Math 4010/5160 # Homework #6 **Due: Wed., Mar.** 28^{th}**, 2018**

"Either Gamelin finally had some problems worth assigning or Dr. Cook is getting lazy."

#1 Liouville Slugger Let u be a (real valued) harmonic function on the entire complex plane. Assume that u is bounded above. Show that u is constant. *Hint:* Express u as part of an analytic function (Why/how can this be done?). Next, exponentiate. Make sure you justify your use of any theorems (i.e., Are the hypotheses satisfied?). [This is Gamelin IV.5 #1.]

#2 Lines Don't Matter [Grad. Problem] Let L be a line in the complex plane. Suppose that $f(z)$ is continuous on a domain D and analytic on $D - L = \{z \in D \mid z \notin L\}$. Show that $f(z)$ is analytic on D. [This is Gamelin IV.6 #1.]

Hint/Suggestion: Use (don't reprove) the theorem in Gamelin about the special case of $L = \mathbb{R}$.

#3 More–rara Fun State a version of Morera's theorem which uses triangles instead of rectangles. Then use Gamelin's version of Morera's theorem (page 119) to prove your version. *Note:* Make your theorem strong like Gamelin's. He doesn't require verification around all rectangles – just certain kinds. What kind of triangles can you restrict to?

#4 Fancy Notation Show that $\dfrac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \dfrac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = 4\dfrac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}}$.

Next, let h be a smooth complex-valued function defined on some complex domain D.

(a) Show that h is harmonic on D if and only if $\dfrac{\partial^2 h}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} = 0$ on D.

(b) Show that h is harmonic on D if and only if $\dfrac{\partial h}{\partial z}$ is analytic on D.

[This is Gamelin IV.8 #4 omitting parts (c) and (d).]

#5 Some Analysis Let z_k be a sequence of complex numbers. Show that $\sum\limits_{k=0}^{\infty} z_k$ converges absolutely if and only if both $\sum\limits_{k=0}^{\infty} \mathrm{Re}(z_k)$ and $\sum\limits_{k=0}^{\infty} \mathrm{Im}(z_k)$ converge absolutely.