

Show your work for each of the following in a neat, organized manner that fully justifies your results/conclusions.

1. Apply Theorem A.6(3) to show that $f(z) = \frac{z^3 + 1}{z^2(z + 1)}$ has a removable singularity at -1 .
2. Apply Theorem A.7(3) to show that $h(z) = \frac{\cos z}{z^2 + 1}$ has a pole of order one at $-i$.
3. Show that $u(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$ is harmonic everywhere.
4. Determine the conditions that must hold on the constants a, b, c and d so that $u(x, y) = ax^3 + bx^2y + cxy^2 + dy^3$ is harmonic everywhere.
5. (**Fun!**) Give two functions f and g that have simple poles at $z = 1$ and such that $f + g$ does not have a pole at $z = 1$. In this case, what is going on with f and g at $z = 1$?

Show your work for each of the following in a neat, organized manner that fully justifies your results/conclusions.

1. Apply Theorem A.6(3) to show that $f(z) = \frac{z^3 + 1}{z^2(z + 1)}$ has a removable singularity at -1 .
2. Apply Theorem A.7(3) to show that $h(z) = \frac{\cos z}{z^2 + 1}$ has a pole of order one at $-i$.
3. Show that $u(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$ is harmonic everywhere.
4. Determine the conditions that must hold on the constants a, b, c and d so that $u(x, y) = ax^3 + bx^2y + cxy^2 + dy^3$ is harmonic everywhere.
5. (**Fun!**) Give two functions f and g that have simple poles at $z = 1$ and such that $f + g$ does not have a pole at $z = 1$. In this case, what is going on with f and g at $z = 1$?