Complex Analysis: Lecture-03

MA201 Mathematics III

MGPP, AC, ST, SP

IIT Guwahati

Topic 02: Learning Outcome

We learn

- Complex Functions and its visualization
- Limits of Functions
- Point at Infinity (∞), Extended Complex Plane and Riemann Sphere
- Limits involving ∞
- Continuity
- Properties of Continuous Functions
- Differentiation
- Properties of Differentiable Functions
- Cauchy Riemann Equations
- Analytic Functions
- Properties of Analytic Functions
- Harmonic Functions
- Finding Harmonic Conjugate

Complex Functions

Definition

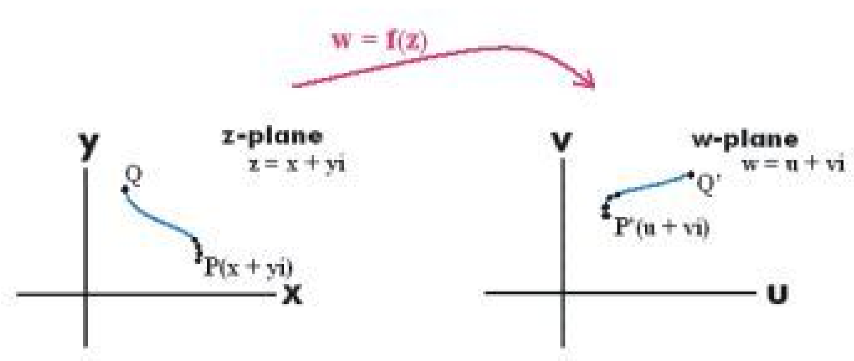
A complex valued function f of a complex variable is a rule that assigns to each complex number z in a set $D \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ one and only complex value w. We write $w = f(z)$ and call w the image of z under f. The set D is called the domain of the definition of f and the set of all images $R = \{w = f(z) \ : \ z \in D\}$ is called the range of f.

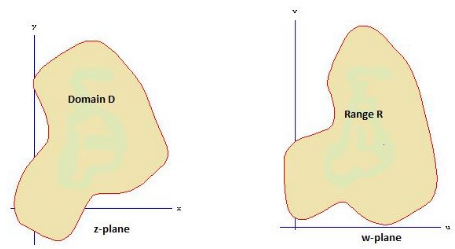
Usually, the real and imaginary parts of z are denoted by x and y, and those of the image point w are denoted by u and v respectively, so that $w = f(z) = u + i\,v$, where $u \equiv u(z) = u(x,\ y)$ and $v \equiv v(z) = v(x,\ y)$ are real valued functions of $z = x + iy$.
Example: Consider the function $f(z) = z^2$ for $z \in \mathbb{C}$. This function assigns to each complex number z in $\mathbb{C}$ one and only complex value $w = z^2$. The real and imaginary parts of $f(z)$ are given by

$$\Re(f(z)) = u(x,\ y) = x^2 - y^2 \qquad \Im(f(z)) = v(x,\ y) = 2xy\ .$$

Visualizing Complex Functions

In order to investigate a complex function $w = f(z)$, it is necessary to visualize it. We view z and its image w as points in the complex plane, so that f becomes a transformation or mapping from D in the z-plane (xy-plane) on to the range R in the w-plane (uv-plane).





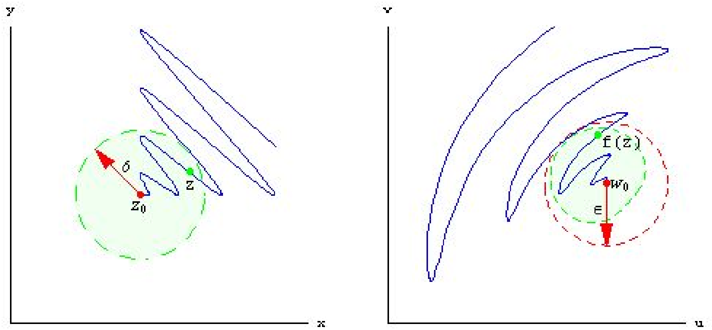
Limits of functions

Definition

Let $w = f(z)$ be a complex function of a complex variable z that is defined for all values of z in some neighborhood of z_0, except perhaps at the point z_0. We say that f has the limit w_0 as z approaches z_0 if **for each** positive number $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a $\delta > 0$ such that

$$|f(z) - w_0| < \epsilon \qquad \text{whenever} \qquad 0 < |z - z_0| < \delta \ .$$

We write it as $\lim_{z \to z_0} f(z) = w_0$.



- Geometrically, this says that for each ϵ-neighborhood $B_\epsilon(w_0) = \{w \in \mathbb{C} \ : \ |w - w_0| < \epsilon\}$ of the point w_0 in the w-plane, there exists a deleted or punctured δ-neighborhood $B^*_\delta(z_0) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \ : \ 0 < |z - z_0| < \delta\}$ of z_0 in the z-plane such that $f(B^*_\delta(z_0)) \subset B_\epsilon(w_0)$.
- In case of functions $f : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$, the variable x approaches the point x_0 in only two directions, either right or left. But, in the complex case, z can approach z_0 from any direction. That is, for the limit $\lim\limits_{z \to z_0} f(z)$ to exist, it is required that $f(z)$ *must* approach the same value no matter how z approaches z_0.

Example 1: If $f(z) = 2i/z$ then examine the existence of $\lim_{z \to i} f(z)$.

Example 2: If $f(z) = \bar{z}$ then examine the existence of $\lim_{z \to (1+2i)} f(z)$.

Example 3: If $f(z) = \Re(z)/|z|$ then examine the existence of $\lim_{z \to 0} f(z)$.

Example 4: If $f(z) = \bar{z}/z$ then examine the existence of $\lim_{z \to 0} f(z)$. Also examine the existence of $\lim_{z \to z_0} f(z)$ if $z_0 \neq 0$.

Limit of $f(z)$ and Limit of $\Re(f(z))$ and $\Im(f(z))$

Theorem

Let $f(z) = u(x,\ y) + i\,v(x,\ y)$ be a complex function that is defined in some neighborhood of z_0, except perhaps at $z_0 = x_0 + i\,y_0$. Then

$$\lim_{z \to z_0} f(z) = w_0 = u_0 + i\,v_0$$

if and only if

$$\lim_{(x,\,y) \to (x_0,\,y_0)} u(x,\ y) = u_0 \qquad \text{and} \qquad \lim_{(x,\,y) \to (x_0,\,y_0)} v(x,\ y) = v_0\ .$$

Example: Let $f(z) = z^2$. Then, $f(z) = u(x,\ y) + i\,v(x,\ y)$ where $u(x,\ y) = x^2 - y^2$ and $v(x,\ y) = 2xy$. Using above theorem, show that

$$\lim_{z \to (1+2i)} z^2 = -3 + 4\,i\ .$$

Limit of Functions and Algebraic Operations

Theorem

If $\lim_{z\to z_0} f(z) = A$ *and* $\lim_{z\to z_0} g(z) = B$ *then*

$$\lim_{z\to z_0} k\, f(z) \;=\; k\, A\,, \qquad \textit{where } k \textit{ is a complex constant}\,,$$

$$\lim_{z\to z_0} (f(z) + g(z)) = A + B\,,$$

$$\lim_{z\to z_0} (f(z) - g(z)) = A - B\,,$$

$$\lim_{z\to z_0} f(z)g(z) = AB\,,$$

$$\lim_{z\to z_0} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \frac{A}{B} \quad \textit{provided} \;\; B \neq 0\,.$$

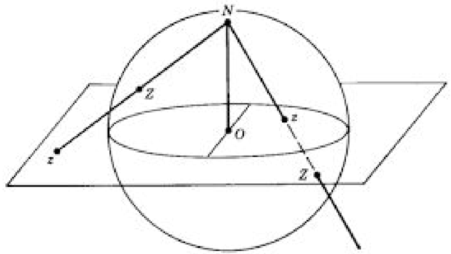
Point at Infinity ∞ and the Extended Complex Plane

It is convenient to include with the complex number system $\mathbb{C}$ one ideal element, called point at infinity, denoted by the symbol ∞. Then the set $\widehat{\mathbb{C}} = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$ is called the extended complex plane and satisfies the following properties.

- For $z \in \mathbb{C}$,
$$z + \infty = \infty + z = z - \infty = \infty, \qquad \text{and} \qquad \frac{z}{\infty} = 0\,.$$
- For $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$,
$$z \cdot \infty = \infty \cdot z = \infty, \qquad \text{and} \qquad \frac{z}{0} = \infty\,.$$
- $\infty \cdot \infty = \infty$.

Expressions such as $\infty + \infty$, $\infty - \infty$, $0 \cdot \infty$, ∞/∞ are not defined since they do not lead to meaningful results.

Riemann Sphere and Stereographic Projection



- Join the North Pole $N = (0, 0, 1)$ with the complex number $z = x + iy$ by a straight line L which pierce the sphere at Z.
- The mapping $z \mapsto Z$ gives one-to-one correspondence between $S \setminus \{N\}$ and $\mathbb{C}$.
- As $|z|$ approaches ∞ (along any direction in the plane), the corresponding point Z on S approaches N.
- Associate the North Pole N with the point at infinity ∞.
- $|z| > 1 \mapsto$ Upper hemisphere of S. $|z| < 1 \mapsto$ Lower hemisphere of S. $|z| = 1 \mapsto$ Equator of S.
- S is called the Riemann sphere. This bijection between S and $\widehat{\mathbb{C}} = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$ is called the Stereographic Projection.

Limits involving infinity

Let $f : D \subseteq \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$. *Let* z_0 *be a limit point of* D. *Then,* $\lim_{z \to z_0} f(z) = \infty$ *if for each* $\epsilon > 0$, *there exists a* $\delta > 0$ *such that*

$$0 < |z - z_0| < \delta \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad |f(z)| > 1/\epsilon \; .$$

Let $f : D \subseteq \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$. *Let* ∞ *be a limit point of* D. *Then,* $\lim_{z \to \infty} f(z) = w_0$ *if for each* $\epsilon > 0$, *there exists a* $\delta > 0$ *such that*

$$|z| > 1/\delta \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad |f(z) - w_0| < \epsilon \; .$$

Let $f : D \subseteq \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$. *Let* ∞ *be a limit point of* D. *Then,* $\lim_{z \to \infty} f(z) = \infty$ *if for each* $\epsilon > 0$, *there exists a* $\delta > 0$ *such that*

$$|z| > 1/\delta \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad |f(z)| > 1/\epsilon \; .$$

Results related Limits involving Infinity

1. $$\lim_{z \to z_0} f(z) = \infty \iff \lim_{z \to z_0} \frac{1}{f(z)} = 0 \, .$$

2. $$\lim_{z \to \infty} f(z) = w_0 \iff \lim_{z \to 0} f\,(1/z) = w_0 \, .$$

3. $$\lim_{z \to \infty} f(z) = \infty \iff \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{1}{f(1/z)} = 0 \, .$$

Exercises: Find (i) $\lim\limits_{z \to \infty} \dfrac{4z^2}{(z-1)^2}$, (ii) $\lim\limits_{z \to 1} \dfrac{1}{(z-1)^3}$, (iii) $\lim\limits_{z \to \infty} \dfrac{z^2+1}{z-1}$.

Continuous functions

Definition

Let $f(z)$ be a complex function of a complex variable z that is defined for all values of z in some neighborhood of z_0. We say that f is continuous at z_0 if for each $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a $\delta > 0$ such that

$$|z - z_0| < \delta \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad |f(z) - f(z_0)| < \epsilon \,.$$

Equivalently, $f(z)$ is continuous at the point z_0 if $\lim_{z \to z_0} f(z)$ exists and is equal to $f(z_0)$.

Let $f : D \subseteq \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$. We say that f is continuous in the set D if f is continuous at each point of D.

Geometrical Interpretation of Continuity

To be continuous at z_0, the function f should map Near by points of z_0 in to Near by points of $f(z_0)$.
Near by concept is written in terms of neighborhood.

The continuity of $f(z)$ at a point z_0 can be interpreted geometrically as for each ϵ-neighborhood $B_\epsilon(f(z_0)) = \{w \in \mathbb{C} \ : \ |w - f(z_0)| < \epsilon\}$ of the point $f(z_0)$ in the w-plane, there exists a δ-neighborhood $B_\delta(z_0) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \ : \ |z - z_0| < \delta\}$ of z_0 in the z-plane such that the function $f(z)$ maps $B_\delta(z_0)$ inside $B_\epsilon(f(z_0))$.

Example: *Let* $f(z) = z^2$. *Then,*

$$\lim_{z \to (1+2i)} f(z) = \lim_{z \to (1+2i)} z^2 = (1+2i)^2 = -3 + 4\,i = f(1+2i)\ .$$

Therefore, the function $f(z)$ *is continuous at the point* $(1+2i)$.

Example: *Let* $f(z) = \Re(z)/|z|$ *for* $z \neq 0$ *and* $f(0) = 1$. *The function* $f(z)$ *is* **not** *continuous at* 0, *since* $\displaystyle\lim_{z\to 0} \frac{\Re(z)}{|z|}$ *does not exist.*

Example: *Let* $f(z) = \Re(z)/|1+z|$ *for* $z \neq 0$ *and* $f(0) = 1$. *The function* $f(z)$ *is* **not** *continuous at* 0, *since* $\displaystyle\lim_{z\to 0} \frac{\Re(z)}{|1+z|} = 0$ *which is not equal to* $f(0) = 1$.

Results on Continuity

Theorem

Let $f(z) = u(x,\ y) + i\ v(x,\ y)$ be defined in some neighborhood of $z_0 = x_0 + i\ y_0$. Then, f is continuous at z_0 if and only if $u(x, y)$ and $v(x, y)$ are continuous at $(x_0,\ y_0)$.

Theorem

Suppose that the functions f and g are continuous at z_0. Then, the following functions are continuous at z_0: (i) $f(z) + g(z)$, (ii) $f(z) - g(z)$, (iii) $f(z)g(z)$ and (iv) $\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$ provided that $g(z_0) \neq 0$.

Theorem

Suppose that f is continuous at z_0 and $g(z)$ is continuous at $f(z_0)$. Then, the composition function $h = g \circ f = g(f(z))$ is continuous at z_0.

Results on Continuity (continuation...)

Theorem

Suppose that $f(z)$ is continuous at z_0. Then, $|f(z)|$ and $\overline{f(z)}$ are continuous at z_0.

Theorem

Let $f : D \subseteq \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$. If D is a connected set and f is continuous in D then the set $f(D)$ is a connected set. That is, Continuous image of connected set is connected.

Theorem

Let $f : D \subset \mathbb{C} \to \mathbb{C}$. If D is a compact set and f is continuous in D then the set $f(D)$ is a compact set. That is, Continuous image of compact set is compact. Further $|f|$ attains its maximum and minimum values in D.