

### Question 15

- (i) On  $C_1 = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| = 1\}$ , set  $f(z) = z^4 + 2z$ ,  $g(z) = 5$ .  
 Then  $|f(z)| = |z^4 + 2z| \leq |z|^4 + 2|z| = 3 < 5 = |g(z)|$ .  
 Hence  $V_{C_1}(f+g) = V_{C_1}(g) = 0$  and there are no zeros of  $F$  inside  $C_1$  (Rouché's Theorem).  
 On  $C_2 = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| = 2\}$ , set  $f(z) = 2z + 5$ ,  $g(z) = z^4$ .  
 Then  $|f(z)| = |2z + 5| \leq 2|z| + 5 = 9 < 16 = |g(z)|$ .  
 Hence  $V_{C_2}(f+g) = V_{C_2}(g) = 8\pi$  and so  $F$  has 4 zeros within  $C_2$  (by Rouché's Theorem).  
 This proves part (i).

- (ii) Consider  $F(x)$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ :  $F(x) = x^4 + 2x + 5$ .  
 $F'(x) = 4x^3 + 2 = 0$  when  $x = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{2}}$ , giving an obvious minimum.

Then  $F(\sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{2}})$  is roughly  $(-0.8)^4 + 2(-0.8) + 5 > 0$ .

so  $F$  is never zero on the real axis.

Next consider  $z = iy$ , in which case  $F(z) = y^4 + 2iy + 5$ .

This cannot be zero, since when  $iy = 0$ ,  $y^4 + 5 = 5$ .

Now consider  $C_3 = \{z = iy : -2 \leq y \leq 2\}$

and  $C_4 = \{z \in C_2 : \operatorname{Re}(z) \geq 0\}$ .

$$V_{C_3}(F) = V_{C_3}(y^4 + 2iy + 5) < \pi$$

$$V_{C_4}(F) = 4\pi + \varepsilon, |\varepsilon| < \pi$$

Thus  $V_{C_3 \cup C_4}(F) = V_{C_3}(F) + V_{C_4}(F)$  lies between

$$3\pi - |\varepsilon| \text{ and } 5\pi + |\varepsilon|$$

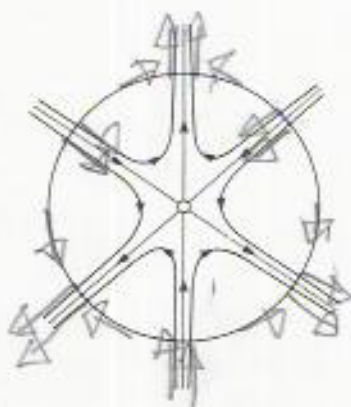
(or strictly between  $2\pi$  and  $6\pi$ ).

Hence  $V_{C_3 \cup C_4}(F) = 4\pi$  and  $F$  has two zeros in the region  $\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0$ .

These occur as a complex conjugate pair (since the coefficients of  $F$  are real) and hence lie one in the first, and one in the fourth, quadrant. Therefore the remaining two roots lie one in the second and one in the third.

### Question 16

- (i)



As  $p$  describes  $l$  once, the 'sharp' end of  $V_0(l)$  describes a curve  $l'$  of winding number  $-2$  about a fixed point  $O$ .

- (ii) By the Poincaré theorem, any flow field with a finite number of singularities on a closed orientable surface  $S$  has index sum  $\chi(S)$ . But an orientable surface is determined by  $\chi$ . Hence  $S$  is unique. (In fact, it's a double torus!)