

Show clearly how all answers are obtained. When computing integrals, show all steps clearly.

For each of Exercises 1, 2, and 3, give

- (a) the principal root, in both exponential and rectangular form,
- (b) the n distinct roots in rectangular form,
- (c) all roots, in exponential form.

1. $(-16 + 16i)^{1/4}$ 2. $(-5i)^{1/3}$ 3. \sqrt{i}

4. The n th roots of a complex number z all lie on a circle centered at the origin. In what situations is the radius of the circle greater than $|z|$?

5. Integrate $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ around the circle of radius $R > 0$ centered at the origin. Show your parametrization, and compute the integral by hand. (It should be a very easy computation.)

6. Let $C_r(z_0)$ be the circle of radius r centered at z_0 .

(a) Give a parametrization γ for $C_r(z_0)$, and give its derivative.

(b) Compute $\int_{C_r(z_0)} (z - z_0)^n dz$ for $n \neq -1$ by hand.

(c) Compute $\int_{C_r(z_0)} (z - z_0)^n dz$ for $n = -1$ by hand.

7. Let $f(x) = \frac{5}{3 + x}$.

(a) Give the power series representation of the function f .

(b) Determine the radius of convergence of the series.

8. Consider the series $4 + \frac{4}{5}x + \frac{4}{25}x^2 + \frac{4}{125}x^3 + \dots$

(a) Give the function that the series represents, where it converges.

(b) Give the radius of convergence.