

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS  
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY GUWAHATI

**MA201 Mathematics III**

First Semester of Academic Year 2015 - 2016

**Tutorial Sheet - 6**

Date of Tutorial Class: September 29, 2015

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**Conformal Mappings, Mobius Transformations**

1. State where the following mappings are conformal.  
(i)  $w = \sin z$       (ii)  $w = z^2 + 2z$ .
2. Show that the mapping  $w = \cos z$  is not conformal at  $z_0 = 0$ .
3. Let  $T(z) = \frac{(1-i)z+2}{(1+i)z+2}$ . Find  $T^{-1}(z)$ .
4. Find a bilinear transformation which maps  $2, i, -2$  onto  $1, i, -1$ .
5. Find a Mobius transformation which maps  $0, 1, \infty$  onto  $i, -1, -i$ .
6. Find a Mobius transformation which maps  $i, -1, 1$  onto  $0, 1, \infty$ .
7. Find a bilinear transformation which maps  $\infty, i, 0$  onto  $0, i, \infty$ .
8. Find the image of the right half plane  $\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0$  under  $w = i(1-z)/(1+z)$ .
9. Show that a bilinear transformation maps circles (include straight lines) onto circles (include straight lines).
10. Show that the transformation  $w = \frac{z-i}{1-iz}$  maps the interior of the circle  $|z| = 1$  onto the lower halfplane  $\operatorname{Im}(w) < 0$ .
11. Find the image of the straight line  $\operatorname{Re}(z) = a$  (constant) in the  $z$ -plane under the mapping  $w = \frac{z-1}{z+1}$ . (This map is used to display the range of impedance of an electrical circuit. See: Impedance Smith Chart. This problem indicates constant resistance contours.)

**Supplementary Problems**

12. Read Section 88 from the Brown and Churchill Book, 7th edition, to understand the derivation of *the most general bilinear transformation that maps the upper halfplane  $\operatorname{Im}(z) > 0$  in the  $z$ -plane onto the unit open disk  $|w| < 1$  in the  $w$ -plane.*  
By imitating the arguments, derive *the most general bilinear transformation that maps the right halfplane  $\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0$  in the  $z$ -plane onto the unit open disk  $|w| < 1$  in the  $w$ -plane.*
13. Find a bilinear transformation that maps the crescent-shaped region that lies inside the disk  $|z-2| < 2$  and outside the circle  $|z-1| = 1$  onto a horizontal strip  $0 < \operatorname{Im}(z) < 1$ .