

MATH 122A EXAM REVIEW

Date: 2/4/21

Name: Hogarth

I want to make something very clear, these questions are my bias opinion of what questions I would study. The emphasis is on the I.

1. Find all the roots of $z^3 = \bar{z}$.
2. Find the roots of the following equation: $z^3 = (-1 + i)$
3. Express $\left(\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2} + \frac{i}{2}\right)^{603}$ in the form of $a + bi$.
4. For each of the following, identify the largest open disk on which the series converges. Justify your answer.

(a)

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [1 + (-1)^n]^n z^n$$

(b)

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (3z + 6)^n$$

5. In the following cases the boundary of S (The way the book defines it) can be described as the image of a path. Draw a picture of S and specify a function γ giving such a path.

(i) $S = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| \leq 1, \operatorname{Im} z \geq 0\}$

(ii) $S = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : 1 \leq |z| \leq 2, \operatorname{Im} z \geq 0\}$

(iii) $S = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : 0 \leq \operatorname{Re} z \leq 1, 0 \leq \operatorname{Im} z \leq 1\}$

(iv) $S = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : 1 \leq |z| \leq 2, 0 \leq \operatorname{Im} z \leq \operatorname{Re} z\}$

6. Determine if the following sets are open or closed. Find the boundary of each set as well.

(a) $A = \{z = x + iy : x \leq 1, y \leq 1\}$

(b) $B = \{z = x + iy : x < 1, y < 1\}$

(c) $C = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| \leq 1, \operatorname{Im}(z) > 0\}$

(d) $D = \{z = x + iy : y = 0\}$

7. Determine whether the following sequences converge, and find the limits of those that converge.

(i) $((1 + i)^n)$

(ii) $((1 + i)^n / n!)$

8. What does $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n$ converge to? [Hint: how do we get this from $f(z) = 1/(1-z)$?]

9. Can a power series $\sum a_n (z-2)^n$ converge at $z = 2 + 2i$ but diverge at $z = 3$?

10. A holomorphic function f defined on a connected open set G must be constant on G if:
- (a) $f'(z) = 0$ for all $z \in G$
 - (b) f takes only real values on G .
 - (c) $\overline{f(z)}$ is a holomorphic function.
 - (d) $|f|$ is constant on G .
 - (e) at every point in G $f = 0$ or $f' = 0$. [Hint: consider f^2]
11. Suppose that f is analytic on the unit disc and that $\operatorname{Re} f(z) = 3$ for all z in the unit disk. Then f is constant on the unit disk.