

MA2287: Complex Analysis Exam Notes

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1 Question 1:

1.1 Sketch the region in the complex plane determined by the inequality

- $|z - 4| > 3|z + 4|$ 2023 Q1(a)
- $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |2z - 1| < 2|2z - i|\}$ 2022 Q1(a), 2021 Q1(d), 2017 Q1(a), 2016 Q1(a)

1.2 Determine all solutions to roots of unity

- $z^6 - 1 = 0$ and factorize $z^6 - 1$ as a product of linear and quadratic factors 2023 Q1(b), 2021 Q1(c)
- $z^4 = -81i$ and find a polynomial $p(z)$ with complex coefficients with root w and $p(\bar{w}) \neq 0$ 2022 Q1(b), 2018 Q1(b)
- $z^3 = 1 + i$, let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $w \neq 1$ be an n -th root of unity. Prove $1 + w + w^2 + \dots + w^{n-1} = 0$ 2016 Q1(c)

1.3 Determine and sketch the image under the mapping

- $w = e^z, \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \pi/4 \leq \text{Im}(z) \leq \pi/2\}$ 2023 Q1(c), 2021 Q1(a), 2017 Q1(d)
- $w = \text{Log}(z), \{z : |z| > 1, 0 \leq \text{Arg}(z) \leq \pi/2\}$ 2022 Q1(d), 2018 Q1(d), 2016 Q1(d)

1.4 Find z where the function is 0

- $\cos(z) = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}$ 2022 Q1(d)

1.5 Calculate principal value $\text{Log}(z)$

- $z = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}i$ and prove e^z is the inverse function of $\text{Log}(z)$ 2022 Q1(c), 2018 Q1(c), 2017 Q1(c)

1.6 Prove the following

- Define the complex conjugate (\bar{w}) and prove if w is a zero of a polynomial $p(z) = a_0 + a_1z + \dots + a_nz^n$ then \bar{w} is also a zero of $p(z)$ 2021 Q1(b), 2018 Q1(a), 2016 Q1(b)
- Define the complex exponential function e^z and prove Eulers Formula $e^{i\theta} = \cos(\theta) + i\sin(\theta)$ 2017 Q1(b)

2 Question 2:

2.1 Determine image of the line

- $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re}(z) = 2\}$ 2023 Q2(a), 2021 Q2(b)
- $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re}(z) = 1\}$ 2022 Q2(a), 2018 Q2(a), 2017 Q2(a)

2.2 State and Use Cauchy-Riemann Equations

- State CRE, and use to prove $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ is holomorphic on $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ 2023 Q2(a)
- State CRE, and use to prove $f(z) = z^2$ is holomorphic on \mathbb{C} 2022 Q2(b)
- State CRE. Let $f = u + iv$ be holomorphic on $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$. Prove ∇u and ∇v are perpendicular of equal length 2016 Q2(b)

2.3 Show that

- If $\overline{f(z)} = f(\bar{z})$ for all $z \in \mathbb{C}$ then $f(x)$ is real for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$. And if in addition f is holomorphic at $x \in \mathbb{R}$ then $f'(x)$ is real. 2023 Q2(c)
- Define that is meant for a function g to be harmonic. If $f = u + iv$ is holomorphic on $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$, prove that $v(x, y)$ is a harmonic function, and that ∇u and ∇v are perpendicular of equal length. 2022 Q2(c), 2018 Q2(b)
- If $\overline{f(z)} = f(\bar{z})$ for all $z \in \mathbb{C}$ then $f(x)$ is real for all $x \in \mathbb{R}$. And if in addition f is holomorphic at 0 then the function $f'(0)$ is real. 2021 Q2(a), 2017 Q2(c)
- Let $f(z) = u + iv$ be holomorphic on an open subset Ω of the complex plane and let $h(u, v)$ be a harmonic function of u and v on $f(\Omega)$. Prove that $g(x, y) = h(u(x, y), v(x, y))$ is harmonic on Ω (You may assume $\nabla u, \nabla v$ are equal length and perpendicular) 2021 Q2(c)
- Define what is meant for a function $f(z)$ to be holomorphic at a point $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ and prove that $f(z) = z^2$ is holomorphic and find its derivative there. Hence prove that the product uv is harmonic where $f = u + iv$ 2018 Q2(c)
- Define what is meant for a function $f(z)$ to be holomorphic at a point $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ and prove that $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ is holomorphic on $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ and find its derivative there (State any theorems used) 2017 Q2(b)
- Let $h(u, v)$ be a harmonic function of u, v on $f(\Omega)$ (See 2016 Q2(b)). Prove that $g(x, y) = h(u(x, y), v(x, y))$ is harmonic on Ω 2016 Q2(c)

2.4 Find Mobius Transformation

- $T(z) : (-1, 1, \infty) \mapsto (-1, -i, 1)$ 2023 Q2(d)
- $T(z) : (2, 1, -1) \mapsto (1, 0, \infty)$ 2022 Q2(d)
- $T(z) : (-i, -1, 1) \mapsto (1, 0, \infty)$ and find the inverse Mobius Transformation 2021 Q2(d)
- $T(z) : (-i, -1, i) \mapsto (1, 0, \infty)$ and find the inverse Mobius Transformation 2018 Q2(d), 2017 Q2(d)
- $T(z) : (-1, \frac{1}{2}, 2) \mapsto (1, 0, \infty)$ and find the inverse Mobius Transformation 2016 Q2(d)

3 Worked Examples - Q1

Example 2023 Q1(a)

Given $|z - 4| > 3|z + 4|$
Write $z = x + iy$

$$\begin{aligned} |x + iy - 4| &> 3|x + iy + 4| \\ |(x - 4) + iy| &> 3|(x + 4) + iy| \\ \sqrt{(x - 4)^2 + y^2} &> 3\sqrt{(x + 4)^2 + y^2} \end{aligned}$$

Square both sides

$$\begin{aligned} (x - 4)^2 + y^2 &> 9((x + 4)^2 + y^2) \\ (x^2 - 8x + 16 + y^2) &> 9x^2 + 72x + 144 + 9y^2 \\ x^2 - 8x + 16 + y^2 - 9x^2 - 72x - 144 - 9y^2 &> 0 \\ -8x^2 - 80x - 8y^2 - 128 &> 0 \\ x^2 + 10x + y^2 - 16 &< 0 \end{aligned}$$

Moving all terms to one side

Simplify

Dividing by -8 and reversing inequality

Focus on x and complete the square

$$\begin{aligned} x + bx &= \left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + 10x = (x + 5)^2 - 25 \\ (x + 5)^2 - 25 + y^2 + 16 &< 0 \\ (x + 5)^2 + y^2 + 9 &< 0 \\ (x + 5)^2 + y^2 &< -9 \end{aligned}$$

Complete the square

Substitute back into inequality

Simplify

Subtract 9

Recall the equation of a circle

$$(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow (x + 5)^2 + y^2 < -9$$

Therefore the region is all the points inside circle with radius 3 and center at (-5, 0)



Example 2022 Q1(a), 2021 Q1(d), 2017 Q1(a), 2016 Q1(a)

Given $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |2z - 1| < 2|2z - i|\}$
Write $z = x + iy$

$$\begin{aligned} |2x + i2y - 1| &< 2|2x + i2y - i| \\ |(2x - 1) + i2y| &< 2|2x + i(2y - 1)| \\ \sqrt{(2x - 1)^2 + 4y^2} &< 2\sqrt{4x^2 + (2y - 1)^2} \\ (2x - 1)^2 + 4y^2 &< 4[4x^2 + (2y - 1)^2] \\ 4x^2 - 4x + 1 + 4y^2 &< 16x^2 + 16y^2 - 16y + 4 \\ -12x^2 - 4x - 12y^2 + 16y - 3 &< 0 \\ 12x^2 + 4x + 12y^2 - 16y + 3 &> 0 \\ x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x + y^2 - \frac{4}{3}y + \frac{1}{4} &> 0 \end{aligned}$$

Square both sides

Expand

Move all terms to one side

Multiply by -1 and reverse inequality

Divide by 12

Complete square for x

$$x^2 + bx = \left(x + \frac{b}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2}\right)^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + \frac{1}{3}x = \left(x + \frac{1}{6}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{36}\right)$$

Complete square for y

$$y^2 + by = \left(y - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{4}{9}\right)$$

Substitute back into inequality

$$\begin{aligned} \left(x + \frac{1}{6}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{36}\right) + \left(y - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{4}{9}\right) + \frac{1}{4} &> 0 \\ \left(x + \frac{1}{6}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 &> \frac{2}{9} \end{aligned}$$

Substitute back into inequality

Simplify and move constant across

Recall the equation of a circle

$$(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = r^2 \Rightarrow \left(x + \frac{1}{6}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{2}{3}\right)^2 < \frac{2}{9}$$

Therefore the region is all the points OUTSIDE the circle with radius $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$ and center at $(-\frac{1}{6}, \frac{2}{3})$



Example Determine all solutions to $z^6 - 1 = 0$ and factor $x^6 - 1$ as a product of linear and quadratic factors

Given $z^6 - 1 = 0$

Write $z = e^{i\theta}$ and $1 = e^{i2\pi k}$ for $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\begin{aligned}z^6 - 1 &= 0 \\e^{i6\theta} - e^{i2\pi k} &= 0 \\e^{i6\theta} &= e^{i2\pi k} \\r^6 &= 1 \quad \text{and} \quad 6\theta = 2\pi k \\r &= 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \theta = \frac{\pi k}{3}\end{aligned}$$

Therefore the solutions are

$$z = e^{i\frac{\pi k}{3}} \quad \text{for} \quad k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$$

Factorize $x^6 - 1$

$$\begin{aligned}x^6 - 1 &= (x^3 - 1)(x^3 + 1) \\x^6 - 1 &= (x - 1)(x^2 + x + 1)(x + 1)(x^2 - x + 1)\end{aligned}$$