6.- (1.25 puntos) Sean $n \in \mathbb{N}$ y $a \in \mathbb{C}$ tal que 0 < |a| < 1. Considerar la ecuación $(z-1)^n = ae^{-z}$, $z \in \mathbb{C}$. Calcular el número de soluciones (contando multiplicidad) en el conjunto $D(1,1) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z-1| < 1\}$.

That Raché: a,h: ACC -> C holomortus en A simplemente conexo tal que (g(z)) > (h(z)) en dA, entares g(z) > g(z)+h(z) tienen el mismo número de ceros en A

Sea Del disco D(1.1), radio 1 centrado en 1: $(2-1)^n = ae^{-\frac{1}{2}} \iff (2-1)^n - ae^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 0$ con a, $z \in C$ si llamamos $g(z) = (2-1)^n = ae^{-\frac{1}{2}} \iff (2-1)^n - ae^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 0$

 $|g(z)| = |(z-1)^n| < 1$ $|h(z)| = |-ae^{-z}| = |ae^{z}| = |a| \cdot |e^{-z}| < |e^{-z}| = e^{|Re(z)|} < e^{-z}$

y como $1 > e^{-2} \Rightarrow |g(z)| > |h(z)|$ en $D \Rightarrow g(z) \neq g(z) + h(z)$ fienen el mismo número de cevos en D

=> como $g(z) = (z-1)^n$ solo tiene un cero en C (de multiplicidad n) y este está dentro de D => -1/2) = $g(z) + h(z) = (z-1)^n - ae^{-z}$ tiene n ceros en D

1.- Sea $f: U \to \mathbb{C}$, con f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y) $(z = x + iy, x, y \in \mathbb{R})$, una función holomorfa en un conjunto abierto U.

a) (0.75 puntos) Probar que f satisface las condiciones de Cauchy-Riemann si, y solo si, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0$,

a) (0.75 puntos) Probar que f satisface las condiciones de Cauchy-Riemann si, y solo si, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{z}} = 0$, donde $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{z}} := \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)$ (llamada derivada de Wirtinger de f con respecto a \overline{z}).

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right) + i \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) + i \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) \right]$$
(4)

Couchy - Riemann => 20 = 20 ; 20 = - 20

 (\Rightarrow) $(A) \Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + i \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) \right] = 0$ (\Rightarrow) (\Rightarrow) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + i \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) \right] = 0 \Rightarrow 0$ (\Rightarrow) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + i \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) \right] = 0 \Rightarrow 0$ (\Rightarrow) $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + i \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) \right] = 0 \Rightarrow 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + i \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) \right] = 0 \Rightarrow 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + i \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) \right] = 0 \Rightarrow 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + i \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) \right] = 0 \Rightarrow 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + i \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) \right] = 0 \Rightarrow 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + i \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) \right] = 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + i \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) \right] = 0 \Rightarrow 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + i \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) \right] = 0 \Rightarrow 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + i \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) \right] = 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + i \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) \right] = 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + i \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) \right] = 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + i \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) \right] = 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + i \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} \right) \right] = 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + i \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) \right] = 0$ $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) + i \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} \right) \right] = 0$

b) (0.75 puntos) Probar que $f(x+iy)=\frac{2024e^{-x}}{\cos y+i\sin y}, \ x,y\in\mathbb{R},$ es una función entera;

cosy + isiny = e^{iy} => $f(x+iy) = \frac{2024e^{-k}}{e^{iy}} = 2024e^{-k}e^{-iy} = 2024e^{-(x+iy)} = 2024e^{-k} - \frac{2024}{e^{2}}$ Young e^{2} es holomorta en (=> f(z) holomorta en (=> f entera

2.- 2.1) (0.75 puntos) Demostrar que $\cosh^2 z - \sinh^2 z = 1$ para todo $z \in \mathbb{C}$.

Por definición coshez -sinhez = (\frac{1}{2}(e^{-2} + e^{2}))^2 - (\frac{1}{2}(e^{2} - e^{2}))^2 = \frac{1}{4}[(e^{-2} + e^{2} + 2) - (e^{24} + e^{-2} - 2)] = \frac{1}{4}(2 - (-2)) = \frac{1}{4} = 1 \quad \text{ He CL}

2.2) (1.25 puntos) Calcular $\int_C \frac{\cosh^2(\pi z)}{(z^2-4)^2} dz$, donde C es el camino $C(2,3)=\{z\in\mathbb{C}:|z-2|=3\}$

$$\int_{C} \frac{\cosh^{2}(\Pi_{z})}{(z^{2}-4)^{2}} dz \quad \text{an} \quad \mathcal{L}(z,3) = \frac{1}{2} + 2eC : (z-2)=3\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left((z^{2}-4)^{2}=0 \iff z^{2}-4=0 \iff z^{2}=4 \iff z^{2}=\pm 2 \right)$$

 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{(\xi - S)_{\xi}(\xi + S)_{\xi}}{\cosh^{2}(11 + S)} d\xi$ y como 26 (12,3) pero 24 (12,3), vamos a calcular la integral con el Tode los Residuos (((2,3) es simplemente conexo y recomenos ex en sentido positivo y 8 = 20 es regular simple y cerrada, conteniendo a 20 = 2)

 $= \int_{C} \frac{\cosh^{2}(\Pi z)}{(z-z)^{2}(z+z)^{2}} dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{\cosh^{2}(\Pi z)}{(z-z)^{2}(z+z)^{2}}, 2\right) \text{ y como } z_{0} = 2 \text{ es un polo de orden 2, pava calcular}$

Res (f, 20) = lim 2-> = (N-1)! dzw-1 ((2-20)Nf(2)) donde Nes el orden. En nuestro caso N=2 => $= \lim_{\epsilon \to 2} \frac{e^{-\epsilon} + e^{\epsilon}}{2 + 2} \cdot \frac{d}{d\epsilon} \left(\frac{e^{-\epsilon} + e^{\epsilon}}{2!\epsilon + 2} \right) = \lim_{\epsilon \to 2} \frac{e^{-\epsilon} + e^{\epsilon}}{2 + 2} \left(\frac{(-e^{-\epsilon} + e^{\epsilon})(2(\epsilon + \epsilon)) - e^{-\epsilon}}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} - e^{\epsilon} \right) = \underbrace{e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon}}_{4} \left(\frac{(-e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon})(2(\epsilon + \epsilon)) - e^{-\epsilon}}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} - e^{\epsilon} \right) = \underbrace{e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon}}_{4} \left(\frac{(-e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon})(2(\epsilon + \epsilon)) - e^{-\epsilon}}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} - e^{\epsilon} \right) = \underbrace{e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon}}_{4} \left(\frac{(-e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon})(2(\epsilon + \epsilon)) - e^{-\epsilon}}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} - e^{\epsilon} \right) = \underbrace{e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon}}_{4} \left(\frac{(-e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon})(2(\epsilon + \epsilon)) - e^{-\epsilon}}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} - e^{\epsilon} \right) = \underbrace{e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon}}_{4} \left(\frac{(-e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon})(2(\epsilon + \epsilon)) - e^{-\epsilon}}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} - e^{\epsilon} \right) = \underbrace{e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon}}_{4} \left(\frac{(-e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon})(2(\epsilon + \epsilon)) - e^{-\epsilon}}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} - e^{\epsilon} \right) = \underbrace{e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon}}_{4} \left(\frac{(-e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon})(2(\epsilon + \epsilon)) - e^{-\epsilon}}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} - e^{\epsilon} \right) = \underbrace{e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon}}_{4} \left(\frac{(-e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon})(2(\epsilon + \epsilon)) - e^{-\epsilon}}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} - e^{\epsilon} \right) = \underbrace{e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon}}_{4} \left(\frac{(-e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon})(2(\epsilon + \epsilon)) - e^{-\epsilon}}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} - e^{\epsilon} \right) = \underbrace{e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon}}_{4} \left(\frac{(-e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon})(2(\epsilon + \epsilon)) - e^{-\epsilon}}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} - e^{\epsilon} \right) = \underbrace{e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon}}_{4} \left(\frac{(-e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon})(2(\epsilon + \epsilon)) - e^{-\epsilon}}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} - e^{\epsilon} \right) = \underbrace{e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon}}_{4} \left(\frac{(-e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon})(2(\epsilon + \epsilon)) - e^{-\epsilon}}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} - e^{\epsilon} \right) = \underbrace{e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon}}_{4} \left(\frac{(-e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon})(2(\epsilon + \epsilon)) - e^{-\epsilon}}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} - e^{\epsilon} \right) = \underbrace{e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon}}_{4} \left(\frac{(-e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon})(2(\epsilon + \epsilon)) - e^{-\epsilon}}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} - e^{\epsilon} \right) = \underbrace{e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon}}_{4} \left(\frac{(-e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon})(2(\epsilon + \epsilon)) - e^{-\epsilon}}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} - e^{\epsilon} \right) = \underbrace{e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon}}_{4} \left(\frac{(-e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon})(2(\epsilon + \epsilon)) - e^{-\epsilon}}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} - e^{\epsilon} \right) = \underbrace{e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon}}_{4} \left(\frac{(-e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon})(2(\epsilon + \epsilon)) - e^{-\epsilon}}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} - e^{\epsilon} \right) = \underbrace{e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon}}_{4} \left(\frac{(-e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon})(2(\epsilon + \epsilon)) - e^{-\epsilon}}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} - e^{\epsilon} \right) = \underbrace{e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon}}_{4} \left(\frac{(-e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon})(2(\epsilon + \epsilon)) - e^{-\epsilon}}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} - e^{\epsilon} \right) = \underbrace{e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon}}_{4} \left(\frac{(-e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon})(2(\epsilon + \epsilon)) - e^{-\epsilon}}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} - e^{\epsilon} \right) = \underbrace{e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon}}_{4} \left(\frac{(-e^{-2} + e^{\epsilon})(2(\epsilon + \epsilon)) - e^{-\epsilon}}{(\epsilon + 2)^2} - e$

 $= \frac{e^{-2} + e^{2}}{4} \left(\frac{-9e^{-4} + 7e^{2}}{16} \right) = \frac{1}{32} \left(-9e^{-4} + 7 + 9 + 7e^{4} \right) = \frac{1}{32} \left(7e^{4} - 9e^{-4} + 16 \right)$ Sc (3-4)2 dz = Mi (7e4-9e-4+16)

4.- (1.5 puntos) Calcular y clasificar las singularidades (incluyendo el caso $z=\infty$) de la función $f(z) = z^2 \operatorname{sen}\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$

de Clasificación de Singularidades

- Decimos que una singularidad es aislada si existe un entorno en el plano complejo que la contiene únicamente.

- Decimos que una singularidad es esencial si lim 2 > 20 y lim 2 k

- Decimos que una singularidad es un polo si lim f(z) = 00 y su orden es el exponente de crecimiento en este límite.

- Decimos que una singularidad aislada es evitable si fes extensible analíticamente a zo, es decir, que Ig definida en un entorno de zo tal que foz = g(z) si z + zo ; ;

En este caso, tendremos una singulcuidad en z=u lim z² sin $(\frac{1}{\epsilon}) = \lim_{z\to 0} z^2 \frac{e^{\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon}} - e^{\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon}}}{z^2} = \lim_{z\to 0} z^2 \frac{e^{\frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon}}}{z^2}$

Serie de Laurent del sono sin(w) = $\frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!}$ want -> $z^2 \sin(\frac{1}{z}) = z^2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \frac{1}{z^{2n+1}} =$

 $=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} 2^{-(2n-1)} =\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty}\frac{(-1)^{-n}}{(n-2n)!} 2^{2n+1}$ y como los an los evaluamos en n <0 y hay infinitas terminos => la singularidad es esencial.

• En z=∞ nos betininos g(z)= {(₹) => lim f(₹) = lim g(₹) = lim g = |im = 1 (sinz rs z por Taylor)

=> 2=00 es un polo de orden 1

5.- (2.25 puntos) Analizar el valor de la integral $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^5}$ a partir del teorema de los residuos utilizado con el camino cerrado que aparece representado en la figura. $\uparrow Re^{\frac{2\pi}{5}i}$ 8 curva cerrada, regular y simple, $1+2^5=0 \iff z=(-1)^5 \iff \frac{1}{5}(\ln|\tau|+i(-\Pi+2\Pi n)) = \frac{1}{5}i\pi(2n-1)$ $z=e^{\frac{1}{5}}$ $\Leftrightarrow z_1 = e^{-\frac{\pi i}{5}} \qquad \frac{z_1}{z_2} = e^{\frac{\pi i}{5}} \qquad \frac{z_3}{z_3} = e^{\frac{\pi i}{5}\pi i} \qquad \frac{z_4}{z_5} = e^{\frac{\pi i}{5}\pi i}$, como el arco que describe & va de O a 3ti, sabenos que sob 22 queda dentro. Cono el orden de 2, es 1, Res (f, 22) = lim (2-e1) 4 1 (2-2n) = 1+e115 => Sf(3)d= 2111 1+en/s = lim 2->eni (2-eni)(2-eni)(2-eni) (2-eni) (2-eni) $\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = \int_{0}^{R} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{R} f(z) dz + \int_{0}^{R} f(z) dx = \frac{2\pi i}{1 + e^{\pi i} / 3}$ $\int = [o, Re^{\pi i/s}] \Rightarrow \lambda(t) = Re^{\pi i/s} (1-t) \quad te[0,1] \quad \lambda(t) = -Re^{\pi i/s} \Rightarrow \int_{s}^{t} (e^{\pi i/s}) dt = \int_{0}^{t} \frac{e^{\pi i/s}}{1+R^{2}e^{\pi i/s}(1-t)^{3}} dt = 0$ Lema de Jordan $\left|\int_{\mathbb{R}^{q}} g(z)e^{iaz}dz\right| \leq \frac{\pi H_{q}(\aleph_{R})}{\alpha}(1-e^{-Ra})$ con $M_{q}(\aleph_{R}) = \max \left|\int_{\mathbb{R}^{q}} g(z)|_{z}^{2} dz\right|$ $g(z) = (1 + Re^{\frac{1}{3}}(1-t)^{\frac{1}{5}})^{-1}, \quad \left|\frac{1}{1+A(1-t)^{\frac{1}{5}}}\right| = \frac{1}{1+A(1-t)^{\frac{1}{5}}} \leq \frac{1}{1-|A(1-t)^{\frac{1}{5}}|} = \frac{1}{1-|A(1-t)^{\frac{1}{5}}|} = \frac{1}{1-|A(1-t)^{\frac{1}{5}}|}$ $= \frac{1}{1 - R^{5}(1 + R)^{5}} \le \frac{1}{1 - R^{5}(1 + R)^{5}} > \lim_{R \to \infty} \frac{1}{1 - R^{5}(1 + R)^{5}} = 0$ Son tielde = - RS = = 0 dt = 0 Criterio de la raiz:

L(1 => converge absolutamente

L>1 => diverge

L=1 => no concluye 3.- i) (0.75 puntos) Analizar la convergencia de la serie $\sum_{n\geq 1} \frac{(z+2024)^n}{n}$. Calcular su radio de convergencia. $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{(z+2024)^n}{n} \right|_{\lambda_0} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\left(\frac{z+2024}{n^{\lambda_0}} \right)^n \right)_{\lambda_0} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{z+5054}{n^{\lambda_0}} \right) = \left(\frac{z+5054}{n^{\lambda_0}} \right) = \left(\frac{z+5054}{n^{\lambda_0}} \right)$ \Rightarrow la serie converge cuando $Z \in D(-2024, 1) \Rightarrow El raclio de convergencia es$ (=(|imsup |an|) = 17+20241 = 1 ii) (0.75 puntos) Probar que $\sum_{n\geq 1} \frac{\cos(nz)}{n}$ no converge absolutamente si z no es real. Hence de probar que $\sum_{n\geq 1} \left| \frac{\cos(nz)}{n} \right|$ diverge $\sin(z) + \sin(z)$

 $|\limsup_{n\to\infty} \frac{|\cos(nz)|^{\frac{1}{N}}}{n}|^{\frac{1}{N}} = |\limsup_{n\to\infty} \frac{|e^{inz}-e^{-inz}|^{\frac{1}{N}}}{2n}|^{\frac{1}{N}} = |\limsup_{n\to\infty} \frac{|e^{inx}-e^{-inz}|^{\frac{1}{N}}}{2n}|^{\frac{1}{N}} = |\limsup_{n\to\infty} \frac{|e^{inx}-e^{-inz}|^{\frac{1}{N}}}{2n}|^{\frac{1}{N}} = |\limsup_{n\to\infty} \frac{|e^{inx}-e^{-inz}|^{\frac{1}{N}}}{2n}|^{\frac{1}{N}} = |\limsup_{n\to\infty} \frac{|e^{inx}-e^{-inz}|^{\frac{1}{N}}}{2n}|^{\frac{1}{N}} = |\limsup_{n\to\infty} \frac{|e^{inz}-e^{-inz}|^{\frac{1}{N}}}{2n}|^{\frac{1}{N}} = |\limsup_{n\to\infty} \frac{|e^{inz}-e^{-inz}|^{\frac{1}{N}}}{|e^{-inz}-e^{-inz}|^{\frac{1}{N}}} = |\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{|e^{-inz}-e^{-inz}|^{\frac{1}{N}}}{|e^{-inz}-e^{-inz}|^{\frac{1}{N}}} = |\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{|e^{-inz}-e^{-inz}-e^{-inz}|^{\frac{1}{N}}}{|e^{-inz}-e^{-inz}-e^{-inz}|^{\frac{1}{N}}} = |\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{|e^{-inz}-e^{-inz}-e^{-inz}-e^{-inz}|^{\frac{1}{N}}}{|e^{-inz}-e^{-inz}-e^{-inz}-e^{-inz}}$