

# **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  $\nabla u$  and  $\nabla v$  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  $\nabla u$  and  $\nabla v$  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  $\Omega$  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  $\Omega$  (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  $\Omega$  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  $z^6 - 1$  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  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$

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

**Therefore the solutions are**

$$z = e^{i\theta} = e^{i\frac{\pi k}{3}} = \cos\left(\frac{\pi k}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi k}{3}\right) \quad \text{for } k = 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5$$

$$k = 0 : \cos(0) + i \sin(0) = 1$$

$$k = 1 : \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$k = 2 : \cos\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$k = 3 : \cos(\pi) + i \sin(\pi) = -1$$

$$k = 4 : \cos\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{4\pi}{3}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$k = 5 : \cos\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{5\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{2} - i \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$