

Panel 1

### Review Questions

- ① Find  $f(1+i)$  for (a)  $f(z) = z + z^{-1} + 5$  (b)  $f(z) = 4z\bar{z}$
- ② Let  $f(z) = z^4 - 5z^2 + 9z^4$ . Find  $f(-1+i)$
- ③ Express in the form  $f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y)$  for
  - (a)  $f(z) = z^3$  (b)  $f(z) = \bar{z}^2 + (2-3i)z$
- ④ Let  $f(z) = (3+4i)z - 2i$ . Find the image of
  - (a) the line  $x(t) = t, y(t) = 1-2t$
  - (b) the disk  $|z-1| < 1$
- ⑤ Let  $f(z) = (2+i)z - 2i$ . Find image of the triangle with vertices  $z_1 = -2+i, z_2 = -2+2i, z_3 = 2+i$

Note: Linear functions map lines to lines and circles to circles.

Panel 2

Make sure to **Memorize** the following terms

$D_r(z_0) = \{z : |z - z_0| < r\}$  is the open disk centered at  $z_0$  with radius  $r$ .

$D_r^*(z_0) = \{z : 0 < |z - z_0| < r\}$  is the deleted or punctured disk  $D_r(z_0)$  with the point  $z = z_0$  removed

An  $\varepsilon$ -neighborhood of  $z_0$  is an open disk around  $z_0$  with radius  $\varepsilon$

A point  $z \in D \subset \mathbb{C}$  is called interior point of  $D$  if there is an  $\varepsilon$ -nhd. of  $z$  containing only points of  $D$

A point  $z \in \mathbb{C}$  is called exterior point of  $D$  if there is an  $\varepsilon$ -nhd. of  $z$  containing no points from  $D$

Panel 3

A point  $z \in \mathbb{C}$  is called a boundary point of  $D$  if it is neither interior nor exterior point of  $D$ .

A set  $D \subset \mathbb{C}$  is open if: for every point  $z \in D$  there is an  $\varepsilon$ -nbhd. contained in  $D$ , i.e. all  $z \in D$  are interior points.

A set  $D \subset \mathbb{C}$  is closed if it contains all of its boundary points.

A set  $D \subset \mathbb{C}$  is connected if every two points  $z_1, z_2 \in D$  can be connected by a polygon.

A set  $D \subset \mathbb{C}$  that is non-empty, open, and connected is called a domain.

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Private Freehand 3

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Panel 4

A set  $D \subset \mathbb{C}$  is bounded if it is contained in some circle  $\{|z| = R\}$ . If not, it is called unbounded.  
 A point  $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$  is an accumulation point of  $D$  if each deleted neighborhood of  $z_0$  contains at least one point of  $D$ .

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Panel 5

1. Sketch the following sets and determine which are domains:

(a)  $|z - 2 + i| \leq 1$ ;

(b)  $|2z + 3| > 4$ ;

(c)  $\text{Im } z > 1$ ;

(d)  $\text{Im } z = 1$ ;

(e)  $0 \leq \arg z \leq \pi/4$  ( $z \neq 0$ );

(f)  $|z - 4| \geq |z|$ .

2. Which sets in Exercise 1 are neither open nor closed?

3. Which sets in Exercise 1 are bounded?

7. Determine the accumulation points of each of the following sets:

(a)  $z_n = i^n$  ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ );

(b)  $z_n = i^n/n$  ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ );

(c)  $0 \leq \arg z < \pi/2$  ( $z \neq 0$ );

(d)  $z_n = (-1)^n(1+i) \frac{n-1}{n}$  ( $n = 1, 2, \dots$ ).

8. Prove that if a set contains each of its accumulation points, then it must be a closed set.

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