

1. Apply the definition (3), Sec.18, of Derivative to give a direct proof that

$$f'(z) = \frac{1}{(1+z)^2} \quad \text{when } f(z) = \frac{z}{1+z}$$

2. Use an appropriate theorem to show that $f'(z)$ does not exist at any point:

(a) $f(z) = z + \bar{z}^2, z \neq 0$ (b) $f(z) = e^x \cos y - i e^x \sin y.$

3. Use an appropriate theorem to show that each of the functions is differentiable in the indicated domain then find $f'(z)$.

(a) $f(z) = \sinh x \sin y - i \cosh x \cos y,$ for all z

(b) $f(z) = e^{-2\theta} \cos(2 \ln r) + i e^{-2\theta} \sin(2 \ln r),$ for $r > 0, 0 < \theta < \pi.$

4. Show that each of these functions is entire and find $f'(z)$.

(a) $f(z) = (2x + x^2 - y^2) + i 2y(x + 1)$

(b) $f(z) = -\cos x \sin hy + i \sin x \cosh y$