Assignment 6.

Complex integral.

This assignment is due Wednesday, Feb 27. Collaboration is welcome. If you do collaborate, make sure to write/type your own paper.

Note that these problems do not require Cauchy Theorem. (Except, in Problem 3 you can, but do not have to, use it.)

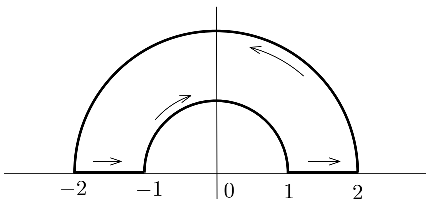
(1) Evaluate the integrals $J_1 = \int_L x\,dz$, $J_2 = \int_L y\,dz$, $J_3 = \int_L |z|\,dz$ along the following curves (*Hint:* use parametrization):
   (a) The line segment joining points $z = 0$ and $z = 2 + i$,
   (b) The semicircle $|z| = 1$, $\mathrm{Im} z \geq 0$, with initial point $z = 1$,
   (c) The circle $|z - a| = R$. (The $\int_L |z|\,dz$ is optional for this one).

(2) Evaluate the integral

$$\int_L \frac{z}{\bar{z}} dz,$$

where L is a closed contour that bounds "upper semi-ring" $1 \leq |z| \leq 2$, $\mathrm{Im}\, z \geq 0$, traversed counterclockwise (see figure). (*Hint:* The answer is 4/3).

Why this integral being nonzero does not contradict Cauchy Theorem?



(3) Evaluate the integral

$$\int_{|z-a|=R} (z - a)^n dz$$

($R > 0$) for all values of the integer n.

(4) Prove that

$$\lim_{r\to 0} \int_{|z-a|=r} \frac{f(z)}{z - a} dz = 2\pi i f(a),$$

if f is continuous in a neighborhood of the point $z = a$.

(*Hint:* Parametrize the path of integration as $z = a + re^{it}$. If f is continuous at $z = a$, you can write $f(z) = f(a) + (f(z) - f(a))$, and $f(z) - f(a) \to 0$ as $z \to a$, in particular, as $r \to 0$.)

(5) Prove that if $f(z)$ is continuous in the closed domain $|z| \geq R_0$, $0 \leq \arg z \leq \alpha$ ($0 \leq \alpha \leq 2\pi$), and if the limit

$$\lim_{z\to\infty} z f(z) = A$$

exists, then

$$\lim_{R\to\infty} \int_{\Gamma_R} f(z) dz = iA\alpha,$$

where Γ_R is the arc of the circle $|z| = R$ lying in the given domain.

(*Hint:* Parametrize the arc by Re^{it}. Similarly to the previous problem, write $f(z) = \frac{A+(zf(z)-A)}{z}$ in the integral.)