Math 305 Homework 2

Xander Naumenko

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10pts each

1. Find all values of the following equation

(a)$z^3 = i - 1$

$$i - 1 = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}} = (2^{\frac{1}{6}}e^{ni\frac{\pi}{4}} + i\frac{2k\pi}{3})^3, k \in \{0, 1, 2\}.$$

(b) $z^5 = \frac{2i}{1-\sqrt{3}i}$

$$\frac{2i}{1-\sqrt{3}} = \frac{-2\sqrt{3}+2i}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2}i = e^{i\frac{5\pi}{6}} = e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{6}+2k\frac{\pi}{5}\right)}, k \in \{0, \ldots, 5\}.$$

(c) $(z-i)^2 = i$

$$(z-i)^2 = i = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} \implies z - i = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}+i\pi k} \implies z = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}+i\pi k} + e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}, k \in \{0, 1\}.$$

(d) $z^2 + 2iz + 1 = 0$

$$z^2 + 2iz - 1 = (z+i)^2 = -2 = 2e^{i\pi} \implies z + i = \sqrt{2}e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\pi k\right)} \implies z = \sqrt{2}e^{i\left(\frac{\pi}{2}+\pi k\right)} - i, k \in \{0, 1\}.$$

*2. Let m and n be positive integers that have no common factor and z_0 be a complex number. Let $z_0^{\frac{1}{n}}$ denote the set of all complex numbers such that $z^n = z_0$, i.e., $z_0^{\frac{1}{n}} = \{z \mid z^n = z_0\}$. Prove that the set of numbers $(z_0^{1/n})^m$ is the same as the set of numbers $(z_0^m)^{1/n}$. Use this result to find all values of $(1-i)^{3/2}$. Here $(z_0^{1/n})^m = \{z^m \mid z^n = z_0\}$.

Hint: since m and n have no common factor, for any integer k, we can write it as $k = mk_1 + nk_2$ where k_1, k_2 are two integers.

*: An extra 10points will be awarded to Problem 2 if your answer is correct.

Assume that $z_0 = re^{i\phi}$. Then we have that $z_0^{1/n} = e^{i\left(\frac{\phi}{n}+\frac{2\pi k}{n}\right)}, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $A = (z_0^m)^{1/n} = e^{i\left(\frac{\phi m}{n}+\frac{2\pi k_1}{n}\right)}, k_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$. Taking the first term to the power of m gives $B = \left(z_0^{1/n}\right)^m = e^{i\left(\frac{\phi m}{n}+\frac{2\pi k_2 m}{n}\right)}, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$. To prove that these are equivalent sets, we will show that $\forall a \in A, a \in B$ and that $\forall b \in B, b \in A$, which is enough to show set equality.

Let $b \in B$. It can thus be written as $b = e^{i\left(\frac{\phi}{n}+\frac{2\pi k_2 m}{n}\right)}$ for some $k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$. Let $k_1 = k_2 m$. Then we have that

$$b = e^{i\left(\frac{\phi}{n}+\frac{2\pi k_2 m}{n}\right)} = e^{i\left(\frac{\phi}{n}+\frac{2\pi k_1}{n}\right)} \in A,$$

meaning $B \subseteq A$.

For the other direction, let $a \in A$. Then it can be written as $e^{i\left(\frac{\phi m}{n}+\frac{2\pi k_1}{n}\right)}$ for some $k_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$. Using the hint (sorry for the awkward choice of variable names), there exist $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $k_1 = mx + ny$. Plugging this in, we get

$$a = e^{i\left(\frac{\phi}{n}+\frac{2\pi k_1}{n}\right)} = e^{i\left(\frac{\phi}{n}+\frac{2\pi(mx+ny)}{n}\right)} = e^{i\left(\frac{\phi}{n}+\frac{2\pi mx}{n}+2\pi y\right)} = e^{i\left(\frac{\phi}{n}+\frac{2\pi mx}{n}\right)}.$$

Letting $k_2 = x$ it is clear that $a \in B \implies A \subseteq B$.

Since we have shown that $A \subseteq B$ and $B \subseteq A$, it must be the case that $A = B$ as required. $\square$

To find the values of $(1-i)^{3/2}$ we can expand, which is justified since the we just found that the order doesn't matter:

$$(1-i)^{3/2)} \left((1-i)^{1/2}\right)^3 = \left(\sqrt[4]{2}e^{i\left(\frac{7}{8}\pi+\pi k\right)}\right)^3, k \in \{0,1\} = 2^{\frac{3}{4}}e^{i\left(\frac{7}{8}\pi+\pi k\right)}, k \in \{0,1\}.$$

3. Write the following functions in the form $w = u(x,y) + iv(x,y)$.

(a) $f(z) = \frac{z+i}{z+1}$

$$f(z) = \frac{z+i}{z+1} = \frac{x+i(y+1)}{(x+1)+iy} = \frac{(x+i(y+1))(x+1-iy)}{(x+1)^2+y^2}.$$

$$= \frac{x^2+x+y^2+y+i((y+1)(x+1)-xy)}{(x+1)^2-y^2} = \frac{x^2+x+y^2+y}{(x+1)^2+y^2} + i\frac{x+y+1}{(x+1)^2+y^2}.$$

(b) $f(z) = \frac{e^z}{z}$

$$f(z) = \frac{e^z}{z} = \frac{e^{x+iy}}{x+iy} = \frac{e^x}{x^2+y^2}\left(x\cos y + y\sin y\right) + i\frac{e^x}{x^2+y^2}\left(x\sin y - y\cos y\right).$$

(c) $f(z) = \frac{z^2+3}{|z-1|^2}$

$$f(z) = \frac{x^2-y^2+2ixy+3}{(x-1)^2+y^2} = \frac{x^2-y^2+3}{(x-1)^2+y^2} + i\frac{2xy}{(x-1)^2+y^2}.$$

4. Describe the image of the following sets under the following maps

(a) $f(z) = (1-i)z + 5$ for $S = \{Re(z) > 0\}$

The multiplication by $1-i$ rotates the original set by $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ and scales by a factor of $\sqrt{2}$, then adding 5 shifts the set 5 unites in the real axis. Thus the final set is

$$f(S) = \{w \mid Re(w) > 5 + Im(w)\}.$$

(b) $f(z) = \frac{z-i}{z+i}$ for $S = \{|z| < 3\}$

Expanding f out we get

$$w = f(z) = \frac{z-i}{z+i} \implies z(1-w) - i = iw \implies z = \frac{i(w+1)}{1-w}$$

$$|z| = \frac{|w+1|}{|w-1|} = \sqrt{\frac{(u+1)^2+v^2}{(u-1)^2+v^2}} < 3$$

$$\implies (u+1)^2+v^2 < 9(u-1)^2+9v^2 \implies 1 < 8u^2-20u+9+8v^2 = 8\left(u-\frac{5}{4}\right)^2 - \frac{7}{2} + 8v^2$$

$$\implies \frac{9}{2} < 8\left(u - \frac{5}{4}\right)^2 + 8v^2.$$

This is the equation of a circle of radius $\frac{9}{2}$, with an offset of $\frac{5}{4}$ in the real direction:

$$f(S) = \{w \mid \left|w - \frac{5}{4}\right| > \frac{9}{2}\}.$$

(c) $f(z) = -2z^5$ for $S = \{|z| < 1, 0 < Argz < \frac{\pi}{2}\}$

The image is contained in the circle around the origin of radius 2 because $|z| < 1$ and f only scales it by 2. For the argument, consider that $arg(w) = 5arg(z)$ spans the interval $[0, 2\pi]$ since $0 < arg(z) < \frac{\pi}{2}$. Thus the image is all the points contained in the circle of radius 2 centered at the origin:

$$f(S) = \{w \mid |w| < 2\}.$$

5. Describe the image of the following sets under the given map

(a) $S = \{Re(z) = 1\}$, $w = e^z$

Since $Re(z) = 1$, it must be in the form $z = 1 + iy, y \in \mathbb{R}$. Thus we have that

$$w = e^{1+iy} = e \cdot e^{iy}$$

which is just the equation for a circle of radius e:

$$f(S) = \{w \mid |w| = e\}.$$

(b) $S = \{0 \leq Im(z) \leq \frac{\pi}{4}\}$, $w = e^z$

Since $0 \leq Im(z) \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$, the output $w = e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x e^{iy}$ is constrained to the outputs with argument $0 \leq Arg(w) \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$. Since there is no restriction on $Re(z)$ it encompasses the entire quadrant, so

$$f(S) = \{w \mid 0 \leq Arg(w) \leq \frac{\pi}{4}\}.$$

(c) $S = \{0 \leq Re(z) \leq 1, Im(z) = 1\}$, $w = z^2$

Based on the restrictions to z it must be in the form $z = x + i, 0 \leq x \leq 1$. Thus we have that

$$w = z^2 = (x+i)^2 = x^2 + 2xi - 1 = (x^2 - 1) + 2xi = u + iv.$$

Using these definitions for u, v, we know that $u = x^2 - 1 = \frac{v^2}{4} - 1$. This is the equation for a parabola oriented along the real axis offset by along the real axis, with only the line segment corresponding to $0 \leq x \leq 1 \implies 0 \leq v \leq 2$ included.

$$f(S) = \{w \mid Re(w) = \frac{Im(w)^2}{4} - 1, 0 \leq Im(w) \leq 2\}.$$

6. The Joukowski map is defined by

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

Show that J maps the circle $S = \{|z| = r_0\}$ $(r_0 > 0, r_0 \neq 1)$ onto an ellipse $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ and the unit circle $S = \{|z| = 1\}$ onto the real interval $[-1, 1]$.

Hint: use polar form of z.

For the first part let $z = r_0 e^{i\theta}$. Then we get that

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2}\left(r_0 e^{i\theta} + r_0^{-1} e^{-i\theta}\right) = \frac{r_0}{2}\left((1 + \frac{1}{r_0^2})\cos\theta + i(1 - \frac{1}{r_0^2})\sin\theta\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\left((1 + \frac{1}{r_0^2})x + i(1 - \frac{1}{r_0^2})y\right) = u + iv.$$

Using the fact that $x^2 + y^2 = r_0^2$, we get that

$$1 = r_0^{-2}\left(4\left(1 + \frac{1}{r_0^2}\right)^{-2} u^2 + 4\left(1 - \frac{1}{r_0^2}\right)^{-2} v^2\right)$$

$$\implies 1 = \frac{4u^2}{r_0^4 + r_0^2} + \frac{4v^2}{r_0^4 - r_0^2}.$$

7. Prove that $|e^{-z^4}| \leq 1$ for all z with $-\frac{\pi}{8} \leq Arg(z) \leq \frac{\pi}{8}$.

8. Show that the function $f(z) = \bar{z}$ is continuous everywhere but not differentiable anywhere.

9. Discuss the differentiability and analyticity of the following functions
   (a) $(x + \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}) + i(y - \frac{y}{x^2+y^2})$; (b) $|z|^2 + 2z$

10. Let

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} (x^{4/3}y^{5/3} + ix^{5/3}y^{4/3})/(x^2 + y^2), \text{if } z \neq 0; \\ 0 \text{ if } z = 0 \end{cases}$$

Show that the Cauchy-Riemann equations hold at $z = 0$ but f is not differentiable at $z = 0$.

Hint: consider the limit with $\Delta z = (1 + i)h, h \to 0$.