

# Lecture Notes For: The Complex Analysis and Applications

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The content of this lecture note will be mostly based on the course MATH 305 (Applied Complex Analysis) at UBC during Winter2, 2023 term. However, I have expanded the content and examples using the following text books as well:

- Fundamentals of Complex Analysis for Mathematics, Science and Engineering,(Third Edition) by E. Saff, A. Snider.
- Visual Complex Functions: An Introduction with Phase Portraits by Elias Wegert

# 1 Fundamentals

Complex numbers can be thought as an extension to the real number system in which we have a solution for the  $x^2 + 1 = 0$  equation. There are some mathematically rigorous ways to construct the complex numbers from real numbers. However, those mathematically rigorous ways came out only recently (20th century) and there were not around when the first ideas of complex numbers were forming around 18th century. For that reason I have not discussed the detailed mathematical construction of the complex numbers here.

As discussed earlier, complex numbers system is a system in which we have a solution for the  $x^2 + 1 = 0$  equation which is represented as  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ . A complex number is written like  $z = a + bi$  in which  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$  and the set of all complex numbers is denoted as  $\mathbb{C}$ . It is easy to check that complex numbers still satisfy the *commutative*, *associative*, and *distributive* properties similar to the real numbers.

## Definition: Set of Complex Numbers and Basic Definitions $\mathbb{C}$

- The set of complex numbers: The set of complex numbers  $\mathbb{C}$  is:

$$\mathbb{C} = \{z = a + bi : a, b \in \mathbb{R}, i = \sqrt{-1}\}$$

In which we call  $a$  as the *real part* and  $b$  as the *complex part* of the complex number  $z$  and we show that as:

$$\text{Re}(z) = a$$

$$\text{Im}(z) = b$$

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- Two complex numbers  $z_1 = a_1 + b_1i$  and  $z_2 = a_2 + b_2i$  are equal if:

$$\text{Im}(z_1) = \text{Im}(z_2)$$

$$\text{Re}(z_1) = \text{Re}(z_2)$$

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- Polar representation of the complex numbers: A complex number  $z = a + bi$  can be written as:

$$z = re^{i\varphi}$$

in which  $r$  is the modulus of  $z$  and  $\varphi$  is the argument of  $z$  which is defined as:  $\varphi = \arctan(\frac{a}{b})$ . Also we define the set *Arg* as:

$$\text{Arg}(z) = \{\arg(z) + 2\pi n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

- Complex conjugate: The complex conjugate of a complex number  $z = a + bi$  is defined as:

$$\bar{z} = a - bi$$

- Modulus of a complex number: The modulus of a complex number  $z = a + bi$  is defined as:

$$|z| = \sqrt{z\bar{z}} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

### Proposition: Fundamental Properties of Complex Numbers

Using the definition of the complex numbers, we can show that they satisfy the following properties.

1. Commutative property for the sum and product:

$$a + b = b + a \quad (1.1)$$

$$ab = ba \quad (1.2)$$

2. Associative property for the sum and product

$$a + (b + c) = (a + b) + c \quad (1.3)$$

$$a(bc) = (ab)c \quad (1.4)$$

3. Distributive property:

$$a(b + c) = ab + ac \quad (1.5)$$

*Proof.* All of the statements can be proved by writing complex numbers as  $z = x + yi$  and substituting in the equations.  $\square$

Utilizing the basic definitions along with the mathematical logic, we can derive different properties for complex numbers. The following properties come in handy when solving problems:

### Proposition: Basic Properties of Complex Numbers

$$\overline{z_1 + z_2} = \overline{z_1} + \overline{z_2} \quad (1.6)$$

$$\overline{z_1 z_2} = \overline{z_1} \overline{z_2} \quad (1.7)$$

$$\overline{\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right)} = \frac{\overline{z_1}}{\overline{z_2}} \quad (1.8)$$

$$\overline{(\overline{z})} = z \quad (1.9)$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(z) = \frac{z + \overline{z}}{2} \quad (1.10)$$

$$\operatorname{Im}(z) = \frac{z - \overline{z}}{2i} \quad (1.11)$$

$$(\overline{z})^k = \overline{(z^k)} \quad (1.12)$$

$$|z_1 z_2| = |z_1| |z_2| \quad (1.13)$$

*Proof.*

□

### Example: Ordering Property in Complex Numbers

### Example: Cyclic Property of $i$

By using the basic property of the complex number  $i = \sqrt{-1}$ , for every  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$  we can show that:

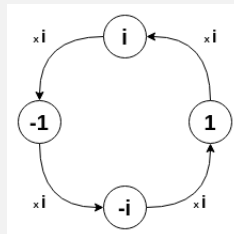
$$i^{4k} = 1$$

$$i^{4k+1} = i$$

$$i^{4k+2} = -1$$

$$i^{4k+3} = -i$$

This also represent that fact that multiplying a complex number by  $i$  means a  $\pi/2$  counterclockwise rotation. This becomes very clear if we consider the polar representation of complex numbers.



### Example: Karatsuba Algorithm

Suppose that we want to multiply two complex numbers  $z_1 = a + bi$  and  $z_2 = c + di$  in the computer and return  $z = z_1 + z_2$ . To do that we should get the imaginary and real part of two numbers and then return:

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{Re}(z) &= ac - bd \\ \operatorname{Im}(z) &= bc + ad\end{aligned}$$

So to multiply two complex numbers in the computer, we need to do 4 multiplications and 2 additions. So performing multiplication takes considerably more clock cycles in CPU. However we can do a trick to reduce the number of multiplications to 3 with a cost of some extra additions. To do so we need to calculate three intermediate variables each of which require one multiplication.

$$\begin{aligned}t_1 &= ac \\ t_2 &= bd \\ t_3 &= (a + b)(c + d)\end{aligned}$$

So we will have:

$$\begin{aligned}\operatorname{Re}(z) &= t_1 - t_2 \\ \operatorname{Im}(z) &= t_3 - (t_1 + t_2)\end{aligned}$$

So using the Karatsuba algorithm we will have 3 multiplications, and 5 additions. There is a very interesting story behind this discovery by the Karatsuba in 1960 (when he was a 23-year-old graduate student) that he somehow proved the Kolmogorov's statement is wrong! You can read more on this in the Wikipedia page of Karatsuba algorithm.

### Example: Complex Roots

Find all of the roots of the following equations

1.  $z^4 - 16 = 0$

*Solution.* Writing the complex number in the form of its polar representation will ease finding the roots of this equation significantly. So let's assume

$$z = re^{i\varphi}$$

Then by substituting in the equation we will have:

$$r^4 e^{4i\varphi} = 16 = 16e^{2n\pi i}$$

So we will have:  $r = 2$  and  $\varphi = \{n\pi/2 : n \in \mathbb{R}\} = \{0, \pi/2, \pi, 3\pi/2\}$ .

□

2.  $\frac{z}{1-z} = 1 - 5i$

### Proposition: Roots of Polynomial

if  $z_0$  is the root of the following polynomial equation (in which  $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$ ):

$$z^n + a_1 z^{n-1} + a_2 z^{n-2} + \dots + a_n = 0$$

then  $\overline{z_0}$  is also the root of the equation.

*Proof.* This can easily be shown by taking the complex conjugate from both sides of the equation, and then using the fact that  $(\overline{z})^k = \overline{(z^k)}$ .

□

### Example: Matrices with Complex Entries

## 2 Complex Maps

### 2.1 Linear Map

### 2.2 Inverse Map

### 2.3 Mobius Map

### 2.4 Quadratic Map

### 2.5 Exponential Map

## 3 Calculus for Complex variables

### 3.1 Limit

### 3.2 Continuity

### 3.3 Differentiability