

## Complex Variables - HW 7 - question 4

Define a function that allows us to plot the image plane for a set of set of points. I used a set of set to make plotting the graphic objects non connected independent objects.

```
In[18]:= makeImage[pts_, expr_, pltRange1_, PltRange2_] := Module[{},
{
Graphics[{White, Thick, Line[# & /@ pts]},
PlotRange → {{-pltRange1, pltRange1}, {-pltRange1, pltRange1}},
Axes → True, Background → GrayLevel[.6], ImageSize → {300, 300},
AxesLabel → {Style["x", Italic], Style["y", Italic]}, ImagePadding → 20],

Graphics[{White, Thick, Line[
{Re[expr /. z → #[[1]] + i#[[2]]], Im[expr /. z → #[[1]] + i#[[2]]]} & /@ # & /@
pts]}, PlotRange → {{-PltRange2, PltRange2}, {-PltRange2, PltRange2}},
Axes → True, Background → RGBColor[.7, .5, .5], ImageSize → {300, 300},
AxesLabel → {Style["u", Italic], Style["v", Italic]}, ImagePadding → 20]
}
]
```

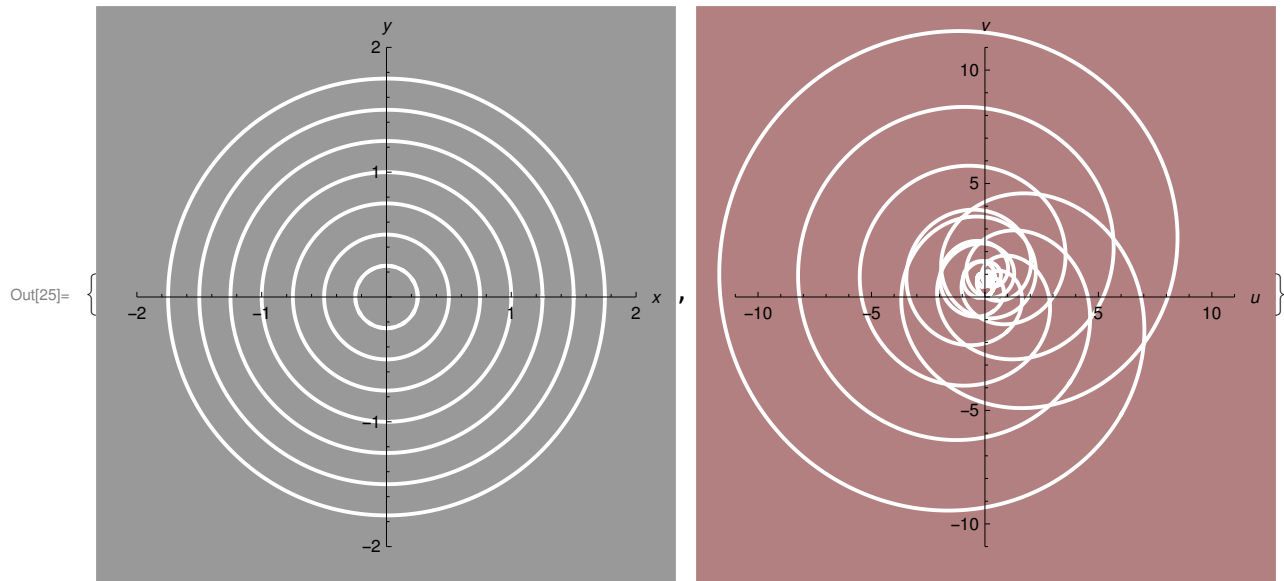
First we will plot expanding circles from .25 to 1.75 as these circles will either touch or go between the roots.

```
In[19]:= expr = (z + 1) (z - .5) (z - 1.5 I)
Out[19]= (-0.5 + z) ((0. - 1.5 i) + z) (1 + z)
```

```

In[20]:= ang = Range[0 Pi, 2 Pi, .001];
lists = Table[{r Cos[ang], r Sin[ang]}, {r, Range[.25, 1.75, .25]}];
pts = Transpose[#] & /@ lists;
n = 2;
m = 11;
makeImage[pts, expr, n, m]

```

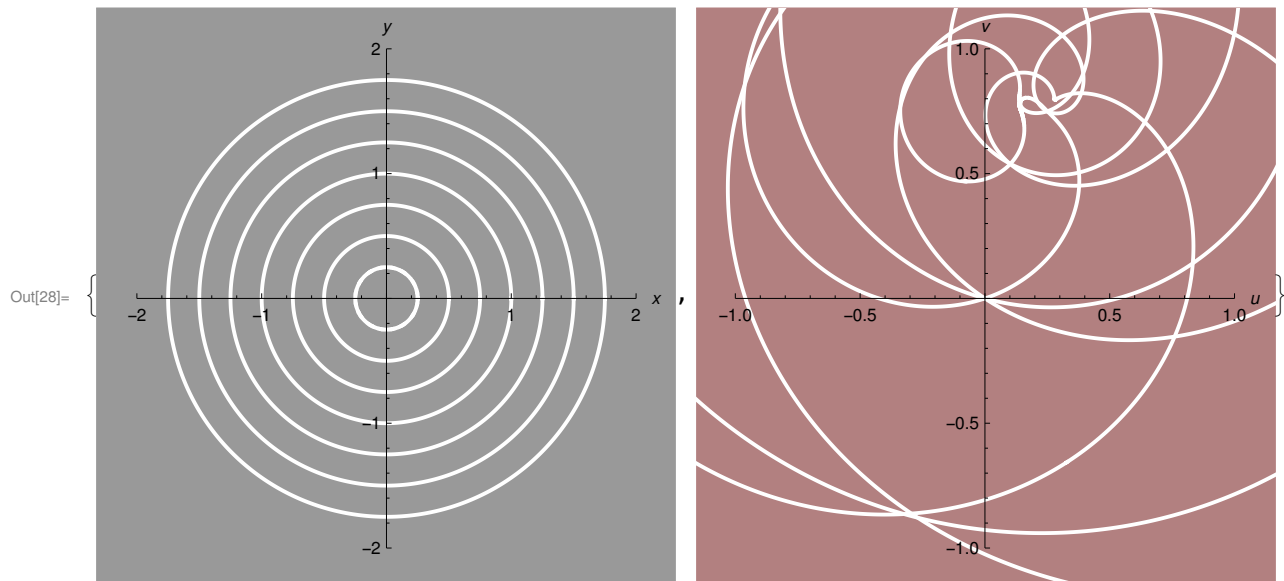


Plot the same range but zoom in on the image

```

In[26]:= n = 2;
m = 1;
makeImage[pts, expr, n, m]

```



Next we will plot expanding circles from with radius's very close to the norm of the root of derivative of  $f$ . This is only done for one of the critical points to save ink!

```

In[29]:= makeImage2[pts_, expr_, pltRange1_] := Module[{},
{
  Graphics[{White, Thick, Line[# & /@ pts]},
    PlotRange → {{-pltRange1, pltRange1}, {-pltRange1, pltRange1}},
    Axes → True, Background → GrayLevel[.6], ImageSize → {300, 300},
    AxesLabel → {Style["x", Italic], Style["y", Italic]}, ImagePadding → 20],

  Graphics[{White, Thick, Line[
    {Re[expr /. z → #[[1]] + i#[[2]]], Im[expr /. z → #[[1]] + i#[[2]]]} & /@ # & /@
    pts]}, PlotRange → All, Axes → True,
    Background → RGBColor[.7, .5, .5], ImageSize → {300, 300},
    AxesLabel → {Style["u", Italic], Style["v", Italic]}, ImagePadding → 20]
}
]

In[30]:=  $\partial_z \text{expr}$ 
Out[30]=  $(-0.5 + z) ((0. - 1.5 i) + z) + (-0.5 + z) (1 + z) + ((0. - 1.5 i) + z) (1 + z)$ 

In[31]:= sol = Solve[ $(-0.5 + z) ((0. - 1.5 i) + z) + (-0.5 + z) (1 + z) + ((0. - 1.5 i) + z) (1 + z) = 0$ , z]
Out[31]= {{z → -0.315996 + 0.220975 i}, {z → -0.0173371 + 0.779025 i}}

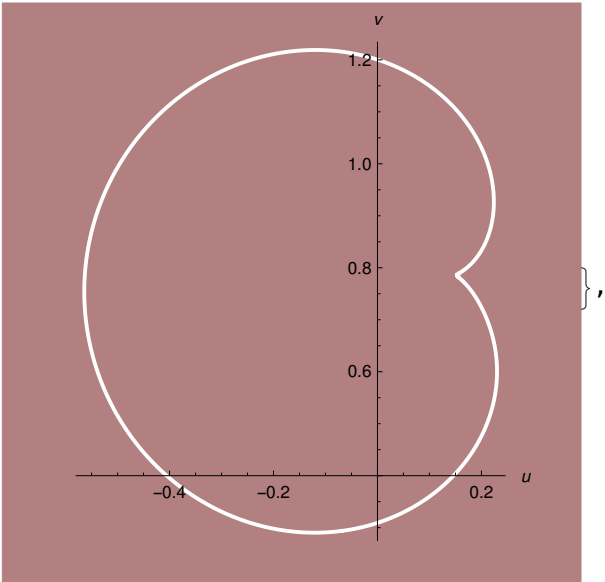
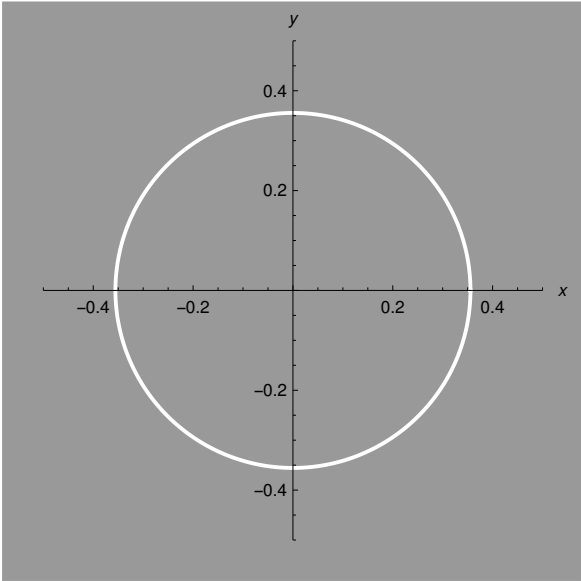
In[32]:= z /. sol
Out[32]= {-0.315996 + 0.220975 i, -0.0173371 + 0.779025 i}

In[33]:= radius = Norm[-0.3159962460216397` + 0.22097512866074334` i]
Out[33]= 0.385595

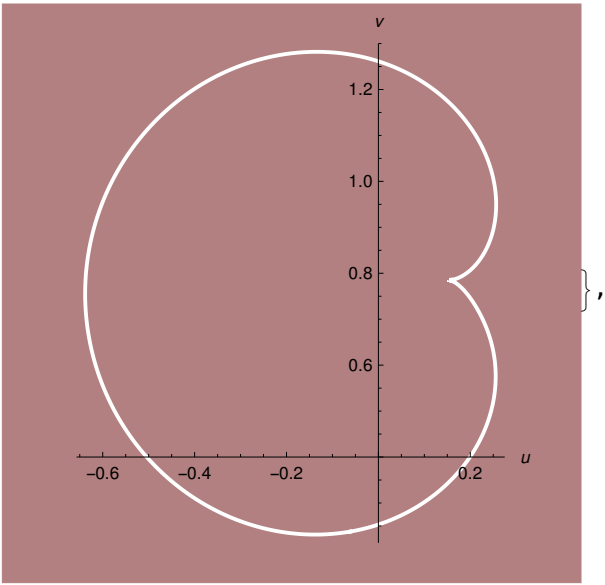
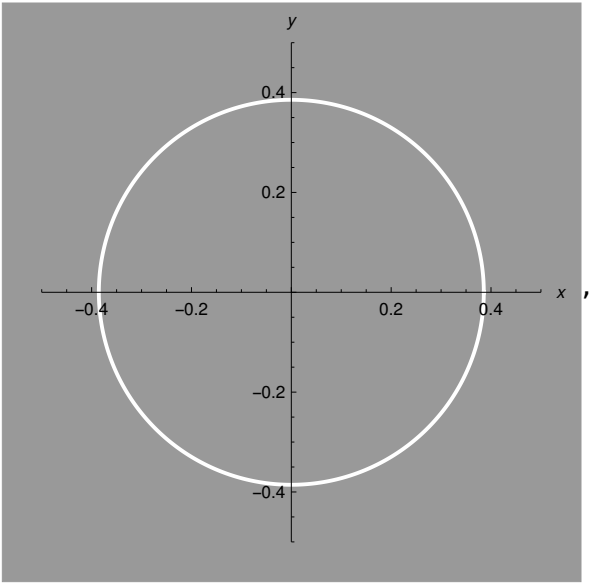
In[34]:= Table[lists = Table[{r Cos[ang], r Sin[ang]}, {r, {x}}];
  pts = Transpose[#] & /@ lists;
  n = .5;
  ;
  Flatten[{x, makeImage2[pts, expr, n]}, {x, Range[radius - .03, radius + .03, .03]}]

```

Out[34]=  $\left\{ \left\{ 0.355595, \right. \right.$



{0.385595,



{0.415595,

