PID: \_\_

## Instructions

- 1. Write your Name and PID in the spaces provided above.
- 2. Make sure your Name is on every page.
- 3. No calculators, tablets, phones, or other electronic devices are allowed during this exam.
- 4. Put away ANY devices that can be used for communication or can access the Internet.
- 5. You may use one handwritten page of notes, but no books or other assistance during this exam.
- 6. Read each question carefully and answer each question completely.
- 7. Write your solutions clearly in the spaces provided. Work on scratch paper will not be graded.
- 8. Show all of your work. No credit will be given for unsupported answers, even if correct.
- (1 point) 0. Carefully read and complete the instructions at the top of this exam sheet and any additional instructions written on the chalkboard during the exam.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

(6 points) 1. Given R > 0, let  $\gamma = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = R\}$  with positive (counterclockwise) orientation. Evaluate the following integrals.

(a) 
$$\int_{\gamma} \left| z^2 \right| dz$$

(b) 
$$\int_{\gamma} \left| z^2 \right| \, \left| dz \right|$$

(6 points) 2. Let  $\gamma = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = 1\}$  with positive (counterclockwise) orientation. Use the Cauchy integral formula to evaluate the following integrals.

(a) 
$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{z^n}{z-2} dz$$

(b) 
$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{\sin(z)}{z} dz$$

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(6 points) 3. Consider the function  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z-1}$ .

(a) Determine the power series expansion 
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k (z-i)^k$$
 of  $f(z)$  centered at  $z_0 = i$ .

(b) What is the radius of convergence of the power series?

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(6 points) 4. Let  $f(z) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } z = 0, \\ \frac{\sin(z)}{z} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$ .

Compute the terms of the power series for  $\frac{1}{f(z)} = \frac{z}{\sin(z)}$  up to order five.

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(6 points) 5. Let  $g(z) = \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^5}$ .

(a) Determine the zeros of g and their orders.

(b) Determine if g is analytic at  $\infty$  and, if so, determine the order of the zero at  $\infty$ .