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**Lecture 0. 11.1.2010.**

## **M2PM3 COMPLEX ANALYSIS**

Professor N. H. BINGHAM, Spring 2010

6M47; 020-7594 2085; n.bingham@ic.ac.uk; Office hour Mon 5-6

Course website: My homepage, link to Complex Analysis.

Recommended Student Texts:

John M. HOWIE, *Complex Analysis*, SUMS, 2003,

Hilary A. PRIESTLEY, *Introduction to Complex Analysis*, 2nd ed., OUP, 1990.

Books for Reference:

Lars V. AHLFORS, *Complex Analysis*, 3rd ed., McGraw-Hill, 1979.

Walter RUDIN, *Real and Complex Analysis*, 2nd ed., McGraw-Hill, 1974.

For Real Analysis:

Walter RUDIN, *Principles of Mathematical Analysis*, 3rd ed., McGraw-Hill, 1976.

Library classmark: 517.53

Note the optional course M2PM5 *Metric Spaces and Topology*, given this term by Dr Thomas Sorensen.

**Course Outline** (33 lectures, 11 weeks, 3 lectures pw)

I. Preliminaries [9 lectures]

0. Why complex analysis?

1. Complex numbers

2. Preliminaries from Real Analysis and Topology

1. Absolute and conditional convergence

2. Uniform convergence

3. Functions continuous on a closed interval

4. Open and closed sets; metric spaces and topological spaces

5. Infinite, countable and uncountable sets

6. The Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem

7. Compactness; Heine-Borel theorem

8. Cauchy's General Principle of Convergence

- 9.  $O$  and  $o$
- 10. Upper and lower limits
- 11. Power series
- II. Holomorphic (Analytic) Functions: Theory [16 lectures]
  - 1. Special complex functions
    - 1. Polynomials
    - 2. Exponentials
    - 3. Trigonometric functions
    - 4. Hyperbolic functions
    - 5. Logarithms
    - 6. Complex powers
  - 2. Complex differentiability and the Cauchy-Riemann equations
  - 3. Connectedness
  - 4. Paths, line integrals, contours
  - 5. Cauchy's Theorem
  - 6. Cauchy's Integral Formulae
  - 7. Cauchy-Taylor Theorem
  - 8. Analytic continuation
    - 1. Power series. E.g., the geometric series
    - 2. Integrals. E.g., logarithms; the Gamma function  $\Gamma(z)$
    - 3. Series. E.g., the Riemann zeta function  $\zeta(s)$
    - 4. Identities. E.g., Euler's reflection formula  $\Gamma(z)\Gamma(1-z) = \pi/\sin \pi z$
  - 9. Maximum Modulus Theorem
  - 10. Laurent's Theorem and singularities
  - 11. Cauchy's Residue Theorem
- III. Applications (Residue Calculus) [8 lectures].
  - 1. Integration round the unit circle
  - 2. Translation of the line of integration
  - 3. Infinite integrals
  - 4. Indentation
  - 5. Branch points
  - 6. Integrals involving many-valued functions
  - 7. Summation of series
  - 8. Expansion of a meromorphic function
    - Infinite products for  $\sin$ ,  $\cos$  and  $\tan$ ; Wallis' product