## PHYS 301 HANDOUT 7

- **1.** Expand in Taylor series around the point  $z_0 = 0$  the function  $f(z) = e^z$ .
  - (Ans:  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}$ )
- **2.** Expand in Taylor series around the point  $z_0 = 0$  the function  $f(z) = z^2 e^{3z}$ .

(Ans: 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{3^n}{n!} z^{n+2}$$
)

**3.** Expand in Taylor series around the point  $z_0 = 0$  the function  $f(z) = \sin z$ .

(Ans: 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^n}{(2n+1)!} z^{2n+1}$$
)

**4.** Expand in Taylor series around the point  $z_0 = 0$  the function  $f(z) = \sinh z$ .

(Ans: 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)!} z^{2n+1}$$
)

5. Expand in Taylor series around the point  $z_0 = 0$  the function  $f(z) = \cos z$ .

(Ans: 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} z^{2n}$$
)

6. Expand in Taylor series around the point  $z_0 = 0$  the function  $f(z) = \cosh z$ .

(Ans: 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)!} z^{2n}$$
)

7. Expand in Taylor series around the point  $z_0 = 0$  the function f(z) = 1/z.

(Ans: 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n$$
,  $(|z| < 1)$ )

- 8. Could we have a Maclaurin series for the function  $f(z) = (1+2z^2)/(z^3+z^5)$ ? Discuss this case.
- **9.** Expand in Taylor series around the point  $z_0 = 0$  the function  $\ln(1+z)$ .

(Ans: 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-)^{n-1} \frac{z^n}{n}$$
)

- **10.** If a function f(z) can be expanded in a Taylor series around the point  $z_0 = 0$  and the coefficients  $a_n$  are all real, show that  $f^*(z) = f(z^*)$ .
- **11.** Expand in Taylor series around the point  $z_0 = 0$  the function  $f(z) = (1+z)e^z$ .

(Ans: 
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n!} z^n$$
)

**12.** Expand in Taylor series around the point  $z_0 = 2$  the function  $f(z) = 1/z^2$ .

(Ans: 
$$\frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (n+1) \left(\frac{z-2}{2}\right)^n$$
)

- **13.** Expand in Taylor series around the point  $z_0 = 2$  the function  $u(x, y) = e^x \cos y$ . Express your result in polar coordinates.
- **14.** Expand the function  $f(z) = 1/(1+z^2)$  around the point  $z_0 = 0$ . (Hint: use the formula  $1/(1-q) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n$ .
- 15. Prove that an odd function has an odd Taylor series representation.
- 16. Prove that an even function has an even Taylor series representation.
- **17.** Derive the Taylor series for the function  $f(z) = (1 + i)z^2 2z + 4i$  around the point  $z_0 = 1 i$ .
- 18. Prove de l'Hospital rule applying the Taylor expansion.