

## COMPLEX ANALYSIS - EXERCISE SHEET 9

- RESIDUE THEOREM, ROUCHÉ'S THEOREM -

due 20-21.06.2012

### TUTORIAL

#### Exercise 1

Let  $G \subset \mathbb{C}$  be a region,  $a \in G$  and  $f : G \setminus \{a\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  a holomorphic function.

a) If  $f$  has a pole of order one in  $a$  then

$$\operatorname{res}(f, a) = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} (z - a)f(z).$$

b) If  $f$  has a pole of order  $k$  in  $a$  then

$$\operatorname{res}(f, a) = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \frac{\partial^{k-1}}{\partial z^{k-1}} ((z-a)^k f(z)).$$

c) Calculate  $\operatorname{res}\left(\frac{\cot z}{z^2(z+1)}, \pi\right)$ .

#### Exercise 2

Let  $f, g : G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be two holomorphic functions. Can you express the residue of  $h = \frac{f}{g}$  at  $z_0$  in terms of derivatives of  $f$  and  $g$ ? What happens if  $g$  has a root of order 2 at  $z_0$ ?

#### Exercise 3

Calculate the integral  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2+1)(x^2+4)}$  using the residue theorem.

#### Exercise 4

Determine the number of roots (including multiplicity) of the polynomial  $p(z) = z^8 - 5z^3 + z - 2$  contained in the unit disc.

## HOMework

### Exercise 1

6 points

Calculate the following integrals:

$$(i) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^4 + 6x^2 + 5} dx, \quad (ii) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 + a^2} dx \text{ with } a \in \mathbb{R}, a > 0.$$

### Exercise 2

4 points

Calculate  $\text{res}(e^{z+1/z}, 0)$ .

### Exercise 3

10 points

Let  $\mathbb{D} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| < 1\}$ .

- a) Determine the number of roots of the following polynomial in the unit disk (including their multiplicity):

$$p(z) = z^{87} + 36z^{57} + 71z^4 + z^3 - z + 1.$$

- b) Let  $U \subset \mathbb{C}$  be an open set containing  $\bar{\mathbb{D}}$ . Let  $f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be a holomorphic function with  $f(\bar{\mathbb{D}}) \subset \mathbb{D}$ . Show that  $f$  has exactly one fixpoint in  $\mathbb{D}$ .
- c) Let  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$  with  $\lambda > 1$ . Show that the equation  $e^{z-\lambda} = z$  has exactly one solution in  $\mathbb{D}$ . Show further that this solution is real.