## Ph.D. Comprehensive Examination Complex Analysis August 2020

## Part I. Do three of these problems.

**I.1.** Let  $\ln(z)$  be the principal branch of the logarithm. Let G be the complex plane with rays  $(-\infty, 0]$  and  $[1, +\infty)$  removed. Prove, without any explicit construction, that there is an analytic branch of  $\ln \ln(z)$  in G, i.e. there exists  $f \in H(G)$  satisfying  $e^{f(z)} = \ln(z)$ .

**I.2.** Let f(z) be a principal branch of the square root. For every  $|\alpha| < \pi$  find the radius of convergence  $r_{\alpha}$  of the Taylor series of f(z) centered at  $a = e^{i\alpha}$ .

**I.3.** Let  $f : \mathcal{H}_+ = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Im}(z) > 0\} \to \mathbb{C}$  be analytic. Suppose  $\operatorname{Im}(f(z)) \ge 0$  for all  $z \in \mathcal{H}_+$ . Prove that f(z) has to be a constant function if there is  $z_0 \in \mathcal{H}_+$ , such that  $\operatorname{Im}(f(z_0)) = 0$ .

**I.4.** Find a Möbius transformation that maps half of the unit disk  $G = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1, \text{ Im } (z) > 0\}$  into the wedge  $W = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |\operatorname{Arg}(z)| < \pi/4\}.$ 

## Part II. Do two of these problems.

**II.1.** Suppose f(z) is analytic in a region contains the closed unit disk. The curve in the figure below is the image of the unit circle under f(z). How many preimages of the points  $w \in \Omega_1$ ,  $w \in \Omega_2$ , and  $w \in \Omega_3$  are there in the unit disk?



**II.2**. Let P(z) be a polynomial of degree  $n \ge 2$  that does not have any nonnegative real roots. Compute

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{P(x)}$$

using residues, assuming that P(z) has only simple roots  $\{z_1, \ldots, z_n\}$  in the complex plane. Hint:  $f(z) = \ln(-z)/P(z)$  is meromorphic in the complex plane with nonnegative reals removed.

**II.3.** Let D be an open unit disk. Suppose  $\{f_n : n \ge 1\}$  is a sequence of functions in H(D) with Taylor series

$$f_n(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_{n,k} z^k$$

Suppose that  $c_{n,k} \to 0$ , as  $n \to \infty$  for every  $k \ge 0$ . Can you conclude that  $f_n \to 0$  in H(D)? If you answer "yes", give a proof. If you answer "no" give an example.