

- 5.5 The function  $f(z) = 1/z$  is analytic in the region  $|z| > 0$ . Compute the integral of  $f(z)$  counter-clockwise along the unit circle  $z = e^{i\theta}$  for  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ . The contour lies entirely within the domain of analyticity of the function  $f(z)$ . Did you get zero? Why? If not, why not?
- 5.6 Let  $P(z)$  be the polynomial

$$P(z) = (z - a_1)(z - a_2)(z - a_3) \quad (5.342)$$

with roots  $a_1$ ,  $a_2$ , and  $a_3$ . Let  $R$  be the maximum of the three moduli  $|a_k|$ . (a) If the three roots are all different, evaluate the integral

$$I = \oint_C \frac{dz}{P(z)} \quad (5.343)$$

along the counter-clockwise contour  $z = 2Re^{i\theta}$  for  $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$ . (b) Same exercise, but for  $a_1 = a_2 \neq a_3$ .

- 5.7 Compute the integral of the function  $f(z) = e^{az}/(z^2 - 3z + 2)$  along the counterclockwise contour  $C_\square$  that follows the perimeter of a square of side 6 centered at the origin. That is, find

$$I = \oint_{C_\square} \frac{e^{az}}{z^2 - 3z + 2} dz. \quad (5.344)$$

- 5.8 Use Cauchy's integral formula (5.36) and Rodrigues's expression (5.37) for Legendre's polynomial  $P_n(x)$  to derive Schlaefli's formula (5.38).
- 5.9 Use Schlaefli's formula (5.38) for the Legendre polynomials and Cauchy's integral formula (5.32) to compute the value of  $P_n(-1)$ .
- 5.10 Evaluate the counter-clockwise integral around the unit circle  $|z| = 1$

$$\oint \left( 3 \sinh^2 2z - 4 \cosh^3 z \right) \frac{dz}{z}. \quad (5.345)$$

- 5.11 Evaluate the counter-clockwise integral around the circle  $|z| = 2$

$$\oint \frac{z^3}{z^4 - 1} dz. \quad (5.346)$$

- 5.12 Evaluate the contour integral of the function  $f(z) = \sin wz/(z - 5)^3$  along the curve  $z = 6 + 4(\cos t + i \sin t)$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ .
- 5.13 Evaluate the contour integral of the function  $f(z) = \sin wz/(z - 5)^3$  along the curve  $z = -6 + 4(\cos t + i \sin t)$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ .
- 5.14 Is the function  $f(x, y) = x^2 + iy^2$  analytic?
- 5.15 Is the function  $f(x, y) = x^3 - 3xy^2 + 3ix^2y - iy^3$  analytic? Is the function  $x^3 - 3xy^2$  harmonic? Does it have a minimum or a maximum? If so, what are they?