

Complex Variables

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All proofs are original work with hints taken occasionally :). Definitions, theorems, and other material contained within is partially or completely copied, or paraphrased from Complex Analysis by Theodore W. Gamelin.

1 Complex numbers

1.1 Fundamental definitions and identities

Definition 1.1 (Complex number). A complex number is an expression with of the form $z = x + iy$, where x and y are real numbers.

Definition 1.2. Every complex number $z \neq 0$ has a multiplicative inverse given by

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

Definition 1.3 (Modulus). The modulus of a complex number $z = x + iy$ is the length of the vector (x, y) , and is denoted $|z|$.

$$|z| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$$

Proposition 1.4. For $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$, it follows from the triangle inequality that

$$\begin{aligned} |z + w| &\leq |z| + |w| \\ |z - w| &\geq |z| - |w| \end{aligned}$$

Definition 1.5 (Multiplication). $(x + iy)(u + iv) = xu - yv + i(xv + yu)$.

Definition 1.6 (Complex conjugate). The complex conjugate of a complex number $z = x + iy$ is defined to be $\bar{z} = x - iy$.

Proposition 1.7. For $z, w \in \mathbb{C}$, the following identities hold:

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\bar{z}} &= z \\ \overline{z + w} &= \bar{z} + \bar{w} \\ \overline{zw} &= \bar{z}\bar{w} \\ \overline{\bar{z}w} &= z\bar{w} \\ |z| &= |\bar{z}| \\ |z|^2 &= z\bar{z} \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 1.8. The real and imaginary parts of z can recovered from z by

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{Re} z &= (z + \bar{z})/2 \\ \operatorname{Im} z &= (z - \bar{z})/2i \end{aligned}$$

Definition 1.9 (Triangle inequality). Suppose $a, b \in \mathbb{R}^n$, with $|a|$ the distance from a to 0 under the euclidean metric. Then

$$|a + b| \leq |a| + |b|.$$

Proof: If dot product of two vectors is zero, they are LI. Prove basis exists such that each vector dotted with all vectors in basis is zero (use nullity potentially). if a, b vectors such that $b \cdot a = 0$, then $a \cdot (a + b) = a \cdot a$. If $|a + b| < |a|$ then $a \cdot (a + b) < a \cdot a$, so $|a + b| \geq |a|$. $|a|, |b|$ are both geq than magnitude of their sides made of a scalar multiple of $a + b$. \square

Proposition 1.10. Let $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$. Then

$$|a + b|^2 = |a|^2 + |b|^2 + a\bar{b} + b\bar{a} = |a|^2 + |b|^2 + 2\operatorname{Re} a\bar{b}.$$

Definition 1.11 (Cauchy's inequality).

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^n a_i b_i \right|^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n |a_i|^2 + \sum_{i=1}^n |b_i|^2$$

1.2 Polar representation

Definition 1.12 (Polar representation). The polar representation of a complex number $z = x + iy$ is

$$re^{i\theta} = r(\cos \theta + i\sin \theta).$$

Here $r = |z|$. The *argument* of z is a multivalued function of θ , with

$$\arg z \in \{\theta + 2\pi k \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

The principle value of $\arg z$ denoted $\text{Arg } z$ is the unique member of $\arg z$ such that $-\pi < \text{Arg } z \leq \pi$.

Definition 1.13 (de Moivre's formulae). The identities obtained by equating the imaginary and real parts of the expansions of $e^{in\theta}$ and $(e^{i\theta})^n$ are known as de Moivre's formulae, e.g.

$$\begin{aligned} e^{2i\theta} &= (e^{i\theta})^2 \\ \cos 2\theta + i\sin 2\theta &= \cos^2 \theta + 2i\cos \theta \sin \theta - \sin^2 \theta \\ \cos 2\theta &= \cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta \\ \sin 2\theta &= 2\cos \theta \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

Definition 1.14 (n th root). A number $z \in \mathbb{C}$ is the n th root of $w \in \mathbb{C}$ if $z^n = w$. If $w = \rho e^{i\varphi} \neq 0$, then the n th roots of w are

$$\rho^{1/n} e^{i\varphi/n + 2\pi k/n}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1.$$

This is equivalent to multiplying $\rho^{1/n} e^{i\varphi/n}$ by the n th roots of unity, i.e. all n th roots of 1.

1.3 Exp, log, and power functions

Definition 1.15 (Extended complex plane). The extended complex plane is the complex plane together with the point at infinity, denoted $\mathbb{C}^* = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$.

Proposition 1.16. If $z \in \mathbb{C}$ with $z = x + iy$ then

$$e^z = e^x e^{iy} = e^x (\cos y + i\sin y).$$

Definition 1.17.