**1.** Evaluate

$$\oint_{\gamma} \frac{z^2}{(z-1)^n} \, \mathrm{d}z, \qquad n=1,2,\ldots,$$

where  $\gamma = \{z : |z| = 2\}.$ 

2.

2a) Find the curve  $\gamma = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - 2| + |z + 2| = 10\}$ . 2b) Evaluate the contour integral:

$$\oint_{\gamma} \frac{\sin z}{(z+2)^3}.$$

**3.**\* Show that for every polynomial p(z),

$$\max_{\{z:|z|=1\}} |z^{-1} - p(z)| \ge 1.$$

**4.** Let f(z) be a bounded entire function. Compute for R large and  $z_0, z_1 \in \mathbb{C}$  ( $|z_0|, |z_1| < R$ ) the value of the integral

$$\frac{1}{2\pi \mathfrak{i}} \oint_{|z|=R} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)(z-z_1)} \, \mathrm{d}z.$$

By taking  $R \to \infty$ , obtain a new proof of Liouville's theorem.

**5.** Let f be an entire function such that  $|f(z)| \le C(1+|z|)^n$ , for some  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and where  $C \ge 0$ . Show that f is a polynomial of degree smaller or equal than n.

**6.** Prove that if an entire function has a bounded real part or a bounded imaginary part, then it is constant.

7. Determine whether the series converges or diverges:

a. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2}+i}$$
  
b. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3-(2i)^{n}}{\cos ni}$$
  
c. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{ni}{n+i}\right)^{n^{2}}$$

**8.** For what values of z does the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{nz}}{(n+1)^2}$  converge?

9. Find the circle of convergence for the power series:

a. 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+i)^3} z^n$$
  
b.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1+i)^n (z-4)^{2n}$   
c.  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+i}} (z-2)^n$ .

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**10.** Find the power series of the function

a. 
$$f(z) = \frac{z^2}{2-z}$$
 about  $z_0 = 0$ .  
b.  $f(z) = \frac{1}{1+z}$  about  $z_0 = i$ .

**11.** Find the Taylor series for:

- a.  $\cos z$  about  $z_0 = 0$ .
- b.  $e^z$  about  $z_0 = 1 + i$ .
- c. Log *z* about  $z_0 = i$ .

12.\* Let f be holomorphic in  $\mathbb{D} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$  and let its Taylor series at 0 is

$$f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n.$$

- a. Prove that |f(z)| < 1 implies  $|a_k| \le 1$ .
- b. Let now

$$|\mathsf{f}(z)| < \frac{1}{1-|z|}.$$

What is the best bound you can get from Cauchy estimates for  $|a_k|$ ? How does the bound behave as  $n \to \infty$ ?