Time: 3 hours

Maximum marks: 50

## All questions are compulsory.

NOTATIONS: (1)  $\mathbb{R}$ : set of all real numbers, (2)  $\mathbb{C}$ : set of all complex numbers, (3)  $\mathbb{C}^n$ : the *n*-dimensional complex number space, (4)  $\mathbb{R}^n$ : the *n*-dimensional real number space, (5) [a, b]: closed and bounded interval in  $\mathbb{R}$ , (6) For a given  $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n$  and  $\mathbf{r} = (r_1, r_2, \ldots, r_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n$  with  $r_i > 0$  for all  $1 \le i \le n$ ,

$$\mathbb{D}^n(\mathbf{a},\mathbf{r}) := \{ \mathbf{z} = (z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n : |z_i - a_i| < r_i \text{ for all } 1 \le i \le n \}.$$

For  $n = 1, a \in \mathbb{C}$  and a positive  $r \in \mathbb{R}$ , we will write  $\mathbb{D}(a, r)$ , instead of  $\mathbb{D}^1(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{r})$ . (7)  $\|\cdot\|_K$  denotes the supremum over a given set K, (8)  $A \times B$ : cartesian product

of two sets A and B, (9)  $\exp(z)$ : the exponential function  $e^z$  for  $z \in \mathbb{C}$ .

1. (a) Prove that the function

$$I(h) = \exp\left(\int_0^1 \log \frac{h^2 + x^2}{x^2} dx\right)$$

from [0,1] to  $[1,\infty)$  is well-defined, strictly increasing and continuous, with I(0) = 1. (5 marks)

(b) Consider a compact subset K of  $\mathbb{C}$ , a closed subset B of K and  $a \in K$ . Moreover, assume that there is  $\rho > 0$  such that the set  $\{t \in [0, \rho] : \mathbb{T}(a, t) \cap B \neq \emptyset\}$  has positive Lebesgue measure m ( $\mathbb{T}(a, t)$  is the circle with radius t, centered at a). Prove that for every polynomial  $P : \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$  and every real number r > 0,

$$||P||_{\mathbb{D}(a,r)} \le ||P||_B I(\alpha)^{\deg(P)}$$

where  $\deg(P)$  denotes the degree of polynomial  $P, I(\alpha)$  is as defined in part (a), and

$$\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\rho + r - m}{m}}$$

(12 marks)

- (c) Given an open set  $D \subset \mathbb{C}^n$   $(n \ge 2)$ , let  $f : D \to \mathbb{C}$  be separately holomorphic and locally bounded on D. Show that f is continuous on D. (4 marks)
- 2. (a) Let the complex-valued function F(z, s) be defined for  $(z, s) \in \Omega \times [0, 1]$ , where  $\Omega$  is an open set in  $\mathbb{C}$ . Also suppose that F(z, s) is continuous in  $\Omega \times [0, 1]$  and is holomorphic in  $\Omega$  for each  $s \in [0, 1]$ . Show that the function f defined on  $\Omega$  by

$$f(z) = \int_0^1 F(z,s)ds$$

is holomorphic.

(4 marks)

(b) Using part (a), prove that if f is a complex-valued holomorphic function defined on the domain

$$\left\{ (z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : |z_1| < 1, \frac{1}{2} < |z_2| < 1 \right\} \bigcup \left\{ (z_1, z_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : |z_2| < 1, \frac{1}{2} < |z_1| < 1 \right\},\$$

then f has an analytic continuation to the unit bidisc  $\mathbb{D}^2(0, 1)$ , where  $\mathbf{0} = (0, 0) \in \mathbb{C}^2$ ,  $\mathbf{1} = (1, 1) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ . (7 marks)

3. (a) Let D be an open connected set in  $\mathbb{C}^n$   $(n \ge 2)$  and f be a non-constant, complex-valued holomorphic function defined in D. Then show that  $f(\Omega)$  is open for any open set  $\Omega \subset D$ . (4 marks)

(b) Suppose  $f: \mathbb{C} \setminus \{1\} \to \mathbb{C}^2$  is a holomorphic map, defined by

$$f(z) = (z(z-1), z^2(z-1)).$$

Determine, with justification, whether f is open or not (we say f is open if  $f(\Omega)$  is open for all open subsets  $\Omega$  of  $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{1\}$ ). (4 marks)

4. (a) Find the value of the integral

$$\int_{|z_1|=1} \int_{|z_2|=1} \frac{\exp(z_1 z_2)}{\left|(z_1 - 2)(z_2 - 2)\right|^2} dz_2 dz_1$$

(5 marks)

(b) Determine, with justification, the maximum of the following sets:

$$\{|2z_1 + 10z_2 + 11z_3| : (z_1, z_2, z_3) \in \mathbb{C}^3 \text{ and } |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 + |z_3|^2 \le 1\}$$

and

$$\left\{ \left| z_1^2 z_2 z_3 - z_2^2 z_1 z_3 + z_3^2 z_1 z_2 \right| : (z_1, z_2, z_3) \in \mathbb{C}^3 \text{ and } |z_1| \le 1, |z_2| \le 1, |z_3| \le 1 \right\}.$$

(2.5 marks+2.5 marks)

## Best wishes!