

Complex Analysis Preliminary Exam 1992

In all problems *prove* your answer to be correct.

1. Give an example of a function  $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  for which  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$  and  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$  exist and are continuous mappings from  $\mathbb{C}$  to  $\mathbb{C}$ , but for which  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z) - f(0)}{z}$  fails to exist.
2. a) Suppose  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is differentiable. Must it follow that  $f' : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is differentiable?  
b) Suppose  $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  is analytic (holomorphic). Must it follow that  $f' : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  is analytic (holomorphic)?
3. a) Suppose  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is infinitely differentiable and for every non-negative integer  $n$ ,  $f^{(n)}(0) = 0$ . Must it follow that  $f \equiv 0$  on some neighborhood of 0?  
b) Suppose  $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  is analytic (holomorphic) and for every non-negative integer  $n$ ,  $f^{(n)}(0) = 0$ . Must it follow that  $f \equiv 0$  on some neighborhood of 0? Must it follow that  $f \equiv 0$  on all of  $\mathbb{C}$ ?
4. Let  $D = \{z : |z| < 1\}$ ,  $\hat{D} = D \setminus \{(-1, -\frac{1}{2}] \cup [\frac{1}{2}, 1)\}$ , and  $f : \hat{D} \rightarrow D$  with  $f(0) = 0$ ,  
 $f$  conformal, one-to-one and onto.  
a) Find a formula for  $f$ .  
b) Show  $|f'(0)| > 0$ .
5. Show that the punctured unit disk  $D^* = \{z : 0 < |z| < 1\}$  is *homeomorphic* to  $\mathbb{C}^* = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ , but is not *conformally equivalent* to  $\mathbb{C}^*$ .
6. Let  $a$  be a fixed real number. Find the set of  $z$  in  $\mathbb{C}$  for which  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-i(z^2+a)}$  is convergent to an analytic function.
7. Find the number of real roots and the number of non real roots of the equation  $3 \tan z - z = 0$ . (Hint, consider the closed curve defined by the square with corners at  $N\pi(\pm 1 \pm i)$  for integer values  $N$ .)
8. State and prove Montel's theorem.