

Problem Set 6.

- 1) a) Show that the image of the disc $|z-1| < 2$ under the Möbius transformation $w = \frac{z+1}{z-2}$ is the domain $\{w \in \mathbb{C} \mid |w-2| > 2\}$
- b) Show that the image of the domain $\{z: \operatorname{Re} z < 1\}$ under the Möbius transformation $w = \frac{4z}{z+1}$ is the domain $\{w: |w-3| > 1\}$
- c) Show that the image of the annulus $\{z: 1 < |z| < 2\}$ under $w = \frac{2}{z-1}$ is the domain $\{w: \operatorname{Re} w > -1, |w - \frac{2}{3}| > \frac{4}{3}\}$
- d) Find the Möbius transformation that maps
- i) $0 \rightarrow 0, 1-i \rightarrow 2-2i, i \rightarrow 1$; ii) $i \rightarrow 0, -3 \rightarrow 6+2i, \infty \rightarrow 2i$
- e) Let $w_1 = \frac{a_1 z + b_1}{c_1 z + d_1}, w_2 = \frac{a_2 z + b_2}{c_2 z + d_2}$ be two Möbius transformations. Prove that the composition $w = w_1 \circ w_2$ is also a Möbius transformation and its coefficients can be computed by multiplying $\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ c_1 & d_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} a_2 & b_2 \\ c_2 & d_2 \end{pmatrix}$. Is $w_1 \circ w_2 = w_2 \circ w_1$?

2) a) Find the Maclaurin series expansion for:

1) $f(z) = \frac{4z+1}{3z^2+5z-2}$ 2) $f(z) = \frac{1-\cos z}{z^2}$

What is the radius of convergence?

b) Find the Taylor series expansion about $z_0 = \pi i$ for $f(z) = e^z$. What is the radius of convergence?

3) Find the Laurent series expansion for:

a) $z^2 \sin \frac{1}{z}, 0 < |z| < R$ b) $\frac{z-7}{z^2+z-2}$ on i) $1 < |z| < 2$; ii) $|z| > 2$

c) $\frac{1-\cos z}{(z-2\pi)^3}, |z-2\pi| > 0$ iii) $0 < |z-1| < 1$

d) $\frac{z+3z}{z^2+z^4}, 0 < |z| < 1$

e) Let $f(z) = \sqrt{z^2-3z+2}, 1 < |z| < 2$. Does the Laurent series expansion for $f(z)$ exist? Justify your answer.

4) Give an example, if possible, of power series with the following properties:

a) centered at $z_0 = 3i$, with radius of convergence $R = 7$

b) centered at $z_0 = 1$ and convergent for all z with $\operatorname{Im} z \leq 4$, but divergent for all z with $\operatorname{Im} z > 4$

c) centered at $z_0 = 0$ and convergent for all z with $\operatorname{Re} z = 8$, but divergent for all other $z \in \mathbb{C}$.