



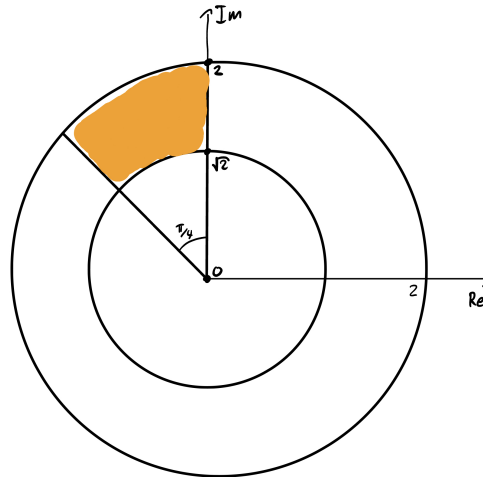
1 Find all the cube roots of the complex number  $1 + i$ .

2 Find all the square roots of  $-1 - i$ .

3 Find all complex solutions of the equation

$$z^3 - z^2 + 3z - 3 = 0.$$

4 Specify the subset of the complex plane colored orange in the following figure:



Give your answer as a set  $A = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \dots\}$ . Note that the picture is not to scale.

5 Let the sequence  $\{a_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  be defined by  $a_1 = 2$ , and  $a_{n+1} = 1 + 1/a_n$  for  $n \geq 1$ . Show that the sequence is convergent by showing that it satisfies the Cauchy criterion.

6 Show that the sequence

$$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, \frac{2}{5}, \frac{3}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, \frac{1}{6}, \dots$$

is bounded but does *not* satisfies the Cauchy criterion. Is the sequence convergent?

- 7 Let  $\{a_j\}$  be a sequence of complex numbers. Suppose that for every pair of integers  $N > M > 0$ , it holds that

$$|a_M - a_{M+1}| + |a_{M+1} - a_{M+2}| + \cdots + |a_{N-1} - a_N| \leq 1.$$

Prove that  $\{a_j\}$  converges.