

(4) 双曲三角函数. (虚周期函数)

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

与洛伦兹  
变换关系.

$$\sinh z = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} = i \sin(-iz)$$

$$\cosh^2 z - \sinh^2 z = 1$$

$$(\cosh z)' = \sinh z, \quad (\sinh z)' = \cosh z$$

(5)  $\frac{1}{z}$   $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$  上的解析函数.

$$= \frac{1}{r} e^{-i\theta}$$

延展复平面:  $\overline{\mathbb{C}} = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$

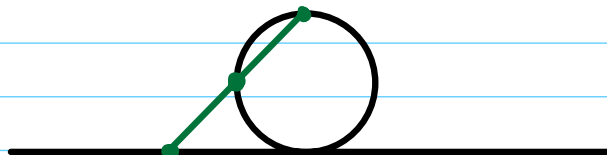
定义: 无穷远点  $\infty$ : 复序列  $\{z_n\}$ ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = \infty \quad \text{iff} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{|z_n|} = 0$$

对于实轴, 有两种引入  $\infty$  的方式

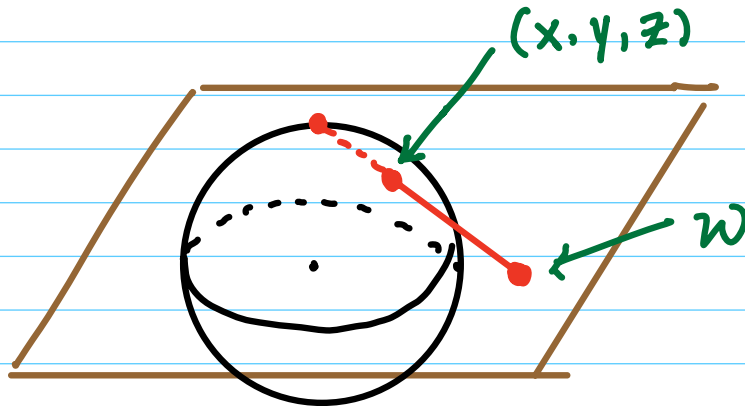
①  $\mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty\} \cup \{+\infty\}$ : 保持序结构.

②  $\mathbb{RP}^1$ :



由于复平面上无法定义顺序, 因此采用②作推广.

球极投影:



只有一个无穷远点!

$$w = \frac{x+iy}{1-z}$$

如  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$

则  $f(0) = \infty$ ,  $f(\infty) = 0$

• 复变函数的可视化:

① 3D plot

② domain color plot.

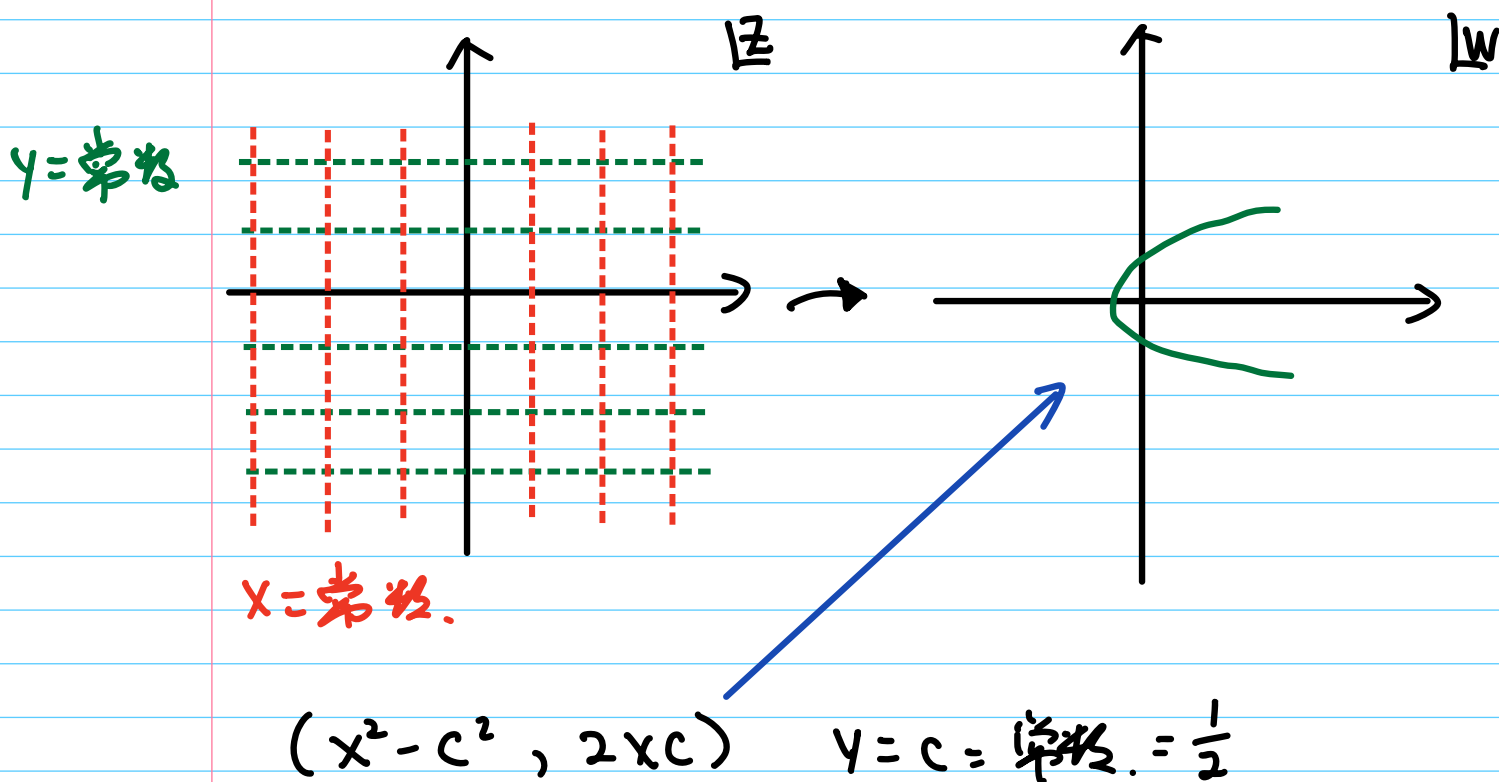
useful for visualizing zero /  $\infty$ .

# 复变函数的可视化.

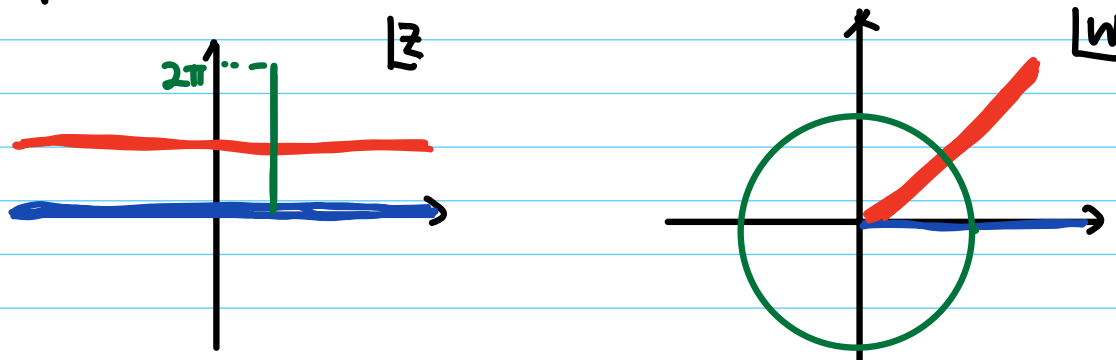
## 一. 映射.

将复变函数  $w=f(z)$  视作从  $z \mapsto w$  的映射  
以初等函数为例:

$$w = z^2 = x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy$$



例2:  $w = e^z$

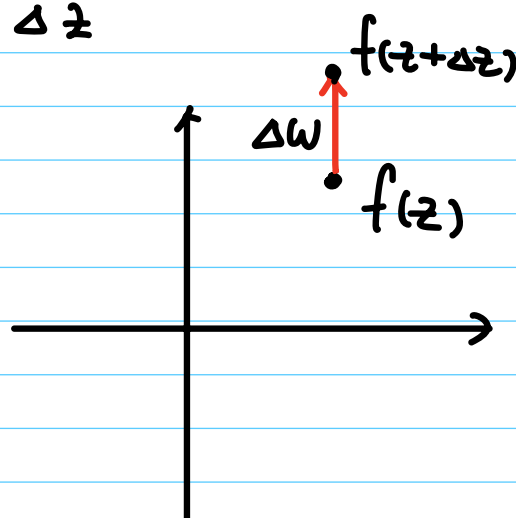
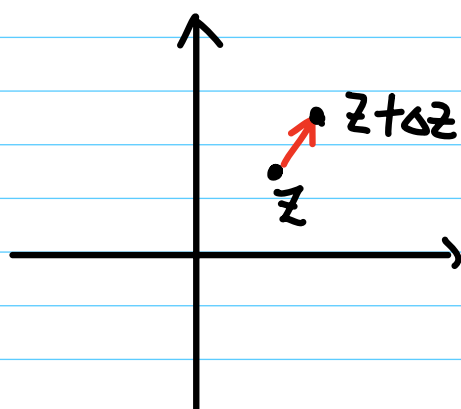


# • 解析函数与共形映射.

考虑解析函数  $f(z)$ ,

映射  $z \mapsto f(z)$  定义了复平面上的映射,  
由导数定义

$$f'(z) = \lim_{\Delta z \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z + \Delta z) - f(z)}{\Delta z}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \Delta w &= f'(z) \Delta z \\ &= r e^{i\phi} \Delta z \end{aligned}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r &= |f'(z)| && \text{伸缩} \\ \phi &= \text{Arg } f'(z) && \text{旋转} \end{aligned} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\text{共形映射} \\ &(\text{保角映射}) \end{aligned}$$

延展复平面 (黎曼球) 上的共形变换与物理有密切联系.

- 从洛伦兹变换到莫比乌斯变换.

$$\text{Mobius: } z \mapsto \frac{az+b}{cz+d}, \quad a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{C}, \quad ad-bc \neq 0$$

莫比乌斯变换可通过简单变换的复合得到:

如果  $c \neq 0$ :

$$f_1(z) = z + \frac{d}{c} \quad (\text{平移})$$

$$f_2(z) = \frac{1}{z} \quad (\text{反演} + \text{实轴反射})$$

$$f_3(z) = \frac{bc-ad}{c^2} z \quad (\text{伸缩} + \text{旋转})$$

$$f_4(z) = z + \frac{a}{c} \quad (\text{平移})$$

$$f = f_4 \circ f_3 \circ f_2 \circ f_1$$

- Mobius变换 将 圆  $\mapsto$  圆. (exercise)

洛伦兹变换:  $x^\mu = (x^0, x^1, x^2, x^3)$

$\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \uparrow$   
 $ct, x, y, z$

间隔不变性:  $\Delta S^2 = (x_1 - x_2)^2$

$$\equiv (x_1^0 - x_2^0)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^3 (x_1^i - x_2^i)^2$$

考虑坐标  $x^\mu$  与时空原点的间隔.

$$\Delta S^2 = (x^0)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^3 (x^i)^2$$

令:  $A = x^0 \sigma^0 + \sum_{i=1}^3 x^i \sigma_i^T$

$$\sigma_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad = \begin{pmatrix} x^0 + x^3 & x^1 + ix^2 \\ x^1 - ix^2 & x^0 - x^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_1 = \begin{pmatrix} & 1 \\ 1 & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_2 = \begin{pmatrix} & -i \\ i & \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma_3 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \\ & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

厄米性:  $A^\dagger \equiv (A^*)^T = A$

\*  $\det A = (x^0)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^3 (x^i)^2$

洛伦兹变换  $x^\mu \mapsto x'^\mu$  是保持

$$(x'^0)^2 - \sum_{i=1}^3 (x'^i)^2 = 0 \text{ 的线性变换.}$$

$$A \xrightarrow{\Lambda} A' = \begin{pmatrix} x'^0 + x'^3 & x'^1 + ix'^2 \\ x'^1 - ix'^2 & x'^0 - x'^3 \end{pmatrix}$$

要求:  $(A')^\dagger = A', \det A' = \det A$

不妨设  $A' = U_\Lambda A U_\Lambda^\dagger$

厄米性被保持.

类光间隔条件:  $\det A' = \det U_\Lambda \det A \det U_\Lambda^\dagger$

$$\Rightarrow \det U_\Lambda = 1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{令 } U_\Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \quad \det U_\Lambda = ad - bc = 1 \\ a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{C} \end{aligned} \right\} SL(2, \mathbb{C})$$

• 与 Mobius 变换的联系.