

**Instructions** Please write your solutions on your own paper. These problems should be treated as essay questions to answer in complete sentences.

1. Prove that if  $z$  is a complex number, then  $|z| = 1$  if and only if  $|2z - 1| = |2 - z|$ .
2. Suppose  $a$  and  $b$  are real numbers, and

$$f(x + iy) = -3x^2y + ay^3 + 2x^2 + by^2 + iv(x, y)$$

for some real-valued function  $v(x, y)$ . Determine the values that  $a$  and  $b$  must have in order for  $f$  to be an analytic function.

3. Give precise statements of *two* of the following four items.

- Cauchy–Riemann equations
- Green’s theorem
- Cauchy’s theorem
- Liouville’s theorem

4. Give a concrete example of a power series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n z^n$  for which the radius of convergence is equal to 4.

5. Suppose the rational function

$$\frac{z}{(z-1)(z-2)}$$

is expanded in a Laurent series in powers of  $z$  and  $z^{-1}$  that converges when  $1 < |z| < 2$ . Determine the coefficient of  $z^{407}$  in the series.

6. Evaluate the integral

$$\int_{|z-1|=2} \frac{z}{(z^2-4)\sin(z)} dz,$$

where the integration path is a circle with center 1 and radius 2, oriented counterclockwise (as usual).

### Extra Credit

Find a conformal mapping that maps  $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re}(z) > 0\}$  (the right-hand half-plane) onto  $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$  (the unit disk) and takes the point 1 to the point 0.