## Homework 5

Due: Monday, October 17
In these problems, we work with a lattice $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{C}$ generated by $\omega_{1}$ and $\omega_{2}$.
Let $D$ be a fundamental domain for $\Lambda$, and $C=C_{1}+C_{2}+C_{3}+C_{4}$ a contour around $D$, as below.


1. Suppose $f$ is meromophic and $\wedge$-periodic. Show that $f^{\prime}$ is, too.
2. Suppose $f$ is meromorphic, $\wedge$-periodic, and has no poles or zeros along $C$. Show that $\int_{C} f(z) d z=0$.
3. Let $h$ be a meromorphic function, and suppose $z_{0} \in \mathbb{C}, z_{0} \neq 0$. Show that

$$
\operatorname{res}_{z_{0}}\left(\frac{z h^{\prime}(z)}{h(z)}\right)=\operatorname{ord}_{z_{0}}(h) \cdot z_{0}
$$

4. Suppose $f$ is meromorphic, $\Lambda$-periodic, and has no poles or zeros along $C$. Show that

$$
\begin{equation*}
\frac{1}{2 \pi i} \int_{C} \frac{z f^{\prime}(z)}{f(z)} d z \in \Lambda \tag{2}
\end{equation*}
$$

Note that the integrand $z f^{\prime}(z) / f(z)$ is not periodic.
You are welcome to take the following steps. You may want to use the fact that $\log$ is actually a multifunction, so that if $C$ is a contour from $\alpha$ to $\beta$, and if $g$ is any continuous, nonvanishing function on $C$, then

$$
\int_{C} \frac{g^{\prime}(z)}{g(z)} d z=\left.\log (g(z))\right|_{\alpha} ^{\beta} \in(\log (\beta)-\log (\alpha))+2 \pi i \mathbb{Z} .
$$

You will probably have to explicitly parametrize the contours $C_{j}$ in order to evaluate the integrals.
(a) Show that $\int_{C_{3}} \frac{z f^{\prime}(z)}{f(z)} d z=\int_{-C_{1}} \frac{z f^{\prime}\left(z+\omega_{2}\right)}{f\left(z+\omega_{2}\right)} d z+\omega_{2} \int_{C_{3}} \frac{f^{\prime}(z)}{f(z)} d z$. (HINT: $z f^{\prime}(z) / f(z)=(z-$ $\left.\left.\omega_{2}\right) f^{\prime}(z) / f(z)+\omega_{2} f^{\prime}(z) / f(z).\right)$
(b) Show that $\int_{C_{1}+C_{3}} \frac{z f^{\prime}(z)}{f(z)} d z \in 2 \pi i \omega_{2} \mathbb{Z}$.
(c) Show (2).
5. Suppose $f$ is meromorphic, $\wedge$-periodic, and has no zeros or poles along $C$.

Suppose the only zeros of $f$ in $D$ are $P_{1}, \cdots, P_{r}$, and that $f$ has a zero of order $m_{i}$ at $P_{i}$. Similarly, suppose the only poles of $f$ in $D$ are $Q_{1}, \cdots, Q_{s}$, and that $f$ has a pole of order $n_{j}$ at $Q_{j}$. Show that

$$
\sum_{i=1}^{r} m_{i} P_{i} \equiv \sum_{j=1}^{s} n_{j} Q_{j} \bmod \wedge .
$$

