

### Homework 3, due 9/16

1. Suppose that  $a, b \in \mathbf{C}$ , and  $|a| < r < |b|$ . Show that

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{(z-a)(z-b)} = \frac{2\pi i}{a-b},$$

where  $\gamma(t) = re^{2\pi it}$ ,  $t \in [0, 1]$ .

2. Suppose that  $f : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$  is holomorphic, and there are constants  $A, B, n > 0$  such that  $|f(z)| \leq A|z|^n + B$  for all  $z \in \mathbf{C}$ . Prove that  $f$  is a polynomial.
3. Prove that if  $N > 0$  is an integer and  $f$  is holomorphic on  $D(0, 2)$  with

$$|f^{(N)}(0)| = N! \sup\{|f(z)| : |z| = 1\},$$

then  $f(z) = cz^N$  for some  $c \in \mathbf{C}$ .

4. Suppose that  $f, g : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$  are holomorphic, and  $|f(z)| \leq |g(z)|$  for all  $z \in \mathbf{C}$ . Prove that  $f = cg$  for some  $c \in \mathbf{C}$ .
5. Suppose that  $f$  is holomorphic on the disk  $D(0, 2)$ . In this problem we will give two different proofs of Cauchy's inequality in the form that there is a constant  $C > 0$  such that

$$|f'(0)| \leq C \sup\{|f(z)| : |z| = 1\}.$$

- (a) Prove the inequality using the maximum principle, by showing that for a suitable cutoff function  $\eta : D(0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$  vanishing on the boundary, and a suitable constant  $D > 0$  we have

$$\Delta(\eta^2|f'|^2 + D|f|^2) \geq 0.$$

- (b) Prove the inequality using Liouville's theorem and an argument by contradiction: if no suitable  $C$  were to exist, then we would have a sequence of holomorphic functions  $f_k$  on  $D(0, 2)$  with  $\sup\{|f_k(z)| : |z| = 1\} \leq 1$  and  $|f'_k(0)| = k$ . Use these  $f_k$  to construct a bounded, non-constant holomorphic function on  $\mathbf{C}$ .
6. Suppose that  $f_n : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$  are holomorphic functions with only real zeros, and that  $f_n \rightarrow f$  locally uniformly on  $\mathbf{C}$ . Show that  $f$  has only real zeros, unless  $f$  is identically zero.
7. Suppose that  $f(z) = \sum_{n \geq 0} c_n z^n$  defines a holomorphic function on  $D(0, 1)$ , such that  $f(z) \in \mathbf{R}$  for all  $z \in D(0, 1) \cap \mathbf{R}$ . Show that  $c_n \in \mathbf{R}$  for all  $n$ .