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Cauchy-Riemann equations (complex coordinates)

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Let $f: G \subset \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a continuously differentiable function in the real sense, using \mathbb{R}^2 instead of \mathbb{C} , identifying $f(z)$ with $f(x, y)$ where $z = x + iy$ and we also write $\bar{z} = x - iy$ (the complex conjugate). Then we have the following partial derivatives:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} &:= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right), \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} &:= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right).\end{aligned}$$

Sometimes these are written as f_z and $f_{\bar{z}}$ respectively.

The classical Cauchy-Riemann equations are equivalent to

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = 0.$$

This can be seen if we write $f = u + iv$ for real valued u and v and then the differentials become

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{i}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right), \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{i}{2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right).\end{aligned}$$

In several complex dimensions, for a function $f: G \subset \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ which maps $(z_1, \dots, z_n) \mapsto f(z_1, \dots, z_n)$ where $z_j = x_j + iy_j$ we generalize simply by

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j} &:= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} - i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_j} \right), \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}_j} &:= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} + i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y_j} \right).\end{aligned}$$

Then the Cauchy-Riemann equations are given by

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}_j} = 0 \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq j \leq n.$$

That is, f is holomorphic if and only if it satisfies the above equations.

References

- [1] Steven G. Krantz. , AMS Chelsea Publishing, Providence, Rhode Island, 1992.