

**1:** Let  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 - 2z - 3}$ .

- (a) Find the Taylor series for  $f(z)$  centred at 0.
- (b) Find the Taylor series for  $f(z)$  centred at 1.
- (c) Find the radius of convergence of the Taylor series for  $f(z)$  centred at  $2i$ .

**2:** Let  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 - 2z - 3}$ .

- (a) Find the Laurent series for  $f(z)$  in  $D^*(-1, 4) = \{z \in \mathbf{C} \mid 0 < |z + 1| < 4\}$ .
- (b) Find the Laurent series for  $f(z)$  in  $D^*(3, 4) = \{z \in \mathbf{C} \mid 0 < |z - 3| < 4\}$ .
- (c) Find the Laurent series for  $f(z)$  in the annulus  $A = \{z \in \mathbf{C} \mid 2 < |z - 1| < \infty\}$ .

**3:** For each of the following functions  $f(z)$ , find  $\int_{\alpha} f(z) dz$  where  $\alpha(t) = e^{it}$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ .

(a)  $f(z) = \frac{\coth z}{z^2}$

(b)  $f(z) = \frac{1 + z}{e^z - (1 + z)}$

(c)  $f(z) = z^4 \sin(2/z)$ .

**4:** Find  $\int_{\alpha} \frac{1}{(e^z + 1)^2} dz$  where  $\alpha(t) = 3i + e^{it}$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ .

**5:** Find  $\int_{\alpha} \frac{1 + z}{1 - \cos z} dz$  where  $\alpha(t) = 4 + 5e^{it}$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ .

**6:** Find  $\int_{\alpha} \frac{\tan z}{z^6} dz$  where  $\alpha(t) = 1 + 2e^{it}$  for  $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$ .