## GRADUATE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION ANALYSIS 2 (Complex Analysis)

## February 17th, 2005

- 1. Let G be the group of analytic automorphisms  $g: D(0:1) \to D(0:1)$  of the open unit disc D(0:1) onto itself.
  - (a) For any two elements  $z_1, z_2$  in D(0:1), explicitly construct  $g \in G$  such that  $g(z_1) = z_2$ .
  - (b) Characterize the elements of  $G_0 = \{g \in G : g(0) = 0\}$ .
  - (c) Determine all holomorphic functions  $f: D(0:1) \to \mathbb{C}$  which are G-invariant, i.e.  $f(g(z)) = f(z) \forall g \in G \ , z \in D(0:1).$
  - (d) Determine all holomorphic functions  $f: D(0:1) \to \mathbb{C}$  which are  $G_0$ -invariant.
- 2. Let f be an entire function which satisfies

$$f(z) + f(z+1) = f(2z) \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}.$$

(a) Using induction on n show that

$$f(2^{n}z) = \sum_{k=0}^{2^{n}-1} f(z + \frac{k}{2^{n-1}}) \ \forall n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \ge 1$$

(b) Let D(0,r) denote the open unit disc with center at  $0 \in \mathbb{C}$  and radius r > 0. Using the Cauchy Integral Formula over the counterclockwise oriented circle of radius  $2^n$ centered at 0 or otherwise, show that for any  $a \in D(0,1)$  and  $n \in \mathbb{Z}, n \ge 1$ 

$$|f''(a)| \le \frac{M}{2^{n-4}}$$

where  $M = \sup_{z \in D(0:3)} |f(z)|$ .

(c) Prove that f(z) = Az + B for some  $A, B \in \mathbb{C}$  with A+B=0.

3. Consider the series

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

- (a) Show that f(z) defines an analytic function in the open unit disc D(0,1).
- (b) Verify that for all  $k \ge 1$ , and for all k-th roots of unity w, (i.e.  $w^k = 1$ ),  $f(w) = \infty$  holds.
- (c) Show that in any arc on the unit circle |z| = 1, there are N-th roots of unity for infinitely many N. (*Hint: Use the map*  $[0,1] \rightarrow \{z : |z| = 1\}, t \mapsto e^{2\pi i t}$  to work in [0,1]).
- (d) Using the results of b) and c) show that f(z) cannot be continued analytically to any domain  $\Omega$  which properly contains D(0,1).
- 4. Let  $\Omega$  be a convex bounded domain and  $\gamma$  a closed smooth curve in  $\Omega$ . Suppose that f and g are analytic functions on  $\overline{\Omega}$ , f zero free on  $\gamma$ .
  - (a) Compute the residue of  $\frac{g \cdot f'}{f}$  at a zero of f in  $\Omega$ .
  - (b) Compute  $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\gamma} \frac{g(z)f'(z)}{f(z)} dz$ .