Math 120A
August 13, 2019

Question 1 A function $f(x,y) = (u(x,y), v(x,y))$ is complex differentiable at $z_0 = (x_0, y_0)$ if and only if

A. $\dfrac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \dfrac{\partial v}{\partial y}$ and $\dfrac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\dfrac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ at (x_0, y_0).

B. $\dfrac{\partial}{\partial x}(u + iv) = \dfrac{1}{i}\dfrac{\partial}{\partial y}(u + iv)$ at (x_0, y_0).

C. $\lim\limits_{\Delta z \to 0} \dfrac{f(z_0 + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z}$ converges.

D. **A** and **C**.

*E. **A**, **B**, and **C**.

Question 2 Let n be a positive integer with $n \geq 2$, and let z be a nonzero complex number. Then,

*A. $z^{\frac{1}{n}}$ has n distinct values.

B. $z^{\frac{1}{n}}$ is single-valued.

C. $z^{\frac{1}{n}} \cdot z^{-\frac{1}{n}} = 1$.

D. **A** and **C**

E. **B** and **C**

Question 3 Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ given by $f(x, y) = (u(x, y), v(x, y))$. Suppose f has continuous partial derivatives. Then,

A. f is differentiable.

B. Viewing f as $f(x + iy) = u(x + iy) + iv(x + iy)$, f is complex differentiable.

C. $\mathrm{Df} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix}$ is the derivative of f.

D. All of the above.

*E. **A** and **C**

Question 4 $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ has derivative $\mathrm{Df} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$.

We can conclude that

A. f is complex differentiable because the partial derivatives of f satisfy the Cauchy-Riemann equations.

B. f is differentiable but not complex differentiable because $f'(z)$ cannot be written as a matrix.

C. f is complex differentiable and $|f'(z)|^2 = \det(\mathrm{Df}) = 2$.

*D. **A** and **C**

E. We can't conclude anything. Not enough information has been provided.