sin(5\pi/6)]$$

17.2.9

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{3}{-1+i} &= \frac{3(-1-i)}{2} \\ &= \frac{-3-3i}{2} \\ &= -\frac{3}{2} - \frac{3}{2}i \\ &= \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}[\cos(5\pi/4) + i \sin(5\pi/4)]\end{aligned}$$

17.2.11

$$-\frac{5\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{5}{2}i$$

17.2.13

$$5.54 + 2.30i$$

17.2.15

$$\begin{aligned}8[\cos(\pi/2) + i \sin(\pi/2)] &= 8i \\ \frac{1}{2}[\cos(-\pi/4) + i \sin(-\pi/4)] &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}i\end{aligned}$$

17.2.21

$$\begin{aligned}(1 + \sqrt{3}i)^9 &= \{2[\cos(\pi/3) + i \sin(\pi/3)]\}^9 \\ &= 512(\cos \pi + i \sin \pi) \\ &= -512\end{aligned}$$

17.2.23

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i\right)^{10} &= \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} [\cos(\pi/4) + i \sin(\pi/4)] \right\}^{10} \\ &= \frac{1}{32} [\cos(\pi/2) + i \sin(\pi/2)] \\ &= \frac{1}{32}i\end{aligned}$$

17.2.27

$$\begin{aligned}w_k &= 2[\cos(2\pi k/3) + i \sin(2\pi k/3)] \\ w_0 &= 2 \\ w_1 &= -1 + \sqrt{3}i \\ w_2 &= -1 - \sqrt{3}i\end{aligned}$$

17.2.29

$$\begin{aligned}w_k &= \cos(\pi/4 + k\pi) + i \sin(\pi/4 + k\pi) \\ w_0 &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1 + i) \\ w_1 &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1 + i)\end{aligned}$$

17.2.31

$$\begin{aligned}w_k &= \sqrt{2}[\cos(\pi/3 + k\pi) + i \sin(\pi/3 + k\pi)] \\ w_0 &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}i \\ w_1 &= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}i\end{aligned}$$

17.2.33

$$z^4 + 1 = 0$$

$$z^4 = -1$$

$$w_k = \cos(\pi/4 + k\pi/2) + \sin(\pi/4 + k\pi/2)i$$

$$w_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i$$

$$w_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i$$

$$w_2 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i$$

$$w_3 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}i$$

17.3 Sets in the Complex Plane**17.3.1**

A vertical line at $\operatorname{Re}(z) = 5$.

17.3.3

A horizontal line at $\operatorname{Im}(z) = -3$.

17.3.5

A circle of radius 2 centred at $3i$.

17.3.7

A circle of radius 5 centred at $4 - 3i$.

17.3.9

The region of the plane to the left of (but not including) $\operatorname{Re}(z) = -1$. It is a domain.

17.3.11

The region of the plane above (but not including) $\operatorname{Im}(z) = 3$. It is a domain.

17.3.13

The region of the plane between (but not including) $\operatorname{Re}(z) = 3$ and $\operatorname{Re}(z) = 5$. It is a domain.

17.3.15

$$\begin{aligned}
z^2 &= (a + ib)^2 \\
&= a^2 - b^2 + 2iab \\
\operatorname{Re}(z^2) &= a^2 - b^2 \\
\operatorname{Re}(z^2) &> 0 \\
a^2 - b^2 &> 0 \\
a^2 &> b^2
\end{aligned}$$

The region between $y = x$ and $y = -x$. Not a domain.

17.3.17

The region between $\theta = 0$ and $\theta = 2\pi/3$. Not a domain.

17.3.19

The region outside a circle of radius 1 centred at i . It is a domain.

17.3.21

The region between the circles of radius 2 and 3 centred at i . It is a domain.

17.3.23

$$y = -x$$

17.3.25

$$\begin{aligned}
z^2 + \bar{z}^2 &= (a + ib)^2 + (a - ib)^2 \\
&= a^2 + 2iab - b^2 + a^2 - 2iab - b^2 \\
&= 2(a^2 - b^2) \\
2(a^2 - b^2) &= 2 \\
a^2 - b^2 &= 1 \\
a^2 &= b^2 + 1
\end{aligned}$$

The hyperbola $x^2 - y^2 = 1$.

17.4 Functions of a Complex Variable

17.4.1

$$\begin{aligned}f(z) &= z^2 \\&= (x + iy)^2 \\&= x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy \\u(x, y) &= x^2 - y^2 \\&= x^2 - 4 \\v(x, y) &= 2xy \\&= 4x \\x &= \frac{v}{4} \\u &= \left(\frac{v}{4}\right)^2 - 4 \\&= \frac{1}{16}v^2 - 4\end{aligned}$$

17.4.3

$$\begin{aligned}u &= -y^2 \\v &= 0\end{aligned}$$

Line on the left half of the real axis.

17.4.5

$$\begin{aligned}u &= 0 \\v &= 2x^2\end{aligned}$$

Line on the top half of the imaginary axis.

17.4.7

$$f(x) = (6x - 5) + i(6y + 9)$$

17.4.9

$$f(z) = (x^2 - y^2 - 3x) + i(2xy - 3y + 4)$$

17.4.11

$$f(z) = (x^3 - 3xy^2 - 4x) + i(3x^2y - y^3 - 4y)$$

17.4.13

$$f(z) = \left(x + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}\right) i \left(y - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}\right)$$

17.4.15

(a) $-4 + i$

(b) $3 - 9i$

(c) $1 + 86i$

17.4.17

(a) $14 - 20i$

(b) $-13 + 43i$

(c) $3 - 26i$

17.4.19

$$6 - 5i$$

17.4.21

$$-4i$$

17.4.27

$$f'(z) = 12z^2 - 2(3 + i)z - 5$$

17.4.29

$$\begin{aligned} f'(z) &= 2(z^2 - 4z + 8i) + (2z + 1)(2z - 4) \\ &= 2z^2 - 8z + 16i + 4z^2 - 8z + 2z - 4 \\ &= 6z^2 - 14z - 4 + 16i \end{aligned}$$

17.4.31

$$f'(z) = 6z(z^2 - 4i)^2$$

17.4.33

$$\begin{aligned}f'(z) &= \frac{3(2z+i) - 2(3z-4+8i)}{(2z+i)^2} \\&= \frac{6z+3i-6z+8-16i}{(2z+i)^2} \\&= \frac{8-13i}{(2z+i)^2}\end{aligned}$$

17.4.35

$$3i$$

17.4.37

$$\pm 2i$$

17.4.41

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{dx}{dt} &= 2x \\x &= c_1 e^{2t} \\ \frac{dy}{dt} &= 2y \\y &= c_2 e^{2t}\end{aligned}$$

17.4.43

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(z) &= \frac{1}{\bar{z}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{x - iy} \\
 &= \frac{x + iy}{x^2 + y^2} \\
 &= \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} + i \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \\
 \frac{dx}{dt} &= \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \\
 \frac{dy}{dt} &= \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \\
 \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{y}{x} \\
 \frac{dy}{y} &= \frac{dx}{x} \\
 \ln y &= \ln x + c_1 \\
 y &= c_2 x
 \end{aligned}$$

17.5 Cauchy-Riemann Equations

17.5.1

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(z) &= z^3 \\
 &= (x + iy)^3 \\
 &= (x^2 + 2ixy - y^2)(x + iy) \\
 &= x^3 + ix^2y + 2ix^2y - 2xy^2 - xy^2 - iy^3 \\
 &= (x^3 - 3xy^2) + i(3x^2y - y^3) \\
 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= 3x^2 - 3y^2 \\
 &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\
 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= -6xy \\
 &= -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}
 \end{aligned}$$

17.5.3

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(z) &= \operatorname{Re}(z) \\
 &= x \\
 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= 1 \\
 &\neq \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}
 \end{aligned}$$

17.5.5

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(z) &= 4z - 6\bar{z} + 3 \\
 &= 4(x + iy) - 6(x - iy) + 3 \\
 &= (-2x + 3) + 10iy \\
 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= -2 \\
 &\neq \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}
 \end{aligned}$$

17.5.7

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(z) &= x^2 + y^2 \\
 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= 2x \\
 &\neq \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}
 \end{aligned}$$

17.5.9

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(z) &= e^x \cos y + ie^x \sin y \\
 u &= e^x \cos y \\
 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= e^x \cos y \\
 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= -e^x \sin y \\
 v &= e^x \sin y \\
 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= e^x \sin y \\
 \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} &= e^x \cos y
 \end{aligned}$$

Analytic everywhere.

17.5.11

$$f(z) = x + \sin x \cosh y + i(y + \cos x \sinh y)$$

$$u = x + \sin x \cosh y$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 + \cos x \cosh y$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \sin x \sinh y$$

$$v = y + \cos x \sinh y$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\sin x \sinh y$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 1 + \cos x \cosh y$$

Analytic everywhere.

17.5.15

$$f(z) = 3x - y + 5 + i(ax + by - 3)$$

$$u = 3x - y + 5$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -1$$

$$v = ax + by - 3$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = a$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = b$$

$$a = 1$$

$$b = 3$$

17.5.17

$$f(z) = x^2 + y^2 + 2ixy$$

$$u = x^2 + y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2y$$

$$v = 2xy$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2x$$

Only differentiable when $y = 0$.

17.5.19

$$f(z) = x^3 + 3xy^2 - x + i(y^3 + 3x^2y - y)$$

$$u = x^3 + 3xy^2 - x$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 1$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 6xy$$

$$v = y^3 + 3x^2y - y$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 6xy$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 3y^2 + 3x^2 - 1$$

Only differentiable when $x = 0$ or $y = 0$.

17.5.21

$$f(z) = e^x \cos y + ie^x \sin y$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(z) &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ &= e^x \cos y + ie^x \sin y \end{aligned}$$

17.5.23

$$\begin{aligned}u &= x \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} &= 1 \\ v &= y + h(x) \\ h'(x) &= 0 \\ v &= y + c \\ f(z) &= x + i(y + c)\end{aligned}$$

17.5.25

$$\begin{aligned}u &= x^2 - y^2 \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= 2 \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= -2 \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} &= 2x \\ v &= 2xy + h(x) \\ 2y &= 2y + h'(x) \\ h'(x) &= 0 \\ h(x) &= c \\ v &= 2xy + c \\ f(z) &= (x^2 - y^2) + i(2xy + c)\end{aligned}$$

17.6 Exponential and Logarithmic Functions

17.6.1

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{1}{2}i$$

17.6.3

$$e^{-1} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (1 + i)$$

17.6.5

$$-e^{\pi}$$

17.6.7

$$e^{1.5}(\cos 2 + i \sin 2) = -1.865 + 4.075i$$

17.6.9

$$\cos 5 + i \sin 5 = 0.2836 - 0.9589i$$

17.6.11

$$\begin{aligned} e^{1+5\pi i/4} e^{-1-\pi i/3} &= e^{11\pi i/12} \\ &= \cos \frac{11\pi}{12} + i \sin \frac{11\pi}{12} \\ &= -0.9659 + 0.2588i \end{aligned}$$

17.6.13

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= e^{-iz} \\ &= e^{-i(x+iy)} \\ &= e^{y-ix} \\ &= e^y(\cos x - i \sin x) \end{aligned}$$

17.6.15

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= e^{z^2} \\ &= e^{x^2-y^2+2ixy} \\ &= e^{x^2-y^2}[\cos(2xy) + i \sin(2xy)] \end{aligned}$$

17.6.17

$$\begin{aligned} e^z &= e^{x+iy} \\ &= e^x(\cos y + i \sin y) \\ |e^z| &= \sqrt{e^{2x}[\cos^2 y + \sin^2 y]} \\ &= e^x \end{aligned}$$

17.6.19

$$\begin{aligned}e^{z+\pi i} &= e^{x+i(y+\pi)} \\&= e^x[\cos(y+\pi) + i\sin(y+\pi)] \\&= e^x[-\cos y - i\sin y] \\&= -e^x(\cos y + i\sin y) \\e^{z-\pi i} &= e^{x+i(y-\pi)} \\&= e^x[\cos(y-\pi) + i\sin(y-\pi)] \\&= e^x(-\cos y - i\sin y) \\&= -e^x(\cos y + i\sin y)\end{aligned}$$

17.6.21

$$\begin{aligned}e^{\bar{z}} &= e^{x-iy} \\&= e^x(\cos y - i\sin y) \\u &= e^x \cos y \\v &= -e^x \sin y \\\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= e^x \cos y \\&\neq \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\end{aligned}$$

17.6.23

$$\log_e 5 + i(\pi + 2n\pi) = 1.6094 + i(\pi + 2n\pi)$$

17.6.25

$$\log_e(2\sqrt{2}) + i\left(\frac{3}{4}\pi + 2n\pi\right) = 1.0397 + i\left(\frac{3}{4}\pi + 2n\pi\right)$$

17.6.27

$$\log_e(2\sqrt{2}) + i\left(\frac{1}{3}\pi + 2n\pi\right) = 1.0397 + i\left(\frac{1}{3}\pi + 2n\pi\right)$$

17.6.29

$$\log_e(6\sqrt{2}) - \frac{\pi}{4}i = 2.1383 - \frac{\pi}{4}i$$

17.6.31

$$\log_e 13 + 2.7468i = 2.5649 + 2.7468i$$

17.6.33

$$5 \left(\log_e 2 + \frac{\pi}{3} i \right) = 3.4657 - \frac{\pi}{3} i$$

17.6.35

$$z = \log_e 4 + i \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi \right) = 1.3863 + i \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi \right)$$

17.6.37

$$\begin{aligned} z - 1 &= 2 + i \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi \right) \\ z &= 3 + i \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi \right) \end{aligned}$$

17.6.39

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(-i) &= i \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi \right) \\ (-i)^{4i} &= e^{4i \ln(-i)} \\ &= e^{4i \times i(-\pi/2 + 2n\pi)} \\ &= e^{2\pi(1-4n)} \end{aligned}$$

17.6.41

$$\begin{aligned} \ln(1+i) &= \log_e \sqrt{2} + i \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2n\pi \right) \\ (1+i)^{(1+i)} &= e^{(1+i) \ln(1+i)} \\ &= e^{(1+i)[\log_e \sqrt{2} + i(\pi/4 + 2n\pi)]} \\ &= e^{\log_e \sqrt{2} + i(\pi/4 + 2n\pi) + i \log_e \sqrt{2} - (\pi/4 + 2n\pi)} \\ &= e^{(\log_e \sqrt{2} - \pi/4 - 2n\pi) + i(\log_e \sqrt{2} + \pi/4 + 2n\pi)} \\ &= e^{-2n\pi} e^{(\log_e \sqrt{2} - \pi/4) + i(\log_e \sqrt{2} + \pi/4)} \\ &= e^{-2n\pi} e^{\log_e \sqrt{2} - \pi/4} e^{i(\log_e \sqrt{2} + \pi/4)} \\ &= e^{-2n\pi} (0.2739 + 0.5837i) \end{aligned}$$

17.6.43

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ln}(-1) &= \pi i \\ (-1)^{(-2i/\pi)} &= e^{(-2i/\pi) \text{Ln}(-1)} \\ &= e^{(-2i/\pi)(\pi i)} \\ &= e^2 \end{aligned}$$

17.6.47

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}
(-1+i)^2 &= -2i \\
\operatorname{Ln}(-1+i)^2 &= \operatorname{Ln}(-2i) \\
&= \log_e 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}i \\
2 \operatorname{Ln}(-1+i) &= 2 \log_e \sqrt{2} + \frac{3\pi}{2}i \\
&\neq \operatorname{Ln}(-1+i)^2
\end{aligned}$$

Not true

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{Ln} i^3 &= \operatorname{Ln}(-i) \\
&= -\frac{\pi}{2}i \\
3 \operatorname{Ln} i &= \frac{3\pi}{2}i \\
&\neq \operatorname{Ln} i^3
\end{aligned}$$

Not true

(c)

$$\begin{aligned}
\ln i^3 &= i \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi \right) \\
3 \ln i &= 3i \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi \right) \\
&\neq \ln i^3
\end{aligned}$$

Not true

17.7 Trigonometric and Hyperbolic Functions**17.7.1**

$$\begin{aligned}
\cos(3i) &= \cos 0 \cosh 3 - i \sin 0 \sinh 3 \\
&= \cosh 3 \\
&= 10.0677
\end{aligned}$$

17.7.3

$$\begin{aligned}
\sin(\pi/4 + i) &= \sin \frac{\pi}{4} \cosh 1 + i \cos \frac{\pi}{4} \sinh 1 \\
&= 1.0911 + 0.8309i
\end{aligned}$$

17.7.5

$$\begin{aligned}
\tan i &= \frac{\sin i}{\cos i} \\
&= \frac{\sin 0 \cosh 1 + i \cos 0 \sinh 1}{\cos 0 \cosh 1 + i \sin 0 \sinh 1} \\
&= \frac{i \sinh 1}{\cosh 1} \\
&= i \tanh 1 \\
&= 0.7615i
\end{aligned}$$

17.7.7

$$\begin{aligned}
\sec(\pi + i) &= \frac{1}{\cos(\pi + i)} \\
&= \frac{1}{\cos \pi \cosh 1 + \sin \pi \sinh 1} \\
&= -\frac{1}{\cosh 1} \\
&= -0.6480
\end{aligned}$$

17.7.9

$$\begin{aligned}
\cosh(\pi i) &= \cosh 0 \cos \pi + i \sinh 0 \sin \pi \\
&= -1
\end{aligned}$$

17.7.11

$$\begin{aligned}
\sinh(1 + \pi i/3) &= \sinh 1 \cos(\pi/3) + i \cosh 1 \sin(\pi/3) \\
&= 0.5876 + 1.3363i
\end{aligned}$$

17.7.15

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sin z &= 2 \\
 \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} &= 2 \\
 e^{iz} - e^{-iz} &= 4i \\
 e^{2iz} - 1 &= 4ie^{iz} \\
 e^{2iz} - 4ie^{iz} - 1 &= 0 \\
 e^{iz} &= \frac{4i \pm \sqrt{-16 + 4}}{2} \\
 &= (2 \pm \sqrt{3})i \\
 iz &= \log_e(2 \pm \sqrt{3}) + i(\pi/2 + 2n\pi) \\
 z &= (\pi/2 + 2n\pi) - i \log_e(2 \pm \sqrt{3})
 \end{aligned}$$

17.7.17

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sinh z &= -i \\
 \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} &= -i \\
 e^{2z} + 2ie^z - 1 &= 0 \\
 e^z &= \frac{-2i \pm \sqrt{-4 + 4}}{2} \\
 &= -i \\
 z &= \ln(-i) \\
 &= i \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

17.7.19

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos z &= \sin z \\
 \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2} &= \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} \\
 e^{iz} + e^{-iz} &= \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{i} \\
 &= -i(e^{iz} - e^{-iz}) \\
 e^{2iz} + 1 &= -i(e^{2iz} - 1) \\
 e^{2iz}(1 + i) &= -1 + i \\
 e^{2iz} &= \frac{-1 + i}{1 + i} \\
 &= \frac{(-1 + i)(1 - i)}{(1 + i)(1 - i)} \\
 &= \frac{-1 + i + i + 1}{1 - i + i + 1} \\
 &= \frac{2i}{2} \\
 &= i \\
 2iz &= \ln i \\
 &= i \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi \right) \\
 z &= \frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

17.7.21

$$\begin{aligned}
 \cos z &= \cosh 2 \\
 \cos x \cosh y - i \sin x \sinh y &= \cosh 2 \\
 y &= \pm 2 \\
 x &= 2n\pi \\
 z &= 2n\pi \pm 2i
 \end{aligned}$$

17.8 Inverse Trigonometric and Hyperbolic Functions

17.8.1

$$\begin{aligned}\arcsin z &= -i \ln[iz + (1 - z^2)^{1/2}] \\ \arcsin(-i) &= -i \ln[i(-i) + (1 - (-i)^2)^{1/2}] \\ &= -i \ln[1 \pm \sqrt{2}] \\ \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) &= \log_e(1 + \sqrt{2}) + 2n\pi i \\ \ln(1 - \sqrt{2}) &= \ln\left(-\frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{2}}\right) \\ &= -\ln[-(1 + \sqrt{2})] \\ &= -[\log_e(1 + \sqrt{2}) + i(\pi + 2n\pi)] \\ &= -\log_e(1 + \sqrt{2}) + i(\pi + 2n\pi) \\ \ln(1 \pm \sqrt{2}) &= (-1)^n \log_e(1 + \sqrt{2}) + n\pi i \\ \arcsin(-i) &= -i[(-1)^n \log_e(1 + \sqrt{2}) + n\pi i] \\ &= n\pi - (-1)^n i \log_e(1 + \sqrt{2}) \\ &= n\pi + (-1)^{n+1} i \log_e(1 + \sqrt{2})\end{aligned}$$

17.8.3

$$\begin{aligned}\arcsin 0 &= -i \ln(\pm 1) \\ &= -i(n\pi i) \\ &= n\pi\end{aligned}$$

17.8.5

$$\begin{aligned}\arccos 2 &= -i \ln[2 + i(1 - 2^2)^{1/2}] \\ &= -i \ln[2 \pm \sqrt{3}] \\ \ln(2 + \sqrt{3}) &= \log_e(2 + \sqrt{3}) + 2n\pi i \\ \ln(2 - \sqrt{3}) &= \log_e(2 - \sqrt{3}) + 2n\pi i \\ &= -\log_e(2 + \sqrt{3}) + 2n\pi i \\ \ln(2 \pm \sqrt{3}) &= \pm \log_e(2 + \sqrt{3}) + 2n\pi i \\ \arccos 2 &= 2n\pi \pm i \log_e(2 + \sqrt{3})\end{aligned}$$

17.8.7

$$\begin{aligned}\arccos \frac{1}{2} &= -i \ln \left\{ \frac{1}{2} + i \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \right]^{1/2} \right\} \\ &= -i \ln \left(\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i \right) \\ \ln \left(\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} i \right) &= i \left(\pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2n\pi \right) \\ \arccos \frac{1}{2} &= \pm \frac{\pi}{3} + 2n\pi\end{aligned}$$

17.8.9

$$\begin{aligned}\arctan 1 &= \frac{i}{2} \ln \frac{1+i}{-1+i} \\ \frac{1+i}{-1+i} &= \frac{(1+i)(-1-i)}{(-1+i)(-1-i)} \\ &= -i \\ \ln(-i) &= i \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi \right) \\ \arctan 1 &= \frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi\end{aligned}$$

17.8.11

$$\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{arcsinh} \frac{4}{3} &= \ln \left\{ \frac{4}{3} + \left[\left(\frac{4}{3} \right)^2 + 1 \right]^{1/2} \right\} \\
&= \ln \left(\frac{4}{3} \pm \frac{5}{3} \right) \\
\ln \left(\frac{4}{3} + \frac{5}{3} \right) &= \ln \frac{9}{3} \\
&= \ln 3 \\
&= \log_e 3 + 2n\pi i \\
\ln \left(\frac{4}{3} - \frac{5}{3} \right) &= \ln \left(-\frac{1}{3} \right) \\
&= \log_e \frac{1}{3} + i(\pi + 2n\pi) \\
&= -\log_e 3 + i(\pi + 2n\pi) \\
\operatorname{arcsinh} \frac{4}{3} &= (-1)^n \log_e 3 + n\pi i
\end{aligned}$$

17.9 Chapter in Review**17.9.1**

0, 32

17.9.3

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{3+4i}{3-4i} &= \frac{(3+4i)^2}{(3-4i)(3+4i)} \\
&= \frac{-7+24i}{25} \\
&= -\frac{7}{25} + \frac{24}{25}i \\
\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{z}{\bar{z}} \right) &= -\frac{7}{25}
\end{aligned}$$

17.9.5

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{4i}{-3-4i} &= \frac{(4i)(-3+4i)}{(-3-4i)(-3+4i)} \\ &= \frac{-16-12i}{25} \\ &= -\frac{16}{25} - \frac{12}{25}i \\ |z| &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{16}{25}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{12}{25}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{4}{5}\end{aligned}$$

17.9.7

False

17.9.9

$$\begin{aligned}e^z &= 2i \\ z &= \ln(2i) \\ &= \log_e 2 + i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2n\pi\right)\end{aligned}$$

17.9.11

$$\begin{aligned}(1+i)^{(2+i)} &= e^{(2+i)\ln(1+i)} \\ \ln(1+i) &= \log_e \sqrt{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}i \\ (2+i)\left(\log_e \sqrt{2} + \frac{\pi}{4}i\right) &= 2\log_e \sqrt{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}i + i\log_e \sqrt{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &= \left(2\log_e \sqrt{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + i\left(\log_e \sqrt{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \\ (1+i)^{(2+i)} &= e^{2\log_e \sqrt{2} - \pi/4} \left[\cos\left(\log_e \sqrt{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + i\sin\left(\log_e \sqrt{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] \\ &\approx -0.3097 + 0.8576i\end{aligned}$$

17.9.13

False

17.9.15

$$\operatorname{Ln}(-ie^3) = 3 - \frac{\pi}{2}i$$

17.9.21

$$\begin{aligned}z^2 &= x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy \\ \operatorname{Im}(z^2) &\leq 2 \\ 2xy &\leq 2\end{aligned}$$

17.9.23

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leq 1$$

17.9.27

$$\begin{aligned}z^4 &= 1 - i \\ z_k &= 2^{1/8} e^{(-\pi/4 + 2k\pi)i/4} \\ &= 2^{1/8} e^{i(k\pi/2 - \pi/16)} \\ z_0 &= 1.0695 - 0.2127i \\ z_1 &= 0.2127 + 1.0695i \\ z_2 &= -1.0695 + 0.2127i \\ x_3 &= -0.2127 - 1.0695i\end{aligned}$$

18 Integration in the Complex Plane

18.1 Contour Integrals

18.1.1

$$\begin{aligned}z(t) &= 2t + i(4t - 1) \\ z'(t) &= 2 + 4i \\ f(z(t)) &= (2t + 3) + i(4t - 1) \\ f(z(t))z'(t) &= [(2t + 3) + i(4t - 1)](2 + 4i) \\ &= (2t + 3)(2) + (2t + 3)(4i) + i(4t - 1)(2) + i(4t - 1)(4i) \\ &= 4t + 6 + 8it + 12i + 8it - 2i - 16t + 4 \\ &= (-12t + 10) + i(16t + 10) \\ \int_C f(z) dz &= \int_1^3 f(z(t))z'(t) dt \\ &= \int_1^3 (-12t + 10) dt + i \int_1^3 (16t + 10) dt \\ &= -28 + 84i\end{aligned}$$

18.1.3

$$\begin{aligned}
 z(t) &= 3t + 2it \\
 z'(t) &= 3 + 2i \\
 \int_C f(z) dz &= \int_{-2}^2 (3t + 2it)^2 (3 + 2i) dt \\
 &= \int_{-2}^2 [(3 + 2i)t]^2 (3 + 2i) dt \\
 &= (3 + 2i)^3 \int_{-2}^2 t^2 dt \\
 &= (-9 + 46i) \frac{16}{3} \\
 &= -48 + \frac{736}{3}i
 \end{aligned}$$

18.1.5

$$\begin{aligned}
 z(t) &= e^{it} \\
 z'(t) &= ie^{it} \\
 \int_C f(z) dz &= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{1 + e^{it}}{e^{it}} ie^{it} dt \\
 &= i \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} (1 + e^{it}) dt \\
 &= i \left[t + \frac{1}{i} e^{it} \right]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \\
 &= i [t - ie^{it}]_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \\
 &= i \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - ie^{\pi i/2} + \frac{\pi}{2} + ie^{-\pi i/2} \right) \\
 &= i(\pi + 2)
 \end{aligned}$$

18.1.7

$$\begin{aligned}
 z(t) &= \cos t + i \sin t \\
 z'(t) &= -\sin t + i \cos t \\
 \int_C f(z) dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t (-\sin t + i \cos t) dt \\
 &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \sin 2t + i \cos^2 t \right) dt \\
 &= \pi i
 \end{aligned}$$

18.1.9

$$\begin{aligned}
z(t) &= (1-t) + it \\
z'(t) &= -1 + i \\
\int_C f(z) dz &= \int_0^1 [(1-t)^2 + it^3](-1+i) dt \\
&= \int_0^1 (1-2t+t^2+it^3)(-1+i) dt \\
&= \int_0^1 (-1+i+2t-2it-t^2+it^2-it^3-t^3) dt \\
&= \int_0^1 (-1+2t-t^2-t^3) dt + i \int_0^1 (1-2t+t^2-t^3) dt \\
&= -\frac{7}{12} + \frac{1}{12}i
\end{aligned}$$

18.1.17

$$\begin{aligned}
z(t) &= 1 + it \\
z'(t) &= i \\
\int_{C_1} f(z) dz &= \int_0^1 i dt \\
&= i \\
z(t) &= (1-t) + i(1-t) \\
z'(t) &= -(1+i) \\
\int_{C_2} f(z) dz &= -\int_0^1 (1-t)(1+i) dt \\
&= -\int_0^1 (1+i-t-it) dt \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}i \\
z(t) &= t \\
z'(t) &= 1 \\
\int_{C_3} f(z) dz &= \int_0^1 t dt \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \\
\int_C f(z) dz &= \frac{1}{2}i
\end{aligned}$$

18.1.19

$$z(t) = 1 + it$$

$$z'(t) = i$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{C_1} f(z) dz &= \int_0^1 (1 + it)^2 i dt \\ &= i \int_0^1 (1 + 2it - t^2) dt \\ &= -1 + \frac{2}{3}i\end{aligned}$$

$$z(t) = (1 + i)(1 - t)$$

$$z'(t) = -(1 + i)$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{C_2} f(z) dz &= - \int_0^1 [(1 + i)(1 - t)]^2 (1 + i) dt \\ &= - \int_0^1 (1 - t + i - it)^2 (1 + i) dt \\ &= \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3}i\end{aligned}$$

$$z(t) = t$$

$$z'(t) = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{C_3} f(z) dz &= \int_0^1 t^2 dt \\ &= \frac{1}{3}\end{aligned}$$

$$\int_C f(z) dz = 0$$

18.1.23

$$z(t) = t + i(1 - t^2)$$

$$z'(t) = 1 - 2it$$

$$\int_C f(z) dz = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{5}{3}i$$

18.1.25

$$\begin{aligned}
 L &= 10\pi \\
 |z^2 + 1| &\geq |z^2| - 1 \\
 \left| \frac{e^z}{z^2 + 1} \right| &\leq \frac{|e^z|}{|z^2| - 1} \\
 &= \frac{e^5}{24} \\
 &= M \\
 \left| \oint \frac{e^z}{z^2 + 1} dz \right| &\leq ML \\
 &= \frac{5\pi e^5}{12}
 \end{aligned}$$

18.1.27

$$\begin{aligned}
 z(t) &= (1 + i)t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\
 L &= \sqrt{2} \\
 |z^2 + 4| &= |2it^2 + 4| \\
 &\leq |2i + 4| \\
 &= \sqrt{20} \\
 &= 2\sqrt{5} \\
 &= M \\
 \left| \oint (z^2 + 4) dz \right| &\leq ML \\
 &= 2\sqrt{10}
 \end{aligned}$$

18.1.33

$$\begin{aligned}
 z(t) &= e^{it} \\
 z'(t) &= ie^{it} \\
 \oint \overline{f(z)} dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} 2e^{-it} ie^{it} dt \\
 &= 4\pi i
 \end{aligned}$$

The circulation is 0 and the flux is 4π .

18.2 Cauchy-Goursat Theorem

18.2.1

$$\begin{aligned}z &= e^{it}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi \\z' &= ie^{it} \\ \int (z^3 - 1 + 3i) dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} [(e^{it})^3 - 1 + 3i] ie^{it} dt \\ &= i \int_0^{2\pi} (e^{4it} - e^{it} + 3ie^{it}) dt \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{4} e^{4it} - e^{it} + 3ie^{it} \right]_0^{2\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} e^{8\pi i} - e^{2\pi i} + 3ie^{2\pi i} - \frac{1}{4} + 1 - 3i \\ &= \frac{1}{4} - 1 + 3i - \frac{1}{4} + 1 - 3i \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

18.2.9

$$\begin{aligned}\int_C \frac{1}{z} dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{e^{it}} ie^{it} dt \\ &= 2\pi i\end{aligned}$$

18.2.11

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_C \left(z + \frac{1}{z} \right) dz &= \oint_C \frac{1}{z^{-1}} dz + \oint_C \frac{1}{z} dz \\ &= 0 + 2\pi i \\ &= 2\pi i\end{aligned}$$

18.2.13

$$\begin{aligned}z^2 - \pi^2 &= (z + \pi)(z - \pi) \\ \frac{z}{z^2 - \pi^2} &= \frac{1/2}{z + \pi} + \frac{1/2}{z - \pi} \\ \oint_C \frac{z}{z^2 - \pi^2} dz &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_C \left(\frac{1}{z + \pi} + \frac{1}{z - \pi} \right) dz \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

18.2.15

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{2z+1}{z^2+z} &= \frac{2z+1}{z(z+1)} \\
&= \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z+1} \\
\oint_C \frac{2z+1}{z^2+z} dz &= \oint_C \frac{2z+1}{z(z+1)} dz \\
&= \oint_C \left(\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z+1} \right) dz \\
&= 2\pi i
\end{aligned}$$

(b) $4\pi i$

(c) 0

18.2.17

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{-3z+2}{z^2-8z+12} &= \frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{4}{z-6} \\
\oint_C \frac{-3z+2}{z^2-8z+12} dz &= \oint_C \left(\frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{4}{z-6} \right) dz \\
&= -8\pi i
\end{aligned}$$

(b) $-6\pi i$ **18.2.19**

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{z-1}{z(z-i)(z-3i)} &= \frac{1}{3z} - \frac{1/2-i/2}{z-i} + \frac{1/6-i/2}{z-3i} \\
\oint_C \frac{z-1}{z(z-i)(z-3i)} dz &= -\left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \right) 2\pi i \\
&= -\pi(1+i)
\end{aligned}$$

18.2.21

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{8z-3}{z^2-z} &= \frac{3}{z} + \frac{5}{z-1} \\
 \oint_C f(z) dz &= \oint_{C_1} f(z) dz - \oint_{C_2} f(z) dz \\
 &= \oint_{C_1} \left(\frac{3}{z} + \frac{5}{z-1} \right) dz - \oint_{C_2} \left(\frac{3}{z} + \frac{5}{z-1} \right) dz \\
 &= 6\pi i - 10\pi i \\
 &= -4\pi i
 \end{aligned}$$

18.2.23

$$\begin{aligned}
 \oint_C \left(\frac{e^z}{z+3} - 3\bar{z} \right) dz &= \oint_C \frac{e^z}{z+3} dz - 3 \oint_C \bar{z} dz \\
 &= -3 \oint_0^{2\pi} e^{-it} i e^{it} dt \\
 &= -6\pi i
 \end{aligned}$$

18.3 Independence of the Path

18.3.1

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 z(t) &= i(t-1), \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2 \\
 z'(t) &= i \\
 \int_C (4z-1) dz &= \int_0^2 \{4[i(t-1)]-1\} i dt \\
 &= \int_0^2 [4(1-t)-i] dt \\
 &= \left[4\left(t - \frac{1}{2}t^2\right) - it \right]_0^2 \\
 &= -2i
 \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(z) &= 2z^2 - z \\
 \int_C (4z-1) dz &= F(i) - F(-i) \\
 &= [2(i)^2 - (i)] - [2(-i)^2 - (-i)] \\
 &= -2 - i + 2 - i \\
 &= -2i
 \end{aligned}$$

18.3.3

$$\begin{aligned}
z(-1) &= -2 + 7i \\
z(1) &= 2 - i \\
\int_C 2z \, dz &= z^2 \Big|_{-2+7i}^{2-i} \\
&= (2-i)^2 - (-2+7i)^2 \\
&= 48 + 24i
\end{aligned}$$

18.3.5

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{3+i} z^2 \, dz &= \frac{1}{3} z^3 \Big|_0^{3+i} \\
&= \frac{1}{3} (3+i)^3 \\
&= 6 + \frac{26}{3}i
\end{aligned}$$

18.3.7

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{1-i}^{1+i} z^3 \, dz &= \frac{1}{4} z^4 \Big|_{1-i}^{1+i} \\
&= \frac{1}{4} [(1+i)^4 - (1-i)^4] \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

18.3.9

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{-i/2}^{1-i} (2z+1)^2 \, dz &= z + 2z^2 + \frac{4}{3}z^3 \Big|_{-i/2}^{1-i} \\
&= -\frac{7}{6} - \frac{22}{3}i
\end{aligned}$$

18.3.11

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{i/2}^i e^{\pi z} \, dz &= \frac{1}{\pi} e^{\pi z} \Big|_{i/2}^i \\
&= -\frac{1}{\pi} (1+i)
\end{aligned}$$

18.3.13

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\pi}^{\pi+2i} \sin \frac{z}{2} dz &= -2 \cos \frac{z}{2} \Big|_{\pi}^{\pi+2i} \\ &= -2 \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + i \right) \\ &= 2i \sinh 1 \\ &\approx 2.3504i\end{aligned}$$

18.3.15

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\pi i}^{2\pi i} \cosh z dz &= \sinh(2\pi i) - \sinh(\pi i) \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

18.3.17

$$\begin{aligned}\int_C \frac{1}{z} dz &= \operatorname{Ln} 4e^{\pi i/2} - \operatorname{Ln} 4e^{-\pi i/2} \\ &= \log_e 4 + \frac{\pi}{2}i - \log_e 4 + \frac{\pi}{2}i \\ &= \pi i\end{aligned}$$

18.3.19

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-4i}^{4i} \frac{1}{z^2} dz &= -\frac{1}{z} \Big|_{-4i}^{4i} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4i} - \frac{1}{4i} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2i} \\ &= \frac{i}{2}\end{aligned}$$

18.3.21

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{\pi}^i e^z \cos z dz &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\pi}^i [e^{z(1+i)} + e^{z(1-i)}] dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{e^{z(1+i)}}{1+i} + \frac{e^{z(1-i)}}{1-i} \right) \Big|_{\pi}^i \\ &\approx 11.4928 + 0.9667i\end{aligned}$$

18.3.23

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_i^{1+i} z e^z dz &= z e^z \Big|_i^{1+i} - \int_i^{1+i} e^z dz \\
 &= (1+i)e^{1+i} - i e^i - [e^z]_i^{1+i} \\
 &= (1+i)e^{1+i} - i e^i - e^{1+i} + e^i \\
 &\approx -0.9055 + 1.7698i
 \end{aligned}$$

18.4 Cauchy's Integral Formulas

18.4.1

$$8\pi i$$

18.4.3

$$2\pi i e^{\pi i} = -2\pi i$$

18.4.5

$$2\pi i [(-2i)^2 - 3(-2i) + 4i] = 2\pi i (-4 + 10i) = -20\pi - 8\pi i$$

18.4.7

(a)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \oint_C \frac{z^2}{z^2 + 4} dz &= \oint_C \frac{\frac{z^2}{z+2i}}{z-2i} dz \\
 &= 2\pi i \frac{(2i)^2}{(2i) + 2i} \\
 &= -2\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \oint_C \frac{z^2}{z^2 + 4} dz &= \oint_C \frac{\frac{z^2}{z-2i}}{z+2i} dz \\
 &= 2\pi i \frac{(-2i)^2}{(-2i) - 2i} \\
 &= 2\pi i \frac{-4}{-4i} \\
 &= 2\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

18.4.9

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_C \frac{z^2 + 4}{z^2 - 5iz - 4} dz &= \oint_C \frac{z^2 + 4}{(z - i)(z - 4i)} dz \\ &= \oint_C \frac{\frac{z^2 + 4}{z - i}}{z - 4i} dz \\ &= -8\pi\end{aligned}$$

18.4.11

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{2\pi i}{2!} \frac{d^2}{dz^2}(e^{z^2}) \Big|_{z=i} &= \pi i \frac{d}{dz}(2ze^{z^2}) \Big|_{z=i} \\ &= \pi i (2e^{z^2} + 4z^2 e^{z^2}) \Big|_{z=i} \\ &= \pi i (2e^{-1} - 4e^{-1}) \\ &= -\frac{2\pi}{e} i\end{aligned}$$

18.4.13

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_C \frac{\cos 2z}{z^5} dz &= \frac{2\pi i}{4!} \frac{d^4}{dz^4}(\cos 2z) \Big|_{z=0} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{12} i (16 \cos 2z) \Big|_{z=0} \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \pi i\end{aligned}$$

18.4.19

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_C \left(\frac{e^{2iz}}{z^4} - \frac{z^4}{(z - i)^3} \right) dz &= \frac{2\pi i}{3!} \frac{d^3}{dz^3}(e^{2iz}) \Big|_{z=0} - \frac{2\pi i}{2!} \frac{d^2}{dz^2}(z^4) \Big|_{z=i} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3} i (-8ie^{2iz}) \Big|_{z=0} - \pi i (12z^2) \Big|_{z=i} \\ &= \frac{8}{3} \pi + 12\pi i\end{aligned}$$

18.4.21

$$\begin{aligned}
 \oint_C \frac{1}{z^3(z-1)^2} dz &= \oint_{C_1} \frac{\frac{1}{(z-1)^2}}{z^3} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{\frac{1}{z^3}}{(z-1)^2} dz \\
 &= \frac{2\pi i}{2!} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} \left(\frac{1}{(z-1)^2} \right) \Big|_{z=0} \\
 &\quad + 2\pi i \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{1}{z^3} \right) \Big|_{z=1} \\
 &= 6\pi i - 6\pi i \\
 &= 0
 \end{aligned}$$

18.4.23

$$\begin{aligned}
 \oint_C \frac{3z+1}{z(z-2)^2} dz &= \oint_{C_1} \frac{\frac{3z+1}{z}}{(z-2)^2} dz - \oint_{C_2} \frac{\frac{3z+1}{(z-2)^2}}{z} dz \\
 &= 2\pi i \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{3z+1}{z} \right) \Big|_{z=2} - 2\pi i \frac{3z+1}{(z-2)^2} \Big|_{z=0} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2}\pi i - \frac{1}{2}\pi i \\
 &= -\pi i
 \end{aligned}$$

18.5 Chapter in Review

18.5.1

True

18.5.3

True

18.5.5

0

18.5.7

$$\begin{aligned}
 \oint_C \frac{z^3 + e^z}{(z + \pi i)^3} dz &= \frac{2\pi i}{2!} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} (z^3 + e^z) \Big|_{z=-\pi i} \\
 &= \pi i (6z + e^z) \Big|_{z=-\pi i} \\
 &= \pi i (-6\pi i - 1) \\
 &= 6\pi^2 - \pi i
 \end{aligned}$$

18.5.9

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_C \frac{1}{(z-z_0)(z-z_1)} dz &= \oint_{C_1} \frac{\frac{1}{z-z_0}}{z-z_1} dz + \oint_{C_2} \frac{\frac{1}{z-z_1}}{z-z_0} dz \\ &= 2\pi i \frac{1}{z_1-z_0} + 2\pi i \frac{1}{z_0-z_1} \\ &= 0\end{aligned}$$

True

18.5.11

$2\pi i$ if $n = -1$, 0 otherwise.

18.5.13

$$\begin{aligned}z_1 &= -4 + iy, \quad 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ z'_1 &= i \\ z_2 &= x + 2i, \quad -4 \leq x \leq 3 \\ z'_2 &= 1 \\ z_3 &= 3 + i(2-y), \quad 0 \leq y \leq 2 \\ z'_3 &= -i \\ \int_C (x+iy) dz &= \int_0^2 (-4+iy)i dy + \int_{-4}^3 (x+2i) dx + \int_0^2 [3+i(2-y)](-i) dy \\ &= \int_0^2 (-y-4i) dy + \int_{-4}^3 (x+2i) dx - \int_0^2 [(y-2)+3i] dy \\ &= \left[-\frac{1}{2}y^2 - 4iy\right]_0^2 + \left[\frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2ix\right]_{-4}^3 - \left[\frac{1}{2}y^2 - 2y + 3iy\right]_0^2 \\ &= -2 - 8i + \frac{9}{2} + 6i - 8 + 8i - 2 + 4 - 6i \\ &= -\frac{7}{2}\end{aligned}$$

18.5.15

$$\begin{aligned}\int_C |z^2| dz &= \int_0^2 |(t+it^2)^2|(1+2it) dt \\ &= \int_0^2 (t^2+t^4)(1+2it) dt \\ &= \frac{136}{15} + \frac{88}{3}i\end{aligned}$$

18.5.17

0

18.5.19

$$\begin{aligned}z(-1) &= 1 \\z(1) &= 1 + 4i \\ \int_C \sin z \, dz &= -\cos z \Big|_1^{1+4i} \\ &= \cos 1 - \cos(1 + 4i) \\ &\approx -14.2144 + 22.9637i\end{aligned}$$

18.5.21

$2\pi i$

18.5.23

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_C \frac{e^{-2z}}{z^4} \, dz &= \frac{2\pi i}{3!} \frac{d^3}{dz^3} (e^{-2z}) \Big|_{z=0} \\ &= -\frac{8}{3}\pi i\end{aligned}$$

18.5.25

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_C \frac{1}{2z^2 + 7z + 3} \, dz &= \oint_C \frac{\frac{1}{z+3}}{2z+1} \, dz \\ &= \oint_C \frac{\frac{1}{2(z+3)}}{z + \frac{1}{2}} \, dz \\ &= 2\pi i \frac{1}{2\left(-\frac{1}{2} + 3\right)} \\ &= \frac{2}{5}\pi i\end{aligned}$$

18.5.27

2π

19 Series and Residues

19.1 Sequences and Series

19.1.1

$$5i, -5, -5i, 5, 5i$$

19.1.3

$$0, 2, 0, 2, 0$$

19.1.5

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3ni + 2}{n + ni} = \frac{3i}{1 + i}$$

Converges

19.1.7

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(ni + 2)^2}{n^2 i} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-n^2 + 4ni + 4}{n^2 i} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-1 + 4i/n + 4/n^2}{i} \\ &= -\frac{1}{i} \end{aligned}$$

Converges

19.1.9

Diverges

19.1.11

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{4n + 3in}{2n + i} &= \frac{(4n + 3in)(2n - i)}{(2n + i)(2n - i)} \\ &= \frac{8n^2 - 4in + 6in^2 + 3n}{4n^2 + 1} \\ &= \frac{8n^2 + 3n}{4n^2 + 1} + i \frac{6n^2 - 4n}{4n^2 + 1} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8n^2 + 3n}{4n^2 + 1} &= 2 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{6n^2 - 4n}{4n^2 + 1} &= \frac{3}{2} \end{aligned}$$

19.1.13

$$\begin{aligned}S_1 &= \frac{1}{1+2i} - \frac{1}{2+2i} \\S_2 &= \frac{1}{1+2i} - \frac{1}{2+2i} + \frac{1}{2+2i} - \frac{1}{3+2i} \\S_n &= \frac{1}{1+2i} - \frac{1}{n+1+2i} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n &= \frac{1}{1+2i}\end{aligned}$$

19.1.15

$$|1-i| = \sqrt{2}$$

Divergent

19.1.17

$$\begin{aligned}\left| \frac{i}{2} \right| &= \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{i/2}{1-i/2} &= \frac{i}{2-i} \\ &= \frac{i(2+i)}{(2-i)(2+i)} \\ &= \frac{-1+2i}{5}\end{aligned}$$

19.1.19

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{2}{1+2i} &= \frac{2(1-2i)}{(1+2i)(1-2i)} \\
 &= \frac{2-4i}{5} \\
 \left| \frac{2}{1+2i} \right| &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{2}{5}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{4}{5}\right)^2} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{4}{25} + \frac{16}{25}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{20}{25}} \\
 &= \sqrt{\frac{4}{5}} \\
 &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\
 &= \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5} \\
 \frac{3}{1 - \frac{2}{1+2i}} &= \frac{3(1+2i)}{1+2i-2} \\
 &= \frac{3+6i}{-1+2i} \\
 &= \frac{(3+6i)(-1-2i)}{(-1+2i)(-1-2i)} \\
 &= \frac{-3-6i-6i+12}{5} \\
 &= \frac{9-12i}{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

19.1.21

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_k &= \frac{1}{(1-2i)^{k+1}} \\
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(1-2i)^{n+1}}{(1-2i)^{n+2}} \right| \\
 &= \left| \frac{1}{1-2i} \right| \\
 &= \left| \frac{1+2i}{(1-2i)(1+2i)} \right| \\
 &= \left| \frac{1+2i}{5} \right| \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{5}}{5} \\
 R &= \sqrt{5}
 \end{aligned}$$

The circle of convergence is $|z-2i| = \sqrt{5}$.

19.1.23

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_k &= \frac{(-1)^k}{k2^k} \\
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{n+1}/[(n+1)2^{(n+1)}]}{(-1)^n/(n2^n)} \right| \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n2^n}{(n+1)2^{(n+1)}} \right| \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{n}{2(n+1)} \right| \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \\
 R &= 2
 \end{aligned}$$

The circle of convergence is $|z-1-i| = 2$.

19.1.25

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_k &= (1+3i)^k \\
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(1+3i)^{n+1}}{(1+3i)^n} \right| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |1+3i| \\
 &= \sqrt{10} \\
 R &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}
 \end{aligned}$$

The circle of convergence is $|z - i| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{10}}$.

19.1.27

$$\begin{aligned} a_k &= \frac{1}{5^{2k}} \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{5^{2n}}{5^{2(n+1)}} \right| &= \frac{1}{25} \\ R &= 25 \end{aligned}$$

The circle of convergence is $|z - 4 - 3i| = 25$.