
Homework 5
Due: Friday, February 24

1. [SS]2.15. (HINT: You will need to use the fact that, away from 0, $z \mapsto \frac{1}{z}$ is continuous; so z and z_0 are close if and only if $\frac{1}{z}$ and $\frac{1}{z_0}$ are close.)

2. Consider the function

$$f(z) = \frac{2z - 3}{z^2 - 4}.$$

- (a) Find the residue $\text{res}(f; 2)$. (HINT: Try and expand $f(z)$ in terms of powers of $(z - 2)$.)
(b) Find the residue $\text{res}(f; -2)$.
(c) Let $C = C_5(0)$, the circle of radius 5 centered at the origin. What is

$$\int_C f(z) dz?$$

- (d) Find a partial fraction decomposition for $f(z)$.
(e) Use your partial fraction decomposition to recompute $\int_C f(z) dz$.

Parts (c) and (e) require the Cauchy residue formula, which will be covered in class on Monday, 2/20.

3. Suppose f and g are analytic at z_0 , and that $f(z_0) \neq 0$; $g(z_0) = 0$; $g'(z_0) \neq 0$.

- (a) What is the order of the pole of $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$ at z_0 ?
(b) Show that

$$\text{res}\left(\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}; z_0\right) = \frac{f(z_0)}{g'(z_0)}.$$

(HINT: Write $g(z) = (z - z_0)h(z)$...)

4. Read both of the following problems, and do one of them.

- A In class, we said that $f(z)$ has a zero of order $n \geq 0$ at z_0 if there is some function $g(z)$, holomorphic and nonvanishing on a neighborhood of z_0 , such that

$$f(z) = (z - z_0)^n g(z)$$

(on that neighborhood). More generally, if $f(z)$ is holomorphic on some deleted neighborhood of z_0 , we will say that $f(z)$ has a zero of order $n = \text{ord}_{z_0} f(z)$ at z_0 (with n positive *or* negative!) if there is a function $g(z)$, holomorphic and nonvanishing on a neighborhood of z_0 , such that

$$f(z) = (z - z_0)^n g(z)$$

on a deleted neighborhood of z_0 . (Thus, $\text{ord}_{z_0} \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^3} = -3$.)

Suppose f and h have orders $m = \text{ord}_{z_0}(f)$ and $n = \text{ord}_{z_0}(h)$ at z_0 .

- (a) What is $\text{ord}_{z_0}(fh)$?
- (b) How is $\text{ord}_{z_0}(f + h)$ related to m and n ?

- B (a) [SS]3.1.
- (b) Check your work using (3).