- 1. Compute the following limits. Distinguish between the case the limit is equal to ∞ and the case the limit does not exist.
 - (a) $\lim_{z \to 0} \frac{\sin z - z}{z^3}$ (b) $\lim_{z \to -1+i} \frac{z + 1 - i}{z(z^2 + 2z + 2)}$ (c) $\lim_{z \to i} \frac{e^{\pi z} + 1}{z - i}$ (d) $\lim_{z \to 0} e^{i \operatorname{Arg}(z^4)}$ (e) $\lim_{z \to \infty} \frac{\operatorname{Log} z}{z}$
- 2. To each of the following functions, determine the region where it it continuous/differentiable/ holomorphic. Find the derivative at z = 1 + i if the function is differentiable at i + 1.
 - (a) $f(z) = \text{Log}\left(\frac{z+1}{z-1}\right)$ (b) $f(z) = \text{Log}(iz^2)$

(c)
$$f(z) = e^{ix}e^{iy}$$

- 3. Evaluate the complex integrals $\int_{\gamma} f(z)$ where f and γ are given as follows. Clearly mention the method/theorem you use.
 - (a) $f(z) = x^2 + iy$ and γ is the part of the curve $x = \sqrt{y}$ from y = 4 to y = 1.
 - (b) $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^4+z^2+1}$ and γ is the rectangle with vertices at (1,0), (1,1), (-1,1), (-1,0) oriented in that order.
 - (c) $f(z) = z \text{Log}(z^2 + 1)$ and $\gamma(t) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-it}$ where $t \in [0, \pi]$.