Pure Mathematics Complex Analysis Qualifying Examination University of Waterloo September 14, 2023

## Instructions

- 1. Print your name and UWaterloo ID number at the top of this page, and on no other page.
- 2. Check for questions on both sides of each page.
- 3. Answer the questions in the spaces provided. If you require additional space to answer a question, please use one of the overflow pages, and refer the grader to the overflow page from the original page by giving its page number.
- 4. Do not write on the Crowdmark QR code at the top of each page.
- 5. Use a dark pencil or pen for your work.
- 6. All questions are equally weighted.

- 1. (a) State Rouché's Theorem.
  - (b) Consider the polynomial P defined by putting

$$P(z) := \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \dots + \frac{z^{100}}{100!}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}.$$

By using Rouché's Theorem, prove the following statement:

For every 
$$\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$$
 such that  $|\lambda| > 2$ ,  
the equation  $P(z) = \lambda z - 1$  has exactly one solution  
in the disc  $\mathbb{D} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}.$ 

- 2. (a) State Liouville's Theorem.
  - (b) Let f be an entire function satisfying  $\text{Im} f(z) \leq 2023$ . Prove that f is constant.
  - (c) Prove that every non-constant polynomial p with complex coefficients has at least one root in  $\mathbb{C}$ .

- 3. (a) Let f be an analytic function on the punctured disk  $0 < |z z_0| < r$ . Define the residue of f at  $z_0$ .
  - $\left( b\right)$  State the Cauchy Residue Theorem.
  - (c) Let  $\lambda > 0$  and let  $f_{\lambda}(z) = \frac{e^{iz}}{z^2 + \lambda^2}$ . Compute the residues of  $f_{\lambda}(z)$  at each of its poles.
  - (d) Evaluate the integral

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^2 + \lambda^2} dx$$

using the Cauchy Residue Theorem. Fully justify each of your steps.