

# First Exercise Sheet for Complex Analysis

1. Calculate:

$$\sqrt[3]{1-i}, \sqrt[n]{-1}, \sqrt[n]{i} \quad \text{for } n = 1, 2, \dots$$

(with sketch!)

2. Display graphically:

$$\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - (1 - 3i)| \leq 2\}; \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Im}((z - i)(1 + i)) > 0\};$$

$$\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - 1| < |z + 3|\}; \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| + |z + i| = 2\}.$$

3. Let  $|z - 1| = 1$ . Show:

$$\arg(z - 1) = 2 \arg z = \frac{2}{3} \arg(z^2 - z)$$

4. Let  $\mathbb{R}[x]$  be the ring of polynomials with real coefficients. Define an equivalence relation  $\sim$  on  $\mathbb{R}[x]$  via

$$P_1(x) \sim P_2(x) \iff P_1(x) - P_2(x) \text{ is divisible by } x^2 + 1 \text{ without remainder.}$$

The set of thus defined equivalence classes, together with the operations  $+$  and  $\cdot$  defined in the usual sense, form the quotient ring  $\mathbb{R}[x]/(x^2 + 1)$ . Introduce an isomorphism between  $\mathbb{R}[x]/(x^2 + 1)$  and  $\mathbb{C}$ . (This model of  $\mathbb{C}$  was supplied by Cauchy.)

5. Where are the following functions differentiable?

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= (\bar{z})^2 \\ f(z) &= \log \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + i \arctan \frac{y}{x} \\ f(z) &= \sin^2(x + y) + i \cos^2(x + y) \end{aligned}$$

Here,  $z = x + iy$ .

6. Show: A holomorphic function on a connected domain is, up to addition by a (real) constant, uniquely determined by its imaginary part.

7. Let  $u : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by

$$u(x, y) = x^2 - y^2 + e^{-y} \sin x - e^y \cos x.$$

Determine all functions  $v : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , such that  $u$  and  $v$  satisfy the Cauchy-Riemann differential equations on all of  $\mathbb{C}$ .

8. Show: If  $f$  is holomorphic on a domain  $G$  and it holds that  $|f| = \text{const.}$ , then  $f$  is constant on all of  $G$ .