

Assignment 6 = Exam 2:  
Limits and Differentiability  
Due Wednesday, March 1, 2023

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**Problem 1** (Exercise 2.18.10 in BC) Calculate the limits:

(a)

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4z^2}{(z-1)^2}.$$

(b)

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{(z-1)^3}.$$

(c)

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \frac{z^2 + 1}{z - 1}.$$

(10 presentation points)

**Problem 2** (Exercise 2.20.5 in BC) Given an open set  $U \subset \mathbb{C}$  and functions  $f, g : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  both differentiable on  $U$ , show

$$\frac{d}{dz}(f + g) = f' + g'.$$

(10 presentation points)

**Problem 3** (L'Hopital's rule; Exercise 2.20.4 in BC) Given an open set  $U \subset \mathbb{C}$  and functions  $f, g : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  both differentiable on  $U$  and satisfying  $f(z_0) = g(z_0) = 0$  and  $g'(z_0) \neq 0$  for some  $z_0 \in U$ , show the limit

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} \quad \text{exists}$$

and satisfies

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \frac{f'(z_0)}{g'(z_0)}.$$

(10 presentation points)

**Problem 4** (Exercise 2.20.8 in BC) Determine all points of differentiability for these functions defined on all of  $\mathbb{C}$ :

(a)  $f(z) = \bar{z}$ .

(b)  $f(z) = \operatorname{Re}(z)$ .

(c)  $f(z) = \operatorname{Im}(z)$ .

(d)  $f(z) = |z|^2$ .

(10 presentation points)

**Problem 5** (Exercise 2.20.9 in BC) Determine all points of differentiability of the function  $f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  given by

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} |z|^2 \frac{\bar{z}}{z^2}, & z \neq 0 \\ 0, & z = 0. \end{cases}$$

(10 presentation points)

**Problem 6** Let  $f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be a complex differentiable function defined on an open set  $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ , and let  $z_0 \in U$  be fixed. Consider the function  $g : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  given by

$$g(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} - f'(z_0), & z \neq z_0 \\ 0, & z = z_0. \end{cases}$$

Show  $g$  is continuous on  $U$ .

(10 presentation points)

**Problem 7** (Exercise 1.20.3 in BC) Show that any polynomial

$$P(z) = \sum_{j=0}^n a_j z^j$$

of degree  $n$  has coefficients satisfying

$$a_j = \frac{P^{(j)}(0)}{j!} \quad \text{for } j = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

(10 presentation points)

**Problem 8** (Exercise 2.16 from my notes; Exercise 2.20.10 in BC) The real Legendre polynomials can be defined as follows  $P_0(x) \equiv 1$ , and for each  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ ,  $P_n$  is the degree  $n$  polynomial for which the following hold

(i)  $P_n(1) = 1$ .

(ii)

$$\int_{-1}^1 P_n(x) P_j(x) dx = 0 \quad \text{for } 0 \leq j < n.$$

(a) Plot the first few (real) Legendre polynomials on the interval  $[-1, 1]$ .

(b) Show the real Legendre polynomials are given by

$$P_n(x) = \frac{1}{n!2^n} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (x^2 - 1)^n \quad \text{for } n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

The complex Legendre polynomials  $P_n = P_n(z)$  have (and satisfy) the same formulas as polynomial functions on the complex plane.

(10 presentation points)

**Problem 9** (Exercise 2.17 in my notes) Let  $f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be a complex differentiable function on an open set  $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ . Given  $z \in U$ , calculate the limit of the difference quotient

$$f'(z) = \lim_{\zeta \rightarrow z} \frac{f(\zeta) - f(z)}{\zeta - z}$$

using values  $\zeta = z + ih$  where  $h \in \mathbb{R}$ . Obtain a formula for  $f'(z)$  in terms of the partial derivatives of  $u = \operatorname{Re}(f)$  and  $v = \operatorname{Im}(f)$ .

Calculate the same limit using values  $\zeta = z + h$  for  $h \in \mathbb{R}$ .

(10 presentation points)

**Problem 10** (Laplace's equation: the equation of harmonic functions) Let  $u, v : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be two real valued functions defined on an open set  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  satisfying the following:

- (i) All the partial derivatives of  $u$  and  $v$  up to second order exist and are continuous at all points of  $\Omega$ .
- (ii) The functions  $u$  and  $v$  satisfy the **Cauchy-Riemann equations**:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

Show  $u$  and  $v$  (both) satisfy Laplace's equation:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

(10 presentation points)