

Mathematics 440/508 – Final Examination, April 17, 1997

**Instructions**

1. Each question is worth 20 marks.
2. Five questions are sufficient for a complete paper but you may attempt six questions for bonus marks if you wish.
3. The following notation is used throughout:  $D = \{z : |z| < 1\}$ ,  $G$  is a open subset of the complex plane, and  $H(G)$  is the set of functions analytic in  $G$ .

1. Let  $G$  consist of those complex numbers outside the two closed disks  $|z + 3| \leq 1$  and  $|z - 3| \leq 1$ . Suppose that  $f$  is analytic in  $G$ . Define  $A = \int_{|z+3|=2} f(z) dz$  and  $B = \int_{|z-3|=2} f(z) dz$ . Show that if  $\gamma$  is any closed path in  $G$  then there are integers  $m$  and  $n$  such that

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = mA + nB.$$

2. Suppose that  $f$  is a function which is continuous on the whole plane and analytic except possibly for  $z \in [-1, 1]$ . Show that  $f$  is an entire function, i.e. analytic everywhere.

3. Let  $f(z) = \left(\frac{z-a}{1-\bar{a}z}\right)\left(\frac{z-b}{1-\bar{b}z}\right)$ , where  $|a| < 1$  and  $|b| < 1$ . Show that  $f$  maps  $D$  two-to-one onto  $D$ , i.e. that for each  $|w| < 1$ , the equation  $f(z) = w$  has exactly two solutions with  $|z| < 1$ .

4. Suppose that  $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$  maps  $D$  into  $D$ .

(a) Show that  $|a_0| \leq 1$ . For which  $f$  does  $|a_0| = 1$ ?

(b) If  $|a_0| < 1$ , and we define  $f_1(z) = \frac{f(z) - a_0}{z(1 - \bar{a}_0 f(z))}$ , show that  $f_1$  maps  $D$  into  $D$ .

(c) Show that  $|a_1| \leq 1 - |a_0|^2$ . For which  $f$  does equality hold?

5. Let  $a \in G$  and suppose that  $f : G \rightarrow D$  is analytic, one-one and onto and has  $f(a) = 0$ . Suppose that  $g : G \rightarrow D$  is analytic with  $g(a) = 0$  but is not necessarily one-on or onto. Show that  $|g(z)| \leq |f(z)|$  for all  $z \in G$ .

6. (a) Define “normal family of  $H(G)$ ”.

(b) Show that if  $F \in H(G)$  and if  $\mathcal{F}$  is the set of  $f \in H(G)$  for which  $|f(z)| \leq |F(z)|$  for all  $z \in G$ , then  $\mathcal{F}$  is a normal family in  $H(G)$ .