

Complex Analysis

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February 18, 2014

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Block I

Definitions

1. The field of complex numbers
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introduction

The field of complex numbers

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \quad + : \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \cdot \quad ((a, b), (c, d)) &\longmapsto (a + c, b + d) \\ \cdot \quad \cdot : \mathbb{R}^2 \times \mathbb{R}^2 &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \cdot \quad ((a, b), (c, d)) &\longmapsto (ac - bd, ad + bd) \end{aligned}$$

We name the field of complex numbers to:

$$\cdot (\mathbb{R}^2, +, \cdot)$$

We denote:

$$\cdot (\mathbb{R}^2, +, \cdot) : \mathbb{C}$$

$$\cdot (0, 1) \in \mathbb{C} : i$$

$$\cdot (a, b) \in \mathbb{C} : a + bi$$

$$\cdot \pi_1(\mathbb{C}) : Re$$

$$\cdot \pi_2(\mathbb{C}) : Im$$

Conjugation

We name complex conjugation to:

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot \quad f : \mathbb{C} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ \cdot \quad (a, b) &\longmapsto (a, -b) \end{aligned}$$

We denote:

$$\cdot f((a, b)) : \overline{(a, b)}$$

Norm

We name `complex norm` to:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \cdot & f : \mathbb{C} & \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ & (a, b) & \longmapsto \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \end{array}$$

We denote:

$$\cdot f((a, b)) : |(a, b)|$$

Polar transformation

We name `polar transformation` to:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \cdot & f : \mathbb{C} & \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \times [0, 2\pi) \\ & (a, b) & \longmapsto (\sqrt{|(a, b)|}, \arctan(\frac{b}{a})) \end{array}$$

We denote:

$$\cdot f((a, b)) : (r, \theta)$$

Unit sphere projection

We name `unit sphere projection` to:

$$\begin{array}{lcl} \cdot & f : \mathbb{C} & \longrightarrow S^1 \\ & z & \longmapsto \frac{z}{|z|} \end{array}$$

We denote:

$$\cdot f(z) : \pi(z)$$

Roots of unity

Let:

$$\cdot z \in \mathbb{C}$$

Then, z is a root of unity if:

$$\cdot \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \quad z^n = 1$$

We denote:

$$\cdot \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid z \text{ root of unity} \} : S^1$$

Disk

Let:

$$\cdot p \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\cdot r \in \mathbb{R}^+ \setminus \{0\}$$

We name Disk centered in p and radius r to:

$$\cdot \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z - p| < r\}$$

We denote:

$$\cdot \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z - p| < r\} : D^1$$

Component decomposition

Let:

$$f : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

We name real component of f to:

$$\begin{aligned} f_{Re} : \mathbb{C} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ z &\longmapsto Re(f(z)) \end{aligned}$$

We name imaginary component of f to:

$$\begin{aligned} f_{Im} : \mathbb{C} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ z &\longmapsto Im(f(z)) \end{aligned}$$

We name component decomposition of f to:

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\mathbb{R}^2} : \mathbb{C} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \\ (x, y) &\longmapsto (f_{Re}(x + yi), f_{Im}(x + yi)) \end{aligned}$$

2. Holomorphic functions

Incremental quotient

Let:

$$\cdot \mathcal{U} \subset \mathbb{C} \text{ open}$$

$$\cdot f : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\cdot p \in \mathcal{U}$$

We name incremental quotient of f in p to:

$$\cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow p} \frac{f(z) - f(p)}{z - p}$$

We denote:

$$\cdot f'(p)$$

Holomorphic function

Let:

$$\cdot \mathcal{U} \subset \mathbb{C} \text{ open}$$

$$\cdot f : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$\cdot p \in \mathcal{U}$$

Then, f is holomorphic over p if:

$$\cdot \exists f'(p)$$

Then, f is holomorphic over U if:

$$\cdot \forall p \in \mathcal{U}:$$

$$\exists f'(p)$$

We denote:

$$\cdot \{f : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \mid f \text{ holomorphic over } \mathcal{U}\} : \mathcal{H}(\mathcal{U})$$

$$\cdot f \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{C}) : f \text{ entire}$$

Block II

Propositions

1. The field of complex numbers
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introduction

go

Block III

Examples

1. Holomorphic functions

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go

Block IV

Problems

PROBLEMES D'ANÀLISI COMPLEXA
2n quadrimestre del curs 2013-2014.

Llista 1: Els nombres complexos

B.1. Expressen en la forma $a + ib$ els següents nombres:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) $(2 + 3i)(4 + i)$ | (c) $\frac{1}{4+i}$ | (e) \sqrt{i} | (g) $\sqrt{9i}$ |
| (b) $(4 + 2i)^2$ | (d) $\frac{i}{4+i}$ | (f) $\sqrt{-i}$ | (h) $\sqrt{1+i}$ |

B.2. Si $z = x + iy$ trobeu les parts real i imaginària de les expressions següents:

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| (a) z^2 | (b) $z(z + 1)$ | (c) $\frac{1}{z}$ | (d) $\frac{1}{z-3}$ |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|

B.3. És cert que

- a) $\operatorname{Re}(z + w) = \operatorname{Re} z + \operatorname{Re} w$?
- b) $\operatorname{Re}(zw) = (\operatorname{Re} z)(\operatorname{Re} w)$?
- c) $\operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{z}{w}\right) = \frac{\operatorname{Re} z}{\operatorname{Re} w}$?

B.4. Trobeu la forma polar dels nombres següents i dibuixeu-los.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|
| (a) $3(1 + \sqrt{3}i)$ | (b) $2\sqrt{3} - 2i$ | (c) $-2 + 2i$ | (d) $-1 - i$ |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|

B.5. Sigui $(x + iy)/(x - iy) = a + ib$. Proveu que $a^2 + b^2 = 1$.

B.6. Proveu que si $p(z)$ és un polinomi amb coeficients reals i z és un zero de p llavors \bar{z} també ho és.

B.7. Descriu els conjunts del pla que satisfan (recordeu que $\mathbb{C}^* = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$.)

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) $\operatorname{Im} \frac{z-a}{z} = 0, a \in \mathbb{C}^*$ | (b) $ z = \operatorname{Re} z + 1$ | (c) $ z - 2 > z - 3 $ |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|

SOL. B.1. a) $5 + 14i$; b) $12 + 16i$; c) $4/17 - i/17$; d) $1/17 + 4i/17$; e) $\pm\sqrt{2}/2(1 + i)$; f) $\pm\sqrt{2}/2(1 - i)$; g) $\pm 3\sqrt{2}/2(1 + i)$; h) $\pm 2^{1/4}(\cos(\pi/8) + i \sin(\pi/8))$.

B.2 a) $x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy$; b) $x^2 - y^2 + x + i(y + 2xy)$; c) $(x - iy)/(x^2 + y^2)$; d) $(x - 3 - iy)/((x - 3)^2 + y^2)$.

B.3 a) si. b) no. c) no.

B.4 a) $6(\cos(\pi/3) + i \sin(\pi/3))$; b) $4(\cos(\pi/6) - i \sin(\pi/6))$; c) $2\sqrt{2}(\cos(\pi/4) + i \sin(\pi/4))$; d) $\sqrt{2}(\cos(3\pi/4) - i \sin(3\pi/4))$.

B.6 Conjugueu tot el polinomi.

B.7 a) Recta que passa per 0 i a ; b) Paràbola horitzontal $x = (1/2)(y^2 - 1)$; c) $\{\operatorname{Re} z > 3/2\}$.

1. Expressen en la forma $a + ib$ els següents nombres:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) $\frac{1}{i}$ | (c) $\frac{1}{2+i} + \frac{1}{2-i}$ | (e) $\left(\frac{2+i}{3-2i}\right)^2$ | (g) $\sqrt[4]{-i}$ |
| (b) $\frac{1+i}{1-i}$ | (d) $\frac{1}{2+i} + \frac{4-2i}{3+i}$ | (f) $(1+i)^{100} + (1-i)^{100}$ | (h) $(3 + 4i)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ |

2. Si $z = x + iy$ on $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$, trobeu les parts real i imaginària de:

PROBLEMES D'ANLISI COMPLEXA
2n quadrimestre del curs 2013-2014

Llista 2: Funcions de variable complexa i equacions de Cauchy-Riemann

B.1. Trobeu els punts on la funció f és derivable (en el sentit complex), en els següents casos, i calculeu la derivada.

(a) $\cos |z|^2$

(c) e^{iz}

(e) $\frac{1}{(z-1)^2(z^2+2)}$

(b) $|z|^4$

(d) $z + \frac{1}{z}$

(f) $\frac{1}{(z+\frac{1}{z})^2}$

Solució: (a) \emptyset ; (b) \emptyset ; (c) \mathbb{C} ; $f'(z) = ie^{iz}$; (d) $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$; $f'(z) = 1 - \frac{1}{z^2}$; (e) $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{1, \pm\sqrt{2}i\}$; (f) \mathbb{C} .

B.2. Determineu si aquestes funcions poden ser la part real d'una funció holomorfa, i en cas que ho siguin calculeu la part imaginària.

(a) $e^x \cos y$

(b) $x^3 + 6xy^2$

(c) $\log(x^2 + y^2)$

Solució: (a) $e^x \sin y$; $f(z) = e^z$; (b) No ho és; (c) $2 \arctan(y/x)$; $f(z) = \log(z^2)$.

B.3. Sigui f una funció holomorfa en un obert $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ i $z_0 \in \Omega$ tal que $f'(z_0) \neq 0$. Quin angle formen les corbes $\operatorname{Re} f(z) = \operatorname{Re} f(z_0)$ i $\operatorname{Im} f(z) = \operatorname{Im} f(z_0)$ en un punt z_0 ?

Solució: $\pi/2$.

1. Trobeu els punts on la funció f és derivable (en el sentit complex), en els següents casos:

(a) $f(z) = |z|$

(d) $f(z) = z + z\bar{z}$

(b) $\cosh x \cos y + i \sinh x \sin y$

(c) $f(z) = \operatorname{Re} z$

(e) $f(z) = \operatorname{Im} e^{\bar{z}} + i \operatorname{Re} e^z$

2. Sigui $\Omega \subset \mathbb{C}$ un obert, $z_0 \in \Omega$ i $f : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ una funció.

a) Identificant \mathbb{R}^2 amb \mathbb{C} de la forma habitual, demostreu que si f és diferenciable en z_0 , llavors

$$Df(z_0)(z) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(z_0) \cdot z + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}}(z_0) \cdot \bar{z} \quad (z \in \mathbb{C}),$$

on

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right), \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right).$$

b) Proveu que f és holomorfa en Ω si, i només si, f és diferenciable i $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = 0$ en Ω . En tal cas, $f' = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$.

3. Demostreu que si f és diferenciable en un obert de \mathbb{C} , llavors

$$\overline{\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}} = \frac{\partial \bar{f}}{\partial \bar{z}} \quad \text{i} \quad \overline{\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}}} = \frac{\partial \bar{f}}{\partial z}.$$

1. The field of complex numbers
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introduction

entity

Let:

· *statements*

.

Then, *item* is a/an entity if:

· *conditions*

.

We denote:

· *property : notation*

.

Block V

Tasks