

## MAT3253 Homework 4

Due date: 26 Feb.

**Question 1.** For  $k = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ , let  $a_k$  and  $b_k$  be the real and imaginary parts of  $(5 + i)^k$ , respectively. Evaluate the infinite series

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_k b_k}{28^k}.$$

(Hint: Use the properties that  $\operatorname{Re}(w) = \frac{w + \bar{w}}{2}$  and  $\operatorname{Im}(w) = \frac{w - \bar{w}}{2i}$ .)

**Question 2.** Write a complex-valued function  $f$  with the input  $z$  in polar form  $r \cos \theta + ir \sin \theta$  and output in cartesian form

$$f(z) = u(r, \theta) + iv(r, \theta),$$

where  $u$  and  $v$  are the real and imaginary parts of  $f$ , respectively. Derive the Cauchy-Riemann equations when the input variable is in polar coordinates,

$$\begin{cases} u_r = \frac{1}{r} v_\theta, \\ v_r = -\frac{1}{r} u_\theta, \end{cases}$$

for nonzero  $r$ . (The subscripts  $r$  and  $\theta$  means partial derivatives with respect to variables  $r$  and  $\theta$  respectively.) (Hint: Compute the limits

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\Delta r \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(r + \Delta r, \theta) + iv(r + \Delta r, \theta) - u(r, \theta) - iv(r, \theta)}{(\Delta r)(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)} \\ \lim_{\Delta \theta \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(r, \theta + \Delta \theta) + iv(r, \theta + \Delta \theta) - u(r, \theta) - iv(r, \theta)}{r(\cos(\theta + \Delta \theta) + i \sin(\theta + \Delta \theta)) - r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)} \end{aligned}$$

and equate the real and imaginary parts.)

**Question 3.** Similar to the cartesian case, if a complex function  $f$  satisfies the Cauchy-Riemann equations in Question 2 at a point  $r_0(\cos \theta_0 + i \sin \theta_0)$ , and has continuous partial derivatives  $u_r, v_r, u_\theta, v_\theta$  at  $(r_0, \theta_0)$ , then  $f$  is complex differentiable at  $r_0(\cos \theta_0 + i \sin \theta_0)$ . (Assume  $r_0 \neq 0$ .)

Use this sufficient condition to show that the complex function  $f(z) = \sqrt{r}(\cos(\theta/2) + i \sin(\theta/2))$  is analytic in the domain  $r > 0$  and  $-\pi < \theta < \pi$ , and compute its complex derivative.