

Complex Analysis

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1 Definitions

In these notes, C generally denotes some closed contour, \mathbb{H} is the upper half-plane, C_R is a semicircle of radius R in \mathbb{H} , f will denote a complex function.

1. Analytic

f is analytic at z_0 if it can be expanded as a convergent power series in some neighborhood of z_0 .

2. Holomorphic

A function f is holomorphic at a point z_0 if $f'(z_0)$ exists in a neighborhood of z_0 .

(Note - this is more than just being differentiable at a single point!)

Big Theorem: f is a holomorphic complex function iff f is analytic.

3. Meromorphic

Holomorphic, except for possibly a finite number of singularities.

4. Conformal

f is conformal at z_0 if f is analytic at z_0 and $f'(z_0) \neq 0$.

5. Harmonic

A function $u(x, y)$ is harmonic if it satisfies Laplace's equation,

$$\Delta u = u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$$

Some other notions to look up:

- Conformal maps
- Analytic
- Theorem: Analytic \implies conformal
- The Sterographic projection. Is it conformal?
-

2 Preliminary Notions

2.1 What is the Complex Derivative?

In small neighborhoods, the derivative of a function at a point rotates it by an angle $\Delta\theta$ and scales it by a real number λ according to

$$\Delta\theta = \arg f'(z_0), \quad \lambda = |f'(z_0)|$$

2.2 n th roots of a complex number

The n th roots of z_0 are given by writing $z_0 = re^{i\theta}$, and are

$$\zeta = \left\{ \sqrt[n]{r} \exp \left[i \left(\frac{\theta}{n} + \frac{2k\pi}{n} \right) \right] \mid k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1 \right\}$$

or equivalently

$$\zeta = \left\{ \sqrt[n]{r} \omega_n^k \mid k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1 \right\} \text{ where } \omega_n = e^{\frac{2\pi i}{n}}$$

This can be derived by looking at $\left(re^{i\theta+2k\pi}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$.

It is also useful to immediately recognize that $z^2 + a = (z - i\sqrt{a})(z + i\sqrt{a})$.

2.3 The Cauchy-Riemann Equations

If $f(x + iy) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$ or $f(re^{i\theta}) = u(r, \theta) + iv(r, \theta)$, then f is complex differentiable if u, v satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} u_x &= v_y & u_y &= -v_x \\ ru_r &= v_\theta & u_\theta &= -rv_r \end{aligned}$$

In this case,

$$f'(x + iy) = u_x(x, y) + iv_x(x, y)$$

or in polar coordinates,

$$f'(re^{i\theta}) = e^{i\theta}(u_r(r, \theta) + iv_r(r, \theta))$$

3 Integration

3.1 The Residue Theorem

If f is meromorphic inside of a closed contour C , then

$$\oint_C f(z)dz = 2\pi i \sum_{z=z_k} \text{Res } f(z)$$

where $\text{Res}_{z=z_k} f(z)$ is the coefficient of z^{-1} in the Laurent expansion of f .

If f is analytic everywhere in the interior of C , then $\oint_C f(z)dz = 0$.

If f is meromorphic inside of a contour C and analytic everywhere else, one can equivalently calculate the residue at infinity

$$\oint_C f(z)dz = 2\pi i \sum_{z_k} \text{Res}_{z=0} z^{-2} f(z^{-1})$$

3.2 Computing Residues

3.3 Simple Poles

If z_0 is a pole of order m , define $g(z) := (z - z_0)^m f(z)$.

If $g(z)$ is analytic and $g(z_0) \neq 0$, then

$$\operatorname{Res}_{z=z_0} f(z) = \frac{\phi^{(m-1)}(z_0)}{(m-1)!}$$

In the case where $m = 1$, this reduces to

$$\operatorname{Res}_{z=z_0} f(z) = \phi(z_0)$$

To compute residues this way, attempt to write f in the form

$$f(z) = \frac{\phi(z)}{(z - z_0)^m}$$

where ϕ only needs to be analytic at z_0 .

3.4 Rational Functions

If $f(z) = \frac{p(z)}{q(z)}$ where

1. $p(z_0) \neq 0$
2. $q(z_0) = 0$
3. $q'(z_0) \neq 0$

then the residue can be computed as

$$\operatorname{Res}_{z=z_0} \frac{p(z)}{q(z)} = \frac{p(z_0)}{q'(z_0)}$$

3.5 Computing Integrals

When computing real integrals, the following contours can be useful:

One often needs bounds, which can come from the following lemmas

The Arc Length Bound If $|f(z)| \leq M$ everywhere on C , then

$$\left| \oint_C f(z) dz \right| \leq M L_C$$

where L_C is the length of C .

Jordan's Lemma: If f is analytic outside of a semicircle C_R and $|f(z)| \leq M_R$ on C_R where $M_R \rightarrow 0$, then

$$\int_{C_R} f(z) e^{iaz} dz \rightarrow 0$$

.

Can also be used for integrals of the form $\int f(z) \cos az dz$ or $\int f(z) \sin az dz$, just take real/imaginary parts of e^{iaz} respectively.

the boundaries of the unit region are mapped.

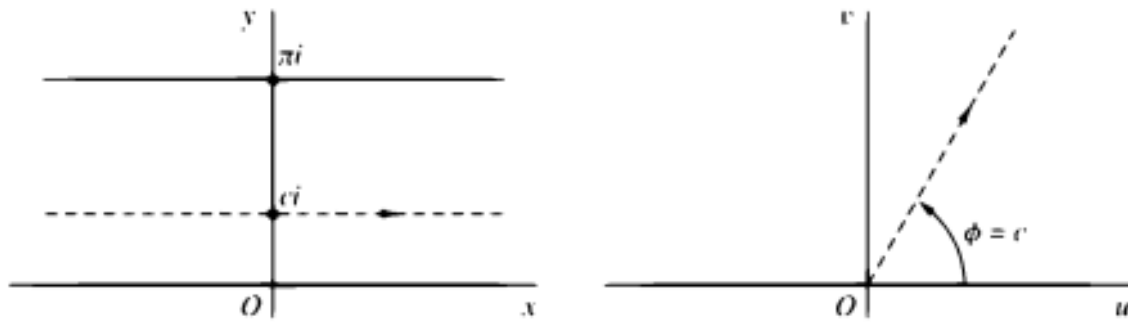


FIGURE 126
 $w = \exp z$.

Figure 1: image

4 Conformal Maps

1. Linear Fractional Transformations:

$$f(z) = \frac{az + b}{cz + d} \quad f^{-1}(z) = \frac{-dz + b}{cz - a}$$

2. $[z_1, z_2, z_3] \mapsto [w_1, w_2, w_3]$

Every linear fractional transformation is determined by its action on three points. Given 3 pairs points $z_i \mapsto w_i$, construct one using the implicit equation

$$\frac{(w - w_1)(w_2 - w_3)}{(w - w_3)(w_2 - w_1)} = \frac{(z - z_1)(z_2 - z_3)}{(z - z_3)(z_2 - z_1)}$$

3. $z^k : \text{Wedge} \mapsto \mathbb{H}$

Just multiplies the angle by k . If a wedge makes angle θ , use $z^{\frac{\pi}{\theta}}$.

It is useful to know that $z \mapsto z^2$ is equivalent to $(x, y) \mapsto (x^2 - y^2, 2xy)$.

4. $e^z : \mathbb{C} \mapsto \mathbb{C}$

Horizontal lines	\mapsto	rays from origin
Vertical lines	\mapsto	circles at origin
Rectangles	\mapsto	portions of wedges/sectors

5. $\log : \mathbb{H} \mapsto \mathbb{R} + i[0, \pi]$

Just the inverse of what the exponential map does.

Rays	\mapsto	Horizontal Lines
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Wedges	\mapsto	Horizontal Strips
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6. $\sin : [0, \pi/2] + i\mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbb{H}_{\mathcal{R}(z)>0}$

Maps the infinite strip to the first quadrant.

7. $z \mapsto \frac{i-z}{i+z} : \mathbb{H} \mapsto D^\circ$.

$\mathbb{R}_{>0}$	\mapsto	Upper half of D°
$\mathbb{R}_{<0}$	\mapsto	Bottom half of D°

Has inverse $w \mapsto i \frac{1-w}{1+w}$

8. $z \mapsto z + z^{-1} : \partial D \mapsto \mathbb{R}$

Maps the boundary of the circle to the real axis, and the plane to \mathbb{H} .

4.1 Applications

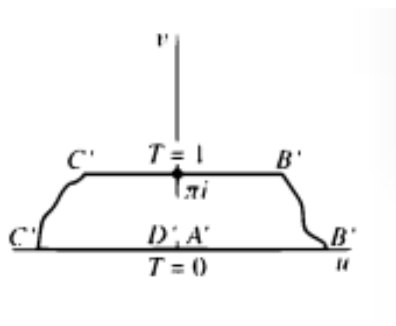
It is mostly important to know that composing a harmonic function on one domain with an analytic function produces a new harmonic function on the new domain.

Similarly, composing the solution to a boundary value problem on a domain with a conformal map produces a new solution to a new boundary problem in the new domain, where the new boundary is given by the conformal image of the old one.

The general technique is use solutions to the boundary value problem on a simple domain D , and compose one or several conformal maps to map a given problem into D , then pull back the solution.

4.1.1 Heat Flow: Steady Temperatures

Generally interested in finding a harmonic function $T(x, y)$ which represents the steady-state temperature at any point. Usually given as a Dirichlet problem on a domain D of the form



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$$\Delta T = 0$$

$$T(\partial D) = f(\partial D)$$

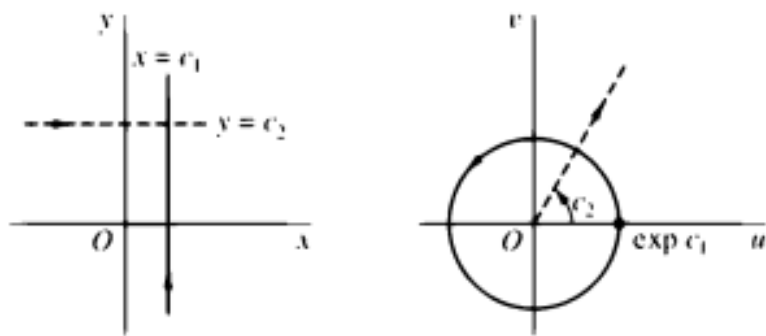


FIGURE 124
 $w = \exp z$.

Figure 2: image

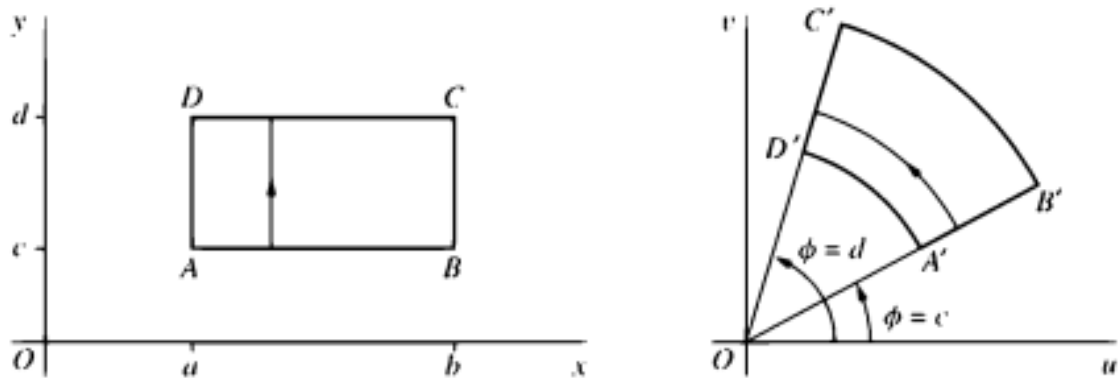


FIGURE 125
 $w = \exp z$.

Figure 3: image

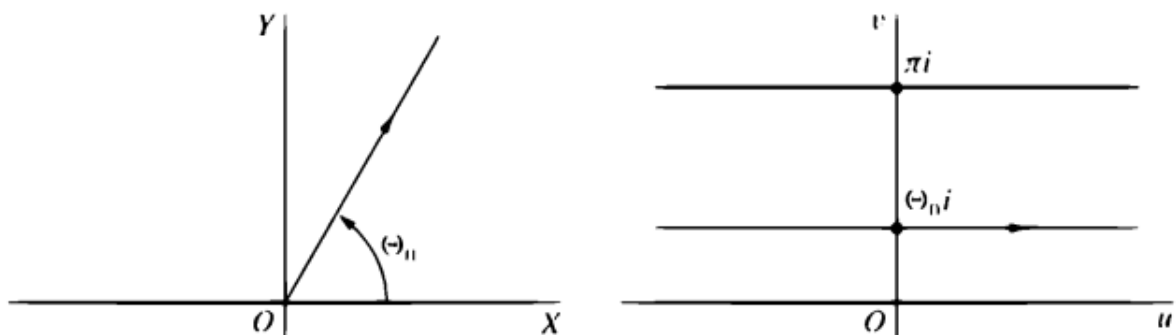


Figure 4: $z \mapsto \log z$

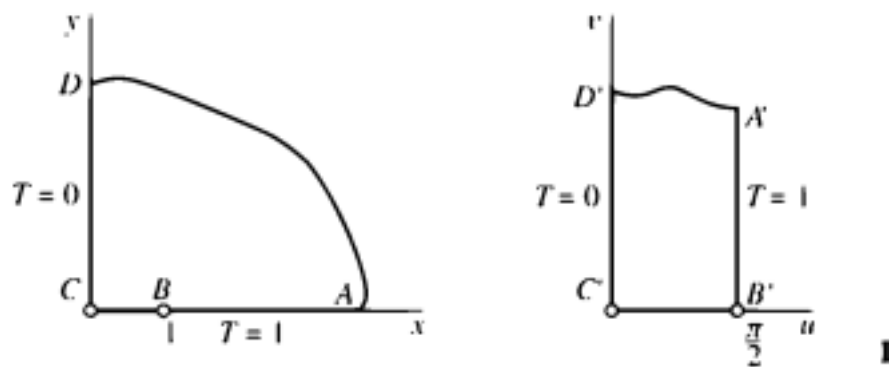


Figure 5: $z \leftrightarrow \sin w$

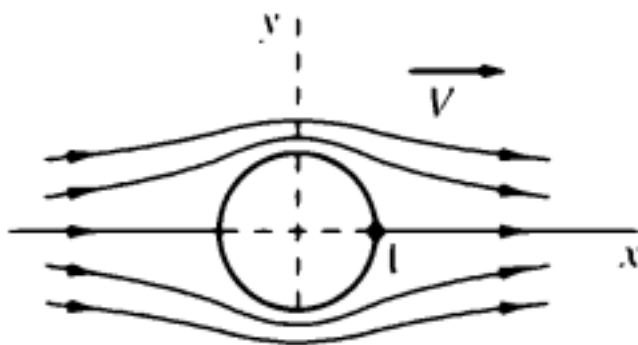


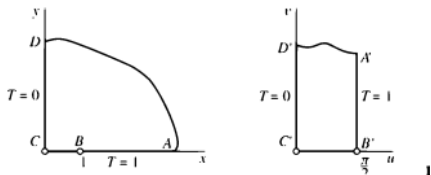
Figure 6: $z \mapsto z + z^{-1}$

where f is a given function that prescribes values on ∂D , the boundary of D .

Embed this in an analytic function with its harmonic conjugate to yield solutions of the form $F(x + iy) = T(x, y) + iS(x, y)$.

The **isotherms** are given by $T(x, y) = c$.

The **lines of flow** are given by $S(x, y) = c$.



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Any easy solution on the domain $\mathbb{R} \times i[0, \pi]$ in the u, v plane, where

$$T(x, 0) = 0$$

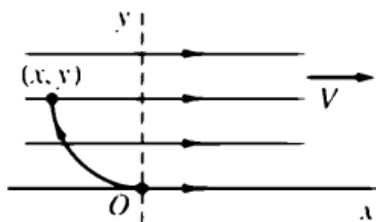
$$T(x, \pi) = 1$$

is given by $T(u, v) = \frac{1}{\pi}v$.

It is harmonic, as the imaginary part of the analytic $F(u + iv) = \frac{1}{\pi}(u + iv)$, since every analytic function has harmonic component functions.

Similar methods work with different domains, just pick a smooth interpolation between the boundary conditions.

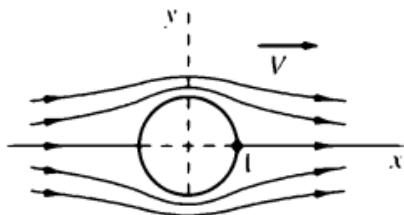
4.1.2 Fluid Flow



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Write $F(z) = \phi(x, y) + i\psi(x, y)$. Then F is the complex potential of the flow, $\overline{F'}$ is the velocity, and setting $\psi(x, y) = c$ yields the streamlines.

A solution in \mathbb{H} is $F(z) = Az$ some some velocity A . Apply conformal mapping appropriately.



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4.2 Theorems

4.2.1 General Theorems

1. **Liouville's Theorem:**

If f is entire and bounded on \mathbb{C} , then f is constant.

2. If f is continuous in a region D , f is bounded in D .

3. If f is differentiable at z_0 , f is continuous at z_0 .

Note - the converse need not hold!

4. If $f = u + iv$, where u, v satisfy the Cauchy-Riemann equations **and** have continuous partials, then f is differentiable.

Note - continuous partials are not enough, consider $f(z) = |z|^2$.

5. **Rouché's Theorem**

If $p(z) = f(z) + g(z)$ and $|g(z)| < |f(z)|$ everywhere on C , then f and p have the same number of zeros with C .

6. **The Argument Principle**

If f is analytic on a closed contour C and meromorphic within C , then

$$W := \frac{1}{2\pi} \Delta_C \arg f(z) = Z - P$$

Proof: Evaluate the integral $\oint_C \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz$ first by parameterizing, changing to polar, and using the FTC, and second by using residues directly from the Laurent series.

7. **The Main Story:** The following are equivalent

- f is continuous
- f' exists
- f is analytic
- f is conformal
- f satisfies the Cauchy-Riemann equations

4.2.2 Theorems About Analytic Functions

1. If f is analytic on D , then $\oint_C f(z) dz = 0$ for any closed contour $C \subset D$.

Note: this does not require f to be f' to be continuous on C .

2. **Maximum Modulus Principle**

If f is analytic in a region D and not constant, then $|f(z)|$ attains its maximum on ∂D .

3. If f is analytic, then $f^{(n)}$ is analytic for every n . If $f = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$, then all partials of u, v are continuous.

4. If f is analytic at z_0 and $f'(z_0) \neq 0$, then f is conformal at z_0 .
5. If $f = u + iv$ is analytic, then u, v are harmonic conjugates.
6. If f is holomorphic, f is C_∞ (smooth).
7. If f is analytic, f is holomorphic.

Proof: Since f has a power series expansion at z_0 , its derivative is given by the term-by-term differentiation of this series.

4.3 Some Useful Formulae

$$f_{x_0}(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(x_0)(x - x_0)^2 + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{1 - z} = \sum_k z^k$$

$$e^z = \sum_k \frac{1}{k!} z^k$$

$$\left(\sum_i a_i z^i \right) \left(\sum_j b_j z^j \right) = \sum_n \left(\sum_{i+j=n} a_i b_j \right) z^n$$

$$\begin{aligned} \cos z &= \frac{1}{2}(e^{iz} + e^{-iz}) &= 1 - \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^4}{4!} - \dots \\ \cosh z &= \frac{1}{2}(e^z + e^{-z}) &= \cos iz = 1 + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^4}{4!} + \dots \\ \sin z &= \frac{1}{2i}(e^{iz} - e^{-iz}) &= z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} - \dots \\ \sinh z &= \frac{1}{2}(e^z - e^{-z}) &= -i \sin iz = z + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Mnemonic: just remember that cosine is an even function, and that the even terms of e^z are kept. Similarly, sine is an odd function, so keep the odd terms of e^z .

Harmonic Conjugate

$$v(x, y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} -u_t(s, t)ds + u_s(s, t)dt$$

The Gamma Function

$$\Gamma(z) = \int_0^\infty x^{z-1} e^{-x} dx$$

Useful to know: $\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\pi}$.

5 Question

1. True or False: If f is analytic and bounded in \mathbb{H} , then f is constant on \mathbb{H} .

1=1

False: Take $f(z) = e^{-z}$, where $|f(z)| \leq 1$ in \mathbb{H} .

1=0

2. Compute $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(x^2+a^2)} dx$

1=1

Two semicircles needed to avoid singularity at zero. Limit equals the residue at zero, solution is $\pi(\frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{e^{-a}}{a^2})$.

1=0

3. Compute $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2+\cos\theta} d\theta$

1=1

Cosine sub, solution is $\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{3}}$

1=0

4. Find the first three terms of the Laurent expansion of $\frac{e^z+1}{e^z-1}$.

1=1

Equals $2z^{-1} + 0 + 6^{-1}z + \dots$

1=0

5. Compute $\int_{S_1} \frac{1}{z^2+z-1} dz$

1=1

Equals $i\frac{2\pi}{5}$

1=0

6. True or false: If f is analytic on the unit disk $E = \{z : |z| < 1\}$, then there exists an $a \in E$ such that $|f(a)| \geq |f(0)|$.

1=1

True, by the maximum modulus principal. Suppose otherwise. Then $f(0)$ is a maximum of f inside S_1 . But by the MMP, f must attain its maximum on ∂S_1 .

1=0

7. Prove that if $f(z)$ and $f(\bar{z})$ are both analytic on a domain D , then f is constant on D

1=1

Analytic \implies Cauchy-Riemann equations are satisfied. Also have the identity $f' = u_x + iv_x$, and $f' = 0 \implies f$ is constant.

1=0