Residue theorem: Let f be analytic in the region G except for the isolated singularities $a_1, a_2, \ldots, a_m$. If γ is a closed rectifiable curve in G which does not pass through any of the points a_k and if $\gamma \approx 0$ in G, then

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i}\int_\gamma f = \sum_{k=1}^{m} n(\gamma; a_k)\,\mathrm{Res}(f; a_k).$$

Maximum modulus principle: Let G be a bounded open set in $\mathbb{C}$ and suppose that f is a continuous function on $\bar{G}$ which is analytic in G. Then

$$\max\{|f(z)| : z \in \bar{G}\} = \max\{|f(z)| : z \in \partial G\}.$$

Jacobi's identity: Define the *theta function* ϑ by

$$\vartheta(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \exp(-\pi n^2 t), \qquad t > 0.$$

Then

$$\vartheta(t) = t^{-1/2}\vartheta(1/t).$$