

Plex MAA4402 8436 Class-X Prof. JLF King  
Wednesday, 17Nov2021

**Read! the Notation!** Use  $\mathbb{C}_r := \text{Sph}_r(0)$ .

The expression  $\text{FUNCTION} = u + iv$  means that  $u$  is the real-part of  $\text{FUNCTION}$ , and  $v$  is the imaginary-part.

$\text{Res}(\beta, \mathbf{q})$  is the residue of *function*  $\beta()$  at the point  $\mathbf{q}$ . Please simplify answers, when possible.

**X1:** Short answer. Show no work.

**a** Which action *loses pts*? circle *Writing-in-sentences*  
*Writing-t-different-from* + tiny - tiny - writing *Writing-LARGE*

**b** Fnc  $\alpha(z) := \frac{\cosh(7z)}{[z-2]^2 z^2}$  has a  $z=0$  pole of order \_\_\_\_\_.  
And  $\text{Res}(\alpha, 0) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

**c** Let  $J := \int_{\mathbb{C}_2} z^4 \sin\left(\frac{7}{z}\right) dz$ . So  $J =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

**d** Defining  $\vec{a} = (a_0, a_1, \dots)$  by  $\cos(2z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$ ,  
coefficient  $a_4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_. Let

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r_n z^n = \frac{1}{\cos(2z)}$$

be the reciprocal PS. Then  $r_4 =$  \_\_\_\_\_.  
[Hint: You can compute the reciprocal as we did in class.]

**X2:** Short answer. Show no work.

Let  $f(z) := z^4 + 5z^2 + 4$ . Reciprocal  $H(z) := 1/f(z)$  has, in the upper half-plane, two poles  $\mathbf{p}$  and  $\mathbf{q}$ , where  $\mathbf{p}$  lies closer to the origin than  $\mathbf{q}$ .

So  $\text{Res}(H, \mathbf{p}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_ and  $\text{Res}(H, \mathbf{q}) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

Our  $\mathbb{D}$ -contour technique applies to  $H$ .

Thus  $J := \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{z^4 + 5z^2 + 4} dx =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

OYOP: In *grammatical English sentences*, write your essay on every 2<sup>nd</sup> line (usually), so I can easily write between the lines.

**X3:**  $\alpha$  Precisely state the Gauss Mean-value thm, with all the hypotheses. State it as a *formal* theorem.

$\beta$  Carefully prove the Gauss MVT, using the CIF.

**X4:** Consider an entire fnc  $g = u + iv$  whose imaginary-part,  $v$  is bounded, e.g.  $|v(z)| \leq 5$  for all  $z$ . Prove that  $g$  is constant. [Hint: Somehow prove that  $g$  is bounded, then apply SomebodyOrOther's thm. (Who's thm? State the theorem formally.) You may want to construct an auxiliary function from  $g$ .]

**X1:** \_\_\_\_\_ 115pts

**X2:** \_\_\_\_\_ 60pts

**X3:** \_\_\_\_\_ 55pts

**X4:** \_\_\_\_\_ 40pts

**Total:** \_\_\_\_\_ 270pts

Please PRINT your *name* and *ordinal*. Ta:

Ord: \_\_\_\_\_

**HONOR CODE:** "I have neither requested nor received help on this exam other than from my professor."

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_