

“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** 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  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = 4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}}$ .

*Note:* You may (and should) assume that mixed second partials are continuous to prove the above identity.

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  $\frac{\partial^2 h}{\partial z \partial \bar{z}} = 0$  on  $D$ .

(b) Show that  $h$  is harmonic on  $D$  if and only if  $\frac{\partial h}{\partial z}$  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  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z_k$  converges absolutely if and only if both  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \operatorname{Re}(z_k)$  and  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \operatorname{Im}(z_k)$  converge absolutely.