

**King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals**  
**Department of Mathematics and Statistics**  
**MATH533 - Complex Variables**  
**Midterm Exam – Semester I, 2014-2015**

**Exercise 1**

Suppose that  $f$  is analytic for  $|z| < 2$  and  $\alpha$  is a complex constant. Evaluate

$$I = \int_{|z|=1} (\operatorname{Re} z + \alpha) \frac{f(z)}{z} dz$$

**Exercise 2**

Let  $f$  be an entire function and  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $n \geq 1$ .

(i) Find  $I_f = \int_{|z|=2} \frac{f(z)}{(z-1)^{n+2}} dz$ .

(ii) What is the value of  $I_f$  if  $f$  is a polynomial of degree  $n$ ?

### Exercise 3

True or false (if true, give a short explanation, if false, give a counterexample)

- (i) If  $f$  is an entire function and bounded on a half-plane, then  $f$  is constant.
- (ii) If  $f$  is analytic and bounded on  $|z| > 1$ , then  $f$  is constant.
- (iii) If  $f$  is entire and bounded on  $|z| > 1$ , then  $f$  is constant.
- (iv) If  $f$  is analytic in the punctured complex plane  $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$  such that  $f(1/n) = 0$ , for all  $n \geq 1$ . Then  $f = 0$ .
- (v) Suppose  $f$  is analytic in the annulus  $1 \leq |z| \leq R$ ,  $|f(z)| \leq R^n$  for  $|z| = R$  and  $|f(z)| \leq 1$  on  $|z| = 1$ . Then  $|f(z)| \leq |z|^n$  in the annulus.

**Exercise 4**

In each case, exhibit a nonconstant  $f$  having the desired properties or explain why no such function exists:

(i)  $f$  is analytic in  $|z| < 1$  with  $f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n^2 + 1}$  for  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

(ii)  $f$  is analytic in  $|z| < 1$  with  $f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ ,  $n \geq 1$

(iii)  $f$  is analytic in  $|z| < 1$  with  $f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ ,  $n \geq 1$ .

(iv)  $f$  is analytic in  $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$  with  $f'(z) = \frac{\cos z}{z}$

**Exercise 5**

Prove the following sharper version of the Schwarz's lemma: If  $f : \Delta \rightarrow \Delta$  is analytic with  $f(0) = f'(0) = \dots = f^{(n-1)}(0) = 0$ ,  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $n \geq 1$ , then

$$|f(z)| \leq |z|^n \text{ for all } z \in \Delta \text{ and } |f^{(n)}(0)| \leq n!$$

Moreover,  $f(z) = az^n$  for some  $a$ ,  $|a| = 1$  if and only if either  $|f^{(n)}(0)| = n!$  or  $|f(c)| = |c|^n$  for some  $c \in \Delta \setminus \{0\}$ .

**Exercise 6**

Let  $\Delta = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$  be the open unit disk and  $\mathbb{H} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Im}(z) > 0\}$  be the upper half-plane.

1. Show that  $\varphi : \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \Delta, z \mapsto \frac{z-i}{z+i}$  is 1-1 analytic mapping and find  $\varphi^{-1}$ .
2. Let  $f : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$  be analytic, with  $f(0) = i$ . Show that
  - (a)  $\frac{1-|z|}{1+|z|} \leq |f(z)| \leq \frac{1+|z|}{1-|z|}$
  - (b)  $|f'(0)| \leq 2$ .
3. Find all analytic functions  $f : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$ , such that  $f(0) = i$  and  $|f'(0)| = 2$ .