Real and Complex Analysis

MTL122/MTL503/MTL506

Instructor: A. Dasgupta

aparajita.dasgupta@gmail.com

- (1) Find the argument for each of the following complex numbers.
 - (a) -3 + i3

 - (b) $(1-i)(-\sqrt{3}+i)$ (c) $\frac{-1+i\sqrt{3}}{2+i2}$.
- (2) Solve the equation $z^5 = 1$ for all complex numbers z.
- (3) Show that for each of the following functions Cauchy-Riemann equations are satisfied at the origin. Also determine whether these functions are differentiable at z=0. Are these functions analytic at z=0?
 - (a) $f(z) = \sqrt{|\operatorname{Re}(z)\operatorname{Im}(z)|}$
 - (b) $f(z) = xy^2 + iyx^2$, where z = x + iy.
- (4) Show that the derivative of a real valued function f(z) of a complex variable z, at any point, is either zero or it does not exist.
- (5) Show that the function

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{z^5}{|z|^4} & \text{if } z \neq 0\\ 0 & \text{if } z = 0 \end{cases}$$

is continuous at z = 0, first order partial derivatives of its real and imaginary part exist at z=0, but f(z) is not differentiable at z=0.

- (6) Is there an analytic function f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y), where z = x + iy, defined on some open subset of \mathbb{C} with $u = x^3 - 3xy^2 - 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 1$? If so, find all such f(z).
- (7) Show that the function $\log(z-i)$ is analytic everywhere except on the half line y = 1, x < 0.
- (8) Solve the equation $\sin z = 2$ for z by equating real and imaginary parts in that equation.
- (9) Show that neither $\sin \bar{z}$ nor $\cos \bar{z}$ is an analytic function of z anywhere.