## Math 530

## Homework 5

- 1. Prove that there is no analytic function f on the unit disk such that  $f(1/n) = (-1)^n/n$  for n = 2, 3, 4, ...
- **2.** If f(z) is analytic on a domain  $\Omega$ , show that  $\overline{f(\overline{z})}$  is analytic on  $\{z:\overline{z}\in\Omega\}$ .
- **3.** Suppose that  $\Omega$  is a domain in  $\mathbb{C}$  that is symmetric with respect to the real axis. If f(z) is an analytic function on  $\Omega$  that is real-valued on a non-empty open interval of the real line contained in  $\Omega \cap \mathbb{R}$ , prove that  $f(\bar{z}) = \overline{f(z)}$  for all z in  $\Omega$ .
- **4.** Suppose that F is a *one-to-one* analytic mapping of a domain  $\Omega$  *onto* the unit disc such that F(a) = 0. Prove that if g is any analytic function on  $\Omega$  which maps  $\Omega$  into the unit disc such that g(a) = 0, then  $|g'(a)| \leq |F'(a)|$ . If |g'(a)| = |F'(a)|, does it follow that  $g \equiv F$ ? (You may use the fact here that if  $F: \Omega_1 \to \Omega_2$  is a one-to-one analytic mapping of a domain  $\Omega_1$  onto a domain  $\Omega_2$ , then the inverse mapping  $F^{-1}$  is analytic on  $\Omega_2$ .)
- **5.** Suppose that F is a *one-to-one* analytic mapping of the unit disc *onto* a domain  $\Omega$ . Show that if g is any other analytic map of the unit disc into  $\Omega$  such that g(0) = F(0), then  $g(D_r(0)) \subset F(D_r(0))$  for all 0 < r < 1.
- **6.** Suppose that F is a *one-to-one* analytic mapping of the unit disc onto a square with center at the origin. Prove that, if F(0) = 0, then F(iz) = iF(z) for all z.
- 7. Suppose that f is an analytic function on a domain  $\Omega$  such that for each point  $a \in \Omega$ , there is some coefficient  $c_N$  which is zero in the power series expansion  $f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k (z-a)^k$  at a. Prove that f must be a polynomial. (Note that N may depend on a.) Hint: Let  $\mathcal{O}_n$  denote the set consisting of points  $z \in \Omega$  such that  $f^{(n)}(z) = 0$ . Notice that  $\Omega = \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{O}_n$ . (You may use the fact that a countable union of discrete subsets of a domain in the complex plane must be countable.)