

15.4

$$\#4 \cos^2 z = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2z) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k (2z)^{2k}}{(2k)!} \right) \quad 3/3 \text{ homework 12}$$

$$= 1 - z^2 + \frac{1}{3} z^4 - \frac{2}{45} z^6 \dots \quad R = +\infty$$

Could also use Cauchy product of $\cos x$ and $\cos x$

$$\#6 \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{1+(z-1)} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k (z-1)^k = 1 - (z-1) + (z-1)^2 - (z-1)^3 + \dots \quad R=1$$

$$\#8 \ln(1-z) = \ln[(1-i) - (z-i)] = \ln\left[(1-i) \left(1 - \frac{z-i}{1-i}\right)\right] =$$



$$\ln(1-i) + \ln\left(1 - \frac{z-i}{1-i}\right) = \left(\ln\sqrt{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}i\right) + \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{z-i}{1-i}\right)^{k+1}}{(k+1)} =$$

$$\left(\ln\sqrt{2} - \frac{\pi}{4}i\right) - \left(\frac{1+i}{2}\right)(z-i) - \frac{1}{4}(z-i)^2 - \frac{(1-i)}{12}(z-i)^3 \dots$$

Series converges for $\left|\frac{z-i}{1-i}\right| < 1$ i.e. $|z-i| < \sqrt{2}$, but only represents

$\ln(1-z)$ for $|z-i| < 1$ since $\ln(1-z)$ has sing at $z=0$

$$\#14 \int_0^z \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \int_0^z \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k t^{2k}}{(2k+1)!} dt = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k z^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!(2k+1)} = z - \frac{z^3}{3! \cdot 3} + \frac{z^5}{5! \cdot 5} \dots$$

16.1

$$\#2 z \cos \frac{1}{z} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k z^{1-2k}}{2k!} = z - \frac{z^{-1}}{2} + \frac{z^{-3}}{4!} - \frac{z^{-5}}{6!} \dots \quad \text{for } 0 < |z| < +\infty$$

$$\#6 \frac{z}{z^2(1-z)} = \frac{1}{z} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} z^m = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k!}\right) z^{n-2} =$$

$$z^{-2} + 2z^{-1} + \frac{5}{2} + \frac{8}{3}z + \dots \quad \text{for } 0 < |z| < 1$$

$$\#10 \frac{\cos z}{(z-\pi)^4} = \frac{\cos(\pi + z - \pi)}{(z-\pi)^4} = \frac{-\cos(z-\pi)}{(z-\pi)^4} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1} (z-\pi)^{2k-4}}{(2k)!} =$$

$$-(z-\pi)^{-4} + \frac{1}{2}(z-\pi)^{-2} - \frac{1}{4!} + \frac{1}{6!}(z-\pi)^2 \dots \quad \text{for } 0 < |z| < +\infty$$

$$\#16 \frac{1}{1-z^2} = \frac{1}{(1-z)(1+z)} = \frac{1}{(1-z)} \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{z-1}{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{(1-z)2} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k \left(\frac{z-1}{2}\right)^k$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(z-1)^{-1} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8}(z-1) + \frac{1}{16}(z-1)^2 \dots \quad \text{for } 0 < |z-1| < 2$$

$$\frac{1}{1-z^2} = \frac{-1}{(z-1)^2(1+2/(z-1))} = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{2^k}{(z-1)^{2+k}} = \frac{-1}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{2}{(z-1)^3} - \frac{4}{(z-1)^4} + \dots \quad \text{for } 2 < |z-1|$$

$$\#22 \frac{1}{z^2} = \frac{1}{(z-i)^2} = \frac{-1}{(1+(z-i)/i)^2} = -\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \binom{-2}{n} \left(\frac{z-i}{i}\right)^n = -1 + \frac{2}{i}(z-i) + 3(z-i)^2 \dots \quad \text{for } |z-i| < 1$$

$$= \frac{1}{(z-i)^2} \left[1 + \frac{i}{z-i}\right]^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \binom{-2}{n} \frac{i^n}{(z-i)^{n+2}} = (z-i)^{-2} - 2i(z-i)^{-3} + \dots \quad \text{for } 1 < |z-i|$$

16.2
#2: at 0: pole of order 2; at ∞ : $\frac{1}{w} + 2w - 3w^2$, simple pole

#6: $\cos z_0 - \sin z_0 = 0$ iff $\frac{1}{2}(e^{iz_0} + e^{-iz_0}) = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{iz_0} - e^{-iz_0})$ iff
 $e^{2iz_0} + 1 = e^{2iz_0} - 1$ iff $e^{2iz_0} = \frac{-1-i}{2-i} = i$ iff $2iz_0 = (\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n)i$

iff $z_0 = \frac{\pi}{4} + n\pi$ Also $\cos z - \sin z = \cos(z_0 + (z-z_0)) - \sin(z_0 + (z-z_0))$
 $= \cos z_0 \cos(z-z_0) - \sin(z_0) \sin(z-z_0) - \sin(z_0) \cos(z-z_0) - \cos z_0 \sin(z-z_0)$
 $= -2 \sin z_0 \sin(z-z_0) = -2 \sin z_0 [(z-z_0) \dots]$ has simple zero

So the function has simple pole at these points
at ∞ , singularity is not isolated

#14 $(z^4 - 16) = (z+2i)(z-2i)(z-2)(z+2)$ has simple zeros at $\pm 2, \pm 2i$

So $(z^4 - 16)^4$ has 4th order zeros at these points

#18 $(z^2 - 1)^2 = (z-1)^2(z+1)^2$ and $e^{z^2} - 1 \neq 0$ at ± 1

so there are second order zeros at ± 1

$e^{z_0^2} = 1$ iff $z_0^2 = 2\pi n i$ iff $z_0 = \begin{cases} \pm \sqrt{2\pi n} \frac{(1+i)}{\sqrt{2}} & \text{for } n \geq 0 \\ \pm \sqrt{2\pi(-n)} \frac{(1-i)}{\sqrt{2}} & \text{for } n < 0 \end{cases}$

At these z_0 , $\frac{d}{dz}(e^{z^2} - 1)|_{z_0} = 2z_0 e^{z_0^2} \neq 0$ and $(z_0^2 - 1)^2 \neq 0$

so there are simple zeros at these z_0