**Problem 1.** Show that if $f$ and $\bar{f}$ are analytic on a domain $D$, then $f$ is constant.

*Proof.* Assume that $f = u + iv$ and $\bar{f} = u - iv$ are both analytic on domain $D$. Then we have that both satisfy the Cauchy-Riemann equations: That is

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$$
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

Then we have $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \implies \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$ using the same reasoning for the rest we get $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$. This implies that $u$ and $v$ are both constant functions therefore $f$ is constant. □

**Problem 2.** Let $a$ be a complex number, $a \neq 0$, and $f(z)$ be an analytic branch of $z^a$ on $\mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, 0]$. Show that $f'(z) = af(z)/z$.

*Proof.* Let $f(z) = z^a$ where $a \neq 0$, and $f(z)$ be an analytic branch of $z^a$ on $\mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, 0]$. Then we have $f(z) = e^{a\text{Log}z}$. Using the chain rule we get $f'(z) = ae^{a\text{Log}z} \cdot \frac{1}{z}$. As $f(z) = e^{a\text{Log}}$ is the same branch we can do the substitution $f'(z) = ae^{a\text{Log}z}/z = af(z)/z$ which completes the proof. □

**Problem 3.** Show that if $h(z)$ is a complex valued harmonic function such that $zh(z)$ is also harmonic, then $h(z)$ is analytic.

*Proof.* Assume that $h(z)$ is a complex valued harmonic function such that $zh(z)$ is also harmonic. Then $h(z) = u(z) + iv(z)$ we get

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

Additionally as we have $zh(z)$ is harmonic we get

$$(x + iy)(u(z) + iv(z)) = xu(z) - yv(z) + i(xv(z) + yu(z))$$

We get

$$\frac{\partial^2 (xu(z) - yv(z))}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 (xu(z) - yv(z))}{\partial y^2} = 0 \tag{1}$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 (xv(z) + yu(z))}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 (xv(z) + yu(z))}{\partial y^2} = 0 \tag{2}$$

Applying the partial derivatives to (1) we get

$$x\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - y\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + x\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} - y\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$
$$x(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}) - y(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$$
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

Applying the partial derivatives to (2) we get.

$$x\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + x\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + y\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$
$$x(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}) + y(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}) + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

Therefore we have that the Cauchy Riemann equations are satisfied which implies that $h(z)$ is analytic. □

**Problem 4.** Let $f = u + iv$ be a continuously differentiable complex valued function on a domain $D$ such that the Jacobian matrix of $f$ does not vanish at any point of $D$. Show that if $f$ maps orthogonal curves to orthogonal curves, then either $f$ or $\bar{f}$ is analytic, with a nonvanishing derivative.

*Proof.* Assume that $f$ maps orthogonal curves to orthogonal We have that derivative of the tangent curves. Let $x_0 + iy_0 \in D$ and consider the four curves $c_1(t) = (x_0 + t, y_0 + t), c_2(t) = (x_0 + t, y_0 - t), c_3(t) = (x_0 + t, y_0), c_4(t) = (x_0, y_0 + t)$. We have that tangent vectors for $c_1$ and $c_2$ are orthogonal and the tangent vectors for $c_3$ and $c_4$ are orthogonal. Now for some curve $c(t) = (x(t), y(t))$ the following equation

$$\frac{f(c(t))}{dt} = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\frac{dy}{dt}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\frac{dy}{dt})$$

which shows that the image of the tangent vector for a curve under a function is given by the Jacobian.

Applying the equation for the curves $c_1, c_2$ we get

$$f(c_1(t)) = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y})$$
$$f(c_2(t)) = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y})$$
$$f(c_3(t)) = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x})$$
$$f(c_4(t)) = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y})$$

As $f$ maps orthogonal curves to orthogonal curves we have get by the dot product of $f(c_1(t))$ and $f(c_2(t))$

$$(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}-\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})+(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial v}{\partial y})(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}-\frac{\partial v}{\partial y})=0 \tag{3}$$

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By the dot product of $f(c_3(t))$ and $f(c_4(t))$ we get

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}+\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}=0 \tag{4}$$

Expanding (3) we get

$$\begin{aligned}
(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2-(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})^2+(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x})^2-(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y})^2&=0\\
\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2\left((\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2-(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})^2+(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x})^2-(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y})^2\right)&=0\\
(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^4-(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})^2+(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x})^2-(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y})^2&=0
\end{aligned}$$

Applying the substitution $(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\frac{\partial u}{\partial y})^2=(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\frac{\partial v}{\partial y})^2$ which comes from equation (4).

$$\begin{aligned}
(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^4-(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x})^2(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y})^2+(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x})^2-(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y})^2&=0\\
(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2\left((\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2+(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x})^2\right)-(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y})^2\left((\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2+(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x})^2\right)&=0\\
\left((\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2-(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y})^2\right)\left((\frac{\partial u}{\partial x})^2+(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x})^2\right)&=0
\end{aligned}$$

This implies either $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$

$\square$