- (a) We write u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y) etc. to simplify notation. If we apply $\partial/\partial x$ and $\partial/\partial y$ to the equation au + bv = c we obtain $a\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$ $a\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + b\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0.$

a straight line.

Since f is analytic we can apply the Cauchy-Riemann equations in the second equality above to obtain the system

1.5.16. Before we begin, notice that the statement au(x,y) + bv(x,y) = c with not all of a, b, c equal to zero is equivalent to saying that the values of f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y) lie on

- $a\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + b\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$ $b\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} a\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$
- or, in matrix form, $\left(\begin{array}{cc} a & b \\ b & -a \end{array}\right) \begin{array}{c} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \end{array} = \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 0 \end{array}.$

The determinant of the coefficient matrix is $-(a^b + b^2)$ which cannot be zero because

a, b, c are real and not all zero. Hence, the only solution to the system is $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0.$

 $f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$ and, since A is connected, we conclude that f is constant. (b) If a, b, c are complex, then the proof above does not apply. However, if we write a = $a_1 + ia_2, b = b_1 + ib_2$ and $c = c_1 + ic_2$ with $a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2, c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R}$, then the equation au + bv = c is equivalent to the pair of equations $a_1 u + b_1 v = c_1$ $a_2u + b_2v = c_2.$ Since not all of a, b, c are zero, it must be that in at least one of these equations not all of the constants are zero. We may then apply part (a) to that equation to conclude

that f is constant. In other words, the statement is valid for complex a, b, c as well.

Therefore