

Workbook



Table of Contents

Sequences and Topology	2
Sequences of Complex Numbers	2
Basic Topological Concepts	4
Appolonian Circles	6

Sequences and Topology

Sequences of Complex Numbers

Questions

1) $z_n = \frac{1}{n} + i \left(\frac{n-2}{n} \right)$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = ?$

2) $z_n = \frac{n^2 + n + 1}{3n^2 + 2} + i \left(\frac{n-1}{2n} \right)$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = ?$

3) Given: $z_n = i^{2n} \cdot n^3$. Prove: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |z_n| = \infty$ and use this to evaluate $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n$.

4) Given: $z_n = \frac{i^n}{n}$. Prove: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |z_n| = 0$ and use this to evaluate $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n$.

5) Given: $z_n = \frac{(1+i)^n}{n}$. Prove: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |z_n| = \infty$ and use this to evaluate $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n$.

6) Given a sequence $z_n = n \cdot z^n$ where $z \in \mathbb{C}$ is fixed. Find $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |z_n|$ and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n$ for two cases:

a. $|z| \geq 1$

b. $0 < |z| < 1$

7) Prove: If $z_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} z$ and $w_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} w$, then $z_n + w_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} z + w$.

8) For each sequence, check if it converges; if so, compute its limit:

c. $z_n = \frac{1+n}{1-2n} + \frac{n-10}{n^2} i$

d. $z_n = \cos(\pi n) + n \sin\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) i$

e. $z_n = \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^{-n} + \sqrt[n]{3^n + 4^n} \cdot i$

f. $z_n = \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{3}i}{2}\right)^n$

Answer Key

1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = i$

2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = \frac{1}{3} + i\frac{1}{2}$

3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = \infty$

4) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = 0$

5) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = \infty$

6) a. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = \infty$

b. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = 0$

7) Proof

8) a. Converges to $-\frac{1}{2}$

b. Doesn't converge

c. Converges to $\frac{1}{e^2} + 4i$

d. Doesn't converge

Basic Topological Concepts

Questions

- 1) Sketch the set S defined by the inequality $|z - i| + |z + i| < 4$.
- Is S open?
 - Is S a domain?
 - Is S a simply-connected domain
- 2) Sketch the set S defined by the equation $\operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{z - a}{z + a} \right] = 0$, where $a \neq 0$ is real.
- Is S open?
 - Is S a domain?
 - Is S a simply-connected domain?
- 3) Sketch the set S defined by the equation $\operatorname{Im} \left[\frac{z - 1}{z + 1} \right] = 0$.
- Is S open?
 - Is S a domain?
 - Is S a simply-connected domain?
- 4) Sketch the set S defined by the equation $|z + i| = 2|z - i|$.
- Is S open?
 - Is S a domain?
 - Is S a simply-connected domain?

Answer Key

- 1) a. Yes b. Yes c. Yes
- 2) a. S is not open.
b. Hence S is not a domain
c. Hence S is not a simply-connected domain
- 3) a. S is not open.
b. Hence S is not a domain
c. Hence S is not a simply-connected domain
- 4) a. S is not open.
b. Hence S is not a domain
c. Hence S is not a simply-connected domain

Appolonian Circles

Questions

1) a. Show that for any $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$, $|z \pm w|^2 = |z|^2 \pm 2\operatorname{Re}(z \cdot \bar{w}) + |w|^2$.

b. Let $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$ and $k > 0$ (real).

Show that the equation $|z - z_1| = k \cdot |z - z_2|$

describes a line ($k = 1$) or a circle ($k \neq 1$).

*Proof - for the solution Proof go watch the video