Complex Analysis

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Contents

1 De Moivre's Theorem

Using the property of exponentiation $\left(a^b\right)^c = a^{bc}$, we can see that $\left(e^{i\theta}\right)^n = e^{in\theta}$.
Using Euler's formula we can deduce that

$$(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta))^n = \cos(n\theta) + i\sin(n\theta), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

2 Nth Roots of Units

We can extend De Moivre's Theorem for the integers powers or any complex number, rather than the ones on the unit circle ($r = 1$).

$$(r\left(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)\right))^n = r^n\left(\cos(n\theta) + i\sin(n\theta)\right), \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

The nth roots of 1 are the solutions to

$$x^n = 1$$

for a given n. We might write 1 as a complex number

$$x^n = \cos(0) + i\sin(0)$$

Comparing this to our extended De Moivre's theorem

$$\cos(0) + i\sin(0) = r^n\left(\cos(n\theta) + i\sin(n\theta)\right)$$

We can see that

$$r^n = 1$$
$$n\theta = 0$$

As long as $n \neq 0$

$$r = 1$$
$$\theta = 0$$

By plugging these values into

$$x^n = \left(r\left(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)\right)\right)^n$$

we get that $x = 1$.

However we could also write 1 as

$$\cos(2k\pi) + i\sin(2k\pi), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

We would then get that

$$
\begin{aligned}
r^n &= 1 \\
n\theta &= 2k\pi
\end{aligned}
$$

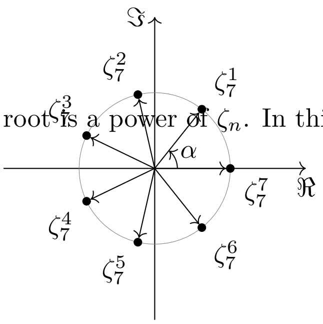
When solving for x again we get

$$
\begin{aligned}
x^n &= \left(r\left(\cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)\right)\right)^n \\
&= \left(\cos\left(\frac{2k\pi}{n}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{2k\pi}{n}\right)\right)^n
\end{aligned}
$$

concluding that

$$
x = \cos\left(\frac{2k\pi}{n}\right) + i\sin\left(\frac{2k\pi}{n}\right)
$$

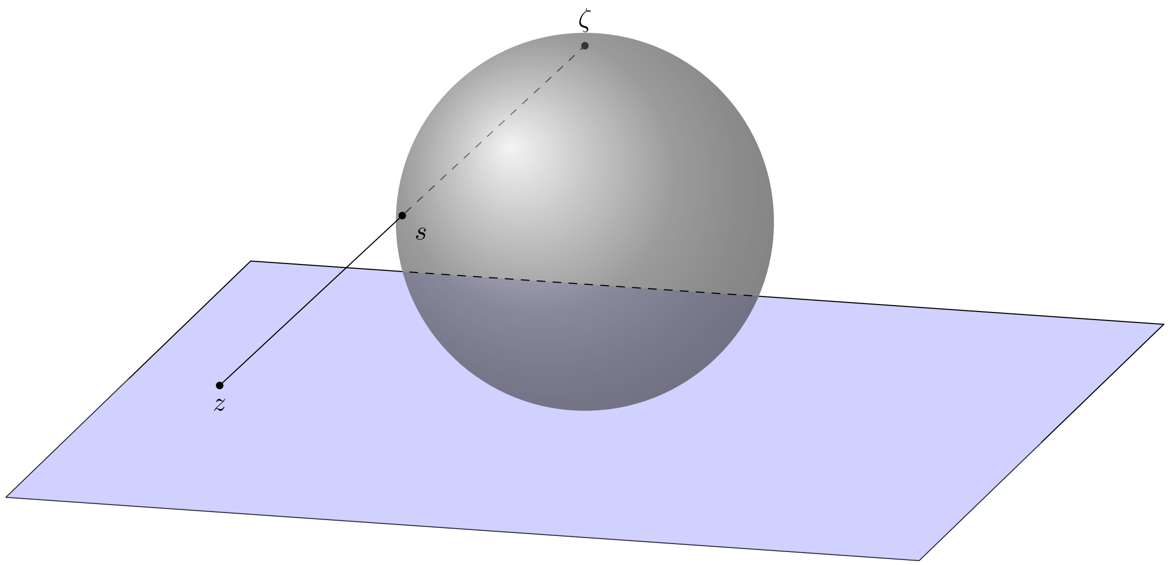
This gives us a solution for each k, however the solutions are redundant for $k \geq n$. In fact, the roots of unity of n are n distinct solutions (points on the unit circle).



The roots of units have the same angle $\alpha = \frac{2\pi}{n}$ between eachother.
The first root of unit counter-clockwise is denoted ζ_n because each subsequent root is a power of ζ_n. In this case, ζ_7.

3 Riemann Spheres

A Riemann sphere is a unit sphere used to represent the complex plane using stereographic projection.



The Riemann sphere lays on the complex plane. A complex number is represented by the intersection between the sphere and a ray starting from the topmost point of the sphere and intersecting with the given complex number on the complex plane.

4 Subsets of the complex plane

4.1 Open Disk

An open disk $D_\delta(z_0)$ is the set of points with distance less than δ from z_0

$$D_\delta(z_0) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \,|\, |z - z_0| < \delta\}$$

4.2 Closed Disk

A closed open disk $D_\delta(z_0)$ is the set of points with distance less than or equal to δ from z_0

$$\overline{D_\delta(z_0)} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \,|\, |z - z_0| \leq \delta\}$$

4.3 Disk

A circle $C_\delta(z_0)$ is the set of points with distance equal to δ from z_0

$$C_\delta(z_0) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \,|\, |z - z_0| = \delta\}$$

4.4 Interior point

z is an interior point of Ω iff there is an open disk at z whose point are in Ω

$$\exists D_{r>0}(z) \subset \Omega$$

4.5 Boundary point

z is a boundary point of Ω iff every open disk at z contains points both in Ω and not in Ω.

4.6 Exterior point

z is an exterior point of Ω iff it is not a boundary point of an interior point.

4.7 Accumulation points

z is an accumulation point or limit point of Ω if any $D_\delta(z)\backslash\{z\}$ contains points of Ω.

4.8 Open sets

A set Ω is called open iff all points in Ω are interior points of Ω.

4.9 Closed sets

A set Ω is closed if every accumulation point of Ω are in Ω.