

- I. Cloze**
- $\arg(-1-i) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,
  - $\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{5i}{2+i}\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,  $\left|\frac{5i}{2+i}\right| = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
  - $\sqrt{1-i} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,  $\operatorname{Ln}(1+i) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
  - The definition of  $e^z$  is  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
  - The principle value of  $(1+i)^i = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
  - $\frac{d}{dz}(e^z \sin^3 z) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
  - If  $c$  denotes the circle centered at  $z_0$  and integer number  $n > 1$ , then  $\int_c \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^n} dz = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
  - The radius of convergence of  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (3n^3 + 2n + 1)z^n$  is  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
  - The singular points of the function  $f(z) = \frac{\cos^2 z}{z(z^2 + 3)}$  are  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .
  - $z = 2i$  is a pole of order  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$  of

$$f(z) = \frac{z-1}{z(z^2+4)^2}.$$

$$11. \oint_{|z|=2} \frac{z dz}{z-3} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

**II. Calculate the following integrals**

$$1. \int_{|z|=2} \frac{ze^z}{z^2-1} dz \qquad 2. \int_{|z|=1} \frac{z^2 - \sin z}{z^4} dz$$

III. Given  $f(z) = \int_C \frac{3\xi^2 + 4\xi + 5}{\xi - z} d\xi$ , where  $C = \{z : |z| = 4\}$ , find  $f'(2+i)$ .

V. Find the Taylor expansion of  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2}$  at  $z = -1$ .

VI. Find the Laurent expansion of  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 - z - 6}$  on the annulus (i)  $2 < |z| < 3$ , (ii)  $0 < |z+2| < 5$