

Notation.  $D$  denotes the open unit disk centered at 0.  $RHP$  denotes the open right-half plane.  $Q_1$  denotes the open first quadrant.

Part B. Take home.

1. Let  $u(x,y) = y^2 - x^2 + 3x$  on  $RHP$ . Show that  $u$  is harmonic on  $RHP$ . Find a real-valued function  $v(x,y)$  on  $RHP$  such that  $f = u + iv$  is analytic on  $RHP$ .
2. Find a function  $f$  which maps  $D$  conformally, one-to-one and onto the set  $D_1 = D \setminus (-1,0]$  such that  $f(0) = 1/2$  and  $f'(0) > 0$ .
3. Let  $f(re^{i\theta}) = R(r,\theta)e^{i\Phi(r,\theta)}$  be analytic on a region  $G$ . Derive the polar form of the Cauchy-Riemann equations which  $R$  and  $\Phi$  satisfy.

4. Use DeMoivre's formula to show

$$\cos 5x = 16 \cos^5 x - 20 \cos^3 x + 5 \cos x$$

Derive an analogous formula for expressing  $\cosh 5x$ .

5. Compute  $\int_{\gamma_1} f$  and  $\int_{\gamma_2} f$  for  $\gamma_1(t) = e^{it}$ ,  $0 \leq t \leq \pi/2$  and  $\gamma_2 = [1,i]$  for:

$$(a) f(z) = 1/\bar{z}, (b) f(z) = \{ \operatorname{Re} z + \operatorname{Im} z \}^2, (c) f(z) = |z|^2 - \operatorname{Im} z^2.$$

6. Let  $D_1 = Q_1 \setminus \overline{DD}$  and let  $S = \{ z \mid -1 < \operatorname{Im} z < 1 \}$ . Find a one-to-one conformal onto mapping  $f: D_1 \rightarrow S$  such that  $f(2+2i) = 0$ .
7. Definition. Let  $G$  be a region and let  $f \in \mathcal{A}(G)$ . Let  $F: G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  continuous such that  $e^{F(z)} = f(z)$  on  $G$ . We will say that  $F$  is a branch-of-logarithm  $f$  on  $G$ .

Prove: (a) The totality of branches-of-logarithm  $f$  on  $G$  are the functions  $F + 2\pi ki$ ,  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ , where  $F$  is some branch-of-logarithm  $f$  on  $G$ .

(b) If  $F$  is a branch-of-logarithm  $f$  on  $G$ , then  $F \in \mathcal{A}(G)$  and  $F' = f'/f$  on  $G$ .