

I . Cloze Tests

1. If $z_n = \left(\frac{2-i}{6}\right)^n + i\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} z_n =$ _____.
2. If C denotes the circle centered at z_0 positively oriented and n is a positive integer, then $\int_C \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^n} dz =$ _____.
3. The radius of the power series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^2 + 1)z^n$ is _____.
4. The singular points of the function $f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{z(z^2 + 1)}$ are _____.
5. $\text{Res}\left(\frac{\exp(z)}{z^{2n}}, 0\right) =$ _____, where n is a positive integer.
6. $\frac{d}{dz} e^z \cos^2 z =$ _____.
7. The main argument and the modulus of the number $1 - i$ are _____.
8. The square roots of $1 + i$ are _____.
9. The definition of $\cos z$ is _____.
10. $\text{Log}(1 + i) =$ _____.
11. If $z_n = \left(\frac{1+i}{2}\right)^n + i\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^n$, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} z_n =$ _____.
12. If C denotes any simple closed contour and z_0 is a point inside C , then $\int_C \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^n} dz =$ _____, where n is an integer.
13. The radius of the power series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3n^2 z^n$ is _____.
14. The singular points of the function $f(z) = \frac{\cos z}{z^4(z^2 - 2)}$ are _____.
15. $\text{Res}\left(\frac{\exp(z)}{z^n}, 0\right) =$ _____, where n is a positive integer.
16. The main argument and the modulus of the number $2ie^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$ are _____.
17. The integral of the function $w(t) = t^4(\sin t + i)$ on $[-1, 1]$ is _____.

18. The definition of $\cos z$ is _____.
19. $\text{Log}(1-i) =$ _____.
20. The solutions of the equation $e^{2zi} - 1 = 0$ are _____.
21. If $z_n = \left(\frac{3-i}{7}\right)^n + i\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} z_n =$ _____.
22. If C denotes the circle centered at z_0 positively oriented and n is a positive integer, then $\int_C \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^n} dz =$ _____.
23. The radius of convergence of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (3n^3 + 2n + 1)z^n$ is _____.
24. The singular points of the function $f(z) = \frac{\cos^2 z}{z(z^2 + 3)}$ are _____.
25. $\text{Res}\left(\frac{\exp(z)}{z^{2n}}, 0\right) =$ _____, where n is a positive integer.
26. $\frac{d}{dz}(e^z \sin^3 z) =$ _____.
27. The main argument and the modulus of the number $1-i$ are _____.
28. The square roots of $1-i$ are _____.
29. The definition of e^z is _____.
30. $\text{Log}(1-i) =$ _____.
31. If $z_n = \frac{n}{1-n} + i\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^n$, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} z_n =$ _____.
32. If C denotes the circle centered at z_0 and n is an integer, then $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^n} dz =$ _____.
33. The radius of convergence of the power series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^2 + 1)z^n$ is _____.
34. The singular points of the function $f(z) = \frac{\cos z}{z^2 + 1}$ are _____.
35. $\text{Res}\left(\frac{\sin z}{z^{2n}}, 0\right) =$ _____, where n is a positive integer.
36. $\frac{d}{dz} e^z \sin^2 z =$ _____.

37. The main argument and the modulus of the number $1+i$ are _____.
38. The square roots of $Ai(A > 0)$ are _____.
39. The definition of $\cos z$ is _____.
40. $\text{Log}(2+2i) =$ _____.
41. If $z_n = \left(\frac{3-i}{5}\right)^n + i\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n$, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} z_n =$ _____.
42. If C denotes the circle centered at z_0 positively oriented and n is a positive integer, then $\int_C \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^n} dz =$ _____.
43. The radius of convergence of $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^3 + 2n + 1)z^n$ is _____.
44. The singular points of the function $f(z) = \frac{\cos z}{z(z^2 + 3)}$ are _____.
45. $\text{Res}\left(\frac{\exp(z)}{z^{2n}}, 0\right) =$ _____, where n is a positive integer.
46. $\frac{d}{dz}(e^z \sin^5 z) =$ _____.
47. The main argument and the modulus of the number $1-i$ are _____.
48. The square roots of $1+i$ are _____.
49. The definition of e^z is _____.
50. $\text{Log}(1+i) =$ _____.
51. If $z_n = \frac{n}{4+n} + i\left(1+\frac{3}{n}\right)^n$, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} z_n =$ _____.
52. If C denotes the circle centered at z_0 and n is an integer, then $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{z^n}{(z-z_0)^n} dz =$ _____.
53. The radius of convergence of the power series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (3n^2 + 5)z^n$ is _____.
54. The singular points of the function $f(z) = \frac{\cos z + \sin z}{z^2 + 1}$ are _____.
55. $\text{Res}\left(\frac{\sin z}{z^{2n}}, 0\right) =$ _____, where n is a positive integer.

56. $\frac{d}{dz} e^{5z} \sin^2 z =$ _____ .
57. The main argument and the modulus of the number $i - 1$ are _____.
58. The square roots of $Bi (B > 0)$ are _____.
59. The definition of $\cos z$ is _____.
60. $\text{Log}(5 + 5i) =$ _____.
61. If $z_n = \left(\frac{1+i}{2}\right)^n + i\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^n$, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} z_n =$ _____ .
62. If C denotes any simple closed contour and z_0 is a point inside C , then
- $$\int_C \frac{1}{(z - z_0)^n} dz = \text{_____}, \text{ where } n \text{ is an integer.}$$
63. The radius of convergence of the power series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3n^2 z^n$ is _____.
64. The singular points of the function $f(z) = \frac{\cos z}{z^4(z^2 - 2)}$ are _____.
65. $\text{Res}\left(\frac{\exp(z)}{z^n}, 0\right) =$ _____, where n is a positive integer.
66. The main argument and the modulus of the number $2ie^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}$ are _____.
67. The integral of the function $w(t) = t^4(\sin t + i)$ on $[-1, 1]$ is _____.
68. The definition of $\cos z$ is _____.
69. $\text{Log}(1 - i) =$ _____.
70. The solutions of the equation $e^{2iz} - 1 = 0$ are _____ .
71. If $z_n = \left(\frac{1+i}{3}\right)^n + i\left(1 + \frac{3}{n}\right)^n$, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} z_n =$ _____ .
72. If C denotes any simple closed contour and z_0 is a point inside C , then
- $$\int_C \frac{\sin z}{(z - z_0)^n} dz = \text{_____}, \text{ where } n \text{ is an integer.}$$
73. The radius of convergence of the power series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (3n^2 - 6)z^n$ is _____.
74. The singular points of the function $f(z) = \frac{\cos z + z^4}{z^4(z^2 - 2)}$ are _____.

75. $\operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{\exp(z)}{z^m}, 0\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, where m is a positive integer.
76. The main argument and the modulus of the number $5ie^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}$ are $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
77. The integral of the function $w(t) = t^2(\sin t + ti)$ on $[-1,1]$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
78. The definition of $\sin z$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
79. $\operatorname{Log}(1-i) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
80. The solutions of the equation $e^{3zi} - 1 = 0$ are $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
81. If $z_n = \left(\frac{3-i}{5}\right)^n + i\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n$, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} z_n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
82. If $z_n = \frac{n}{1-n} + i\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^n$, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} z_n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
83. If $z_n = \left(\frac{1+i}{2}\right)^n + i\left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^n$, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} z_n = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
84. If C denotes the circle centered at z_0 positively oriented and n is a positive integer, then $\int_C \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^n} dz = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
85. If C denotes the circle centered at z_0 and n is an integer, then $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^n} dz = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
86. The radius of the power series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^2 + 1)z^n$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
87. The radius of the power series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^3 + 2n + 1)z^n$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
88. The radius of the power series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 3n^2 z^n$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
89. The singular points of the function $f(z) = \frac{\cos z}{z^4(z^2 - 2)}$ are $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
90. The singular points of the function $f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{z(z^2 + 3)} + z^3$ are $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
91. The singular points of the function $f(z) = \frac{\cos z}{z^2 + 1} e^z$ are $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

92. $\text{Res}\left(\frac{\sin z}{z^{2n}}, 0\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, where n is a positive integer.
93. $\text{Res}\left(\frac{\exp(z)}{z^{2n}}, 0\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, where n is a positive integer.
94. $\frac{d}{dz}(e^z \sin^5 z) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
95. $\text{Res}\left(\frac{\exp(z)}{z^n}, 0\right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$, where n is a positive integer.
96. The main argument and the modulus of the number $1-i$ are $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
97. The main argument and the modulus of the number $2ie^{\frac{\pi}{4}i}$ are $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
98. The square roots of $1+i$ are $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
99. The definition of e^z is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
100. The definition of $\cos z$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
101. $\text{Log}(2+2i) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
102. The integral of the function $w(t) = t^4(\sin t + i)$ on $[-1,1]$ is $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
103. $i^{2i+1} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.
104. $\text{Log}(1+i) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.