

6.2
6.3

HW 12
3, 15, 20, 24
7, 8, 9, 10

1
of
3

6.2.3 $f(z) = \frac{1}{(1+2z)^2}$

$$\frac{1}{1+z} \approx \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k z^k \approx 1 - z + z^2 - z^3 + z^4 - z^5 + \dots$$

$$\frac{-1}{(1+z)^2} \approx \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k k z^{k-1} \approx -1 + 2z - 3z^2 + 4z^3 - 5z^4 + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{(1+2z)^2} \approx \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} k (2z)^{k-1} \approx 1 + 4z - 12z^2 + 32z^3 - 80z^4 + \dots$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{k+2} (k+1)(2z)^k}{(-1)^{k+1} k (2z)^{k-1}} \right| = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{k+1}{k} |2z| = |2z| < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |z| < \frac{1}{2}$$

$R = 1/2$

6.2.15

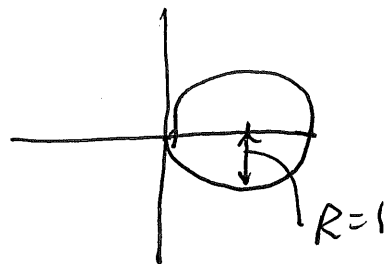
$f(z) = \frac{1}{z}, z_0 = 1$

$f'(z) = -\frac{1}{z^2}$
 $f^{(k)}(z) = \frac{k!(-1)^k}{z^{k+1}}$

$f''(z) = \frac{2}{z^3}$
 $f'''(z) = -\frac{6}{z^4}$
 $f^{(k)}(1) = k!(-1)^k$

$$f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(1)(z-1)^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k!(-1)^k \frac{(z-1)^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k (z-1)^k$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(-1)^{k+1} (z-1)^{k+1}}{(-1)^k (z-1)^k} \right| = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |z-1| = |z-1| < 1$$



MATH 312 HW 2

6.2.20

$$f(z) = \frac{1+z}{1-z} \quad \text{about } z_0 = i$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{(1-z) \cdot 1 - (1+z)(-1)}{(1-z)^2} = \frac{1-z+1+z}{(1-z)^2} = \frac{2}{(1-z)^2}$$

$$f''(z) = \frac{2 \cdot -2}{(1-z)^3} (-1) = \frac{2 \cdot 2}{(1-z)^3}$$

$$f'''(z) = \frac{4 \cdot (-3)}{(1-z)^4} (-1) = \frac{12}{(1-z)^4}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot 3!}{(1-z)^4}$$

$$f^{(4)}(z) = \frac{12 \cdot (-4) \cdot (-1)}{(1-z)^5} = \frac{48}{(1-z)^5} = \frac{2 \cdot 4!}{(1-z)^5}$$

$$f^{(k)}(z) = \frac{2 \cdot k!}{(1-z)^{k+1}} \quad f^{(k)}(i) = \frac{2 \cdot k!}{(1-i)^{k+1}}$$

$$f(i) = \frac{1+i}{1-i} = \frac{(1+i)^2}{1+1} = \frac{2i}{2} = i \quad f'(i) = \frac{2}{(1-i)^2} = \frac{2}{-2i} = i$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(k)}(i) (z-i)^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2 \cdot k!}{(1-i)^{k+1}} \frac{(z-i)^k}{k!} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{2}{(1-i)^{k+1}} (z-i)^k$$

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{2}{(1-i)^{k+2}} (z-i)^{k+1}}{\frac{2}{(1-i)^{k+1}} (z-i)^k} \right| = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|z-i|}{|1-i|} = \frac{|z-i|}{\sqrt{2}} < 1$$

$$\Rightarrow |z-i| < \sqrt{2}$$

So $R = \sqrt{2}$

6.2.24

$$f(z) = e^{\frac{1}{1+z}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1+z} + \left(\frac{1}{1+z}\right)^2 + \dots$$

$$f(0) = e^{\frac{1}{1+0}} = e$$

$$f'(z) = e^{\frac{1}{1+z}} \cdot \frac{-1}{(1+z)^2} \quad f'(0) = e \cdot \frac{-1}{(1+0)^2} = -e$$

$$f''(z) = e^{\frac{1}{1+z}} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+z)^2} + e^{\frac{1}{1+z}} \cdot \frac{2}{(1+z)^3} \quad f''(0) = e \cdot \frac{1}{1} + e \cdot \frac{2}{1} = 3e$$

$$f(z) \approx e - ez + 3e \frac{z^2}{2!} + \dots$$

MATH 312 HW 12

3

6.3.7

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z(z-3)}$$

Laurent series for $0 < |z| < 3$
 $\Rightarrow 0 < \left|\frac{z}{3}\right| < 1$

$$= \frac{-1}{3z} \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{z}{3}\right)} = \frac{-1}{3z} \left[1 + \frac{z}{3} + \left(\frac{z}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{3}\right)^3 + \dots \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3z} - \frac{1}{3^2} - \frac{z}{3^3} - \frac{z^2}{3^4} - \dots = -\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{k-1}}{3^{k+1}}$$

6.3.9

$$\frac{1}{z(z-3)}$$

Laurent series for $|z| > 3 \Rightarrow 1 > \left|\frac{3}{z}\right|$

$$= \frac{1}{z^2 - 3z} = \frac{1}{z^2} \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{3}{z}\right)} = \frac{1}{z^2} \left[1 + \frac{3}{z} + \left(\frac{3}{z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{z}\right)^3 + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{3}{z^3} + \frac{3^2}{z^4} + \frac{3^3}{z^5} + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 3^k z^{-k-2}$$

6.3.8 $0 < |z-3| < 3 \Rightarrow 0 < \left|\frac{z-3}{3}\right| < 1$

$$\frac{1}{(3+z-3)(z-3)} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{(z-3)}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{(z-3)} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{z-3} \left[1 - \frac{z-3}{3} + \left(\frac{z-3}{3}\right)^2 + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{z-3} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{3^3} (z-3) - \frac{1}{3^4} (z-3)^2 + \dots$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z-3)^{k-1}}{3^{k+1}} (-1)^k$$

6.3.10

$$0 < |z-3| \Rightarrow \frac{3}{|z-3|} < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{z} \left(\frac{1}{z-3} \right) = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{3}{z-3} + 1\right) (z-3)^2} = \frac{1}{(z-3)^2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{3}{z-3}\right) + \left(\frac{3}{z-3}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{3}{z-3}\right)^3 + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{(z-3)^2} - \frac{3}{(z-3)^3} + \frac{3^2}{(z-3)^4} - \frac{3^3}{(z-3)^5} + \dots = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \frac{3^k}{(z-3)^{k+2}}$$