

4. Suppose that f is entire and $|f(z)| \leq a + b|z|^n$ for all $z \in \mathbb{C}$ where n is a fixed positive integer and $a, b > 0$ are constants. Prove that f is a polynomial of degree at most n by showing that the coefficients a_k of its Maclaurin series are zero when $k > n$. Use Cauchy's integral formula for the Maclaurin series coefficients:

$$a_k = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{|z|=R} \frac{f(z)}{z^{k+1}} dz$$

and notice that the radius R can be arbitrarily large since f is entire.

5. Use mathematical induction to prove that $(z-1)(z^{n-1} + z^{n-2} + \dots + z + 1) = z^n - 1$ for every positive integer n .

6. Use the previous result to determine all of the roots of the polynomial $z^{n-1} + z^{n-2} + \dots + z + 1$.