

Notice:

- a) Term grading policy: Exam-3  $\times$  25%.
- b) Total 100 points in this exam.
- c) Exam Time: 1:00PM–2:50PM, Dec. 18, 2020.

1. (10 pts) Explain whether the following series converge or diverge:

(a)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( i^n - \frac{1}{n^2} \right),$                       (b)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}.$

2. (15 pts) Find the domain in which convergence holds for each of the following series of functions:

(a)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!},$                       (b)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z + 5i)^{2n} (n + 1)^2,$

(c)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{z^n - 3^n}.$

3. (10 pts) Determine the radius of convergence of the Taylor series of the the function  $f(z) = \frac{4 + 5z}{1 + z^2}$  at the center point  $z_0 = 2 + 5i$ .

4. (10 pts) Determine the annulus of convergence of the Laurent series  $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{2^{|n|}}.$

5. (10 pts) Assume that  $f(z)$  is analytic at the origin and that  $f(0) = f'(0) = 0$ . Prove that  $f(z)$  can be written in the form  $f(z) = z^2g(z)$ , where  $g(z)$  is analytic at  $z = 0$ .

Notice: For problems 6-8, you need to give a closed form or explicitly write out at least the first three terms of the power series as your answer to each question. For example,

$$e^z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} = 1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2} + \dots$$

6. (7+8 pts) Find the Taylor expansions of the following functions with center  $z_0$ :

(a)  $\frac{1}{1-z}$ ,  $z_0 = i$ ,

(b)  $\text{Log}\left(\frac{1-z}{1+z}\right)$ ,  $z_0 = 0$ .

7. (15 pts) Expand  $f(z) = \frac{z}{(z+1)^2(z-2)}$  in a Maclaurin series and give the radius of convergence.

8. (15 pts) Find the Laurent series for  $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-2)(z-1)^3}$  in the region of  $0 < |z-2| < 1$ .