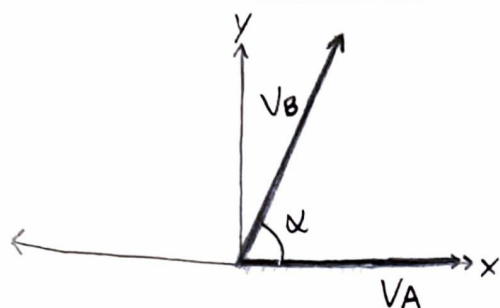


Math Methods Homework #3

Stanley Gaudin
(9/17/2024)



- 1) Let $f(z) = A \ln(z) + B$. Since $\phi \in [0, \alpha]$ and $0 < \alpha < \pi$, then $0 \leq \phi < \pi$.

For the choice of $\ln(z)$ is on the principle branch $\alpha \in (-\pi, \pi)$.

Since we don't include $\alpha = \pi$, we make sure the region between the plates don't have any branch-cut discontinuities, and so will be holomorphic on the region between the plates.

$$2) f(re^{i\phi}) = A \ln(re^{i\phi}) + B = A \ln r + A i \phi + B = \underbrace{A \ln r + B}_{u(r, \phi)} + i \underbrace{A \phi}_{v(r, \phi)}$$

Boundary Conditions: $f(r, \alpha) = V_B$ & $f(r, 0) = V_A$

$$f(re^{i\alpha}) = (A \ln(r) + B) + i(A\alpha) = V_A + i(A\alpha) = V_B \Rightarrow A = i \left(\frac{V_A - V_B}{\alpha} \right)$$

$$f(re^{i0}) = A \ln(r) + B = V_A \Rightarrow B = V_A - i \left(\frac{V_A - V_B}{\alpha} \right) \ln(r)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= i \left(\frac{V_A - V_B}{\alpha} \right) \ln(z) + V_A - i \left(\frac{V_A - V_B}{\alpha} \right) \ln(r) \\ &= \left(\frac{V_A - V_B}{\alpha} \right) (i \ln(z) - \phi - i \ln(r)) + V_A \end{aligned}$$

$f(re^{i\phi}) = \frac{V_B - V_A}{\alpha} \phi + V_A$

← Independent of $r \rightarrow$ uniform on conductors

$$2) f(re^{i\phi}) = A\ln(re^{i\phi}) + B = A\ln(r) + Ai\phi + B$$

Boundary Conditions: $\operatorname{Re}(f(r, \alpha)) = V_B$ & $\operatorname{Re}(f(r, 0)) = V_A$

$$\operatorname{Re}(f(re^{i\alpha})) = \operatorname{Re}(A\ln(r) + Ai\phi + B) = V_A \Rightarrow A = \left(\frac{V_A - V_B}{\alpha}\right)i$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(f(re^{i0})) = \operatorname{Re}(A\ln(r) + B) = V_A \Rightarrow \operatorname{Re}(B) = V_A$$

$$\boxed{\operatorname{Re}(f(z)) = \frac{V_B - V_A}{\alpha} \phi + V_A}$$

$$\& \boxed{\operatorname{Re}(f(z)) = u(x, y)}$$

+

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⚙ ⏪

1

▶

$a = 0.85$

×

0

π

2

▶

$V_B = 4$

×

-10

10

3

▶

$V_A = -2.4$

×

-10

10

4

📶

$y = \tan(a)x\{y > 0\}$

×

5

📶

$y = 0\{x \geq 0\}$

×

6

“ ”

Empty note

×

7

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$y = \tan\left(a \frac{V - V_A}{V_B - V_A}\right)x\{y > 0\}$

×

8

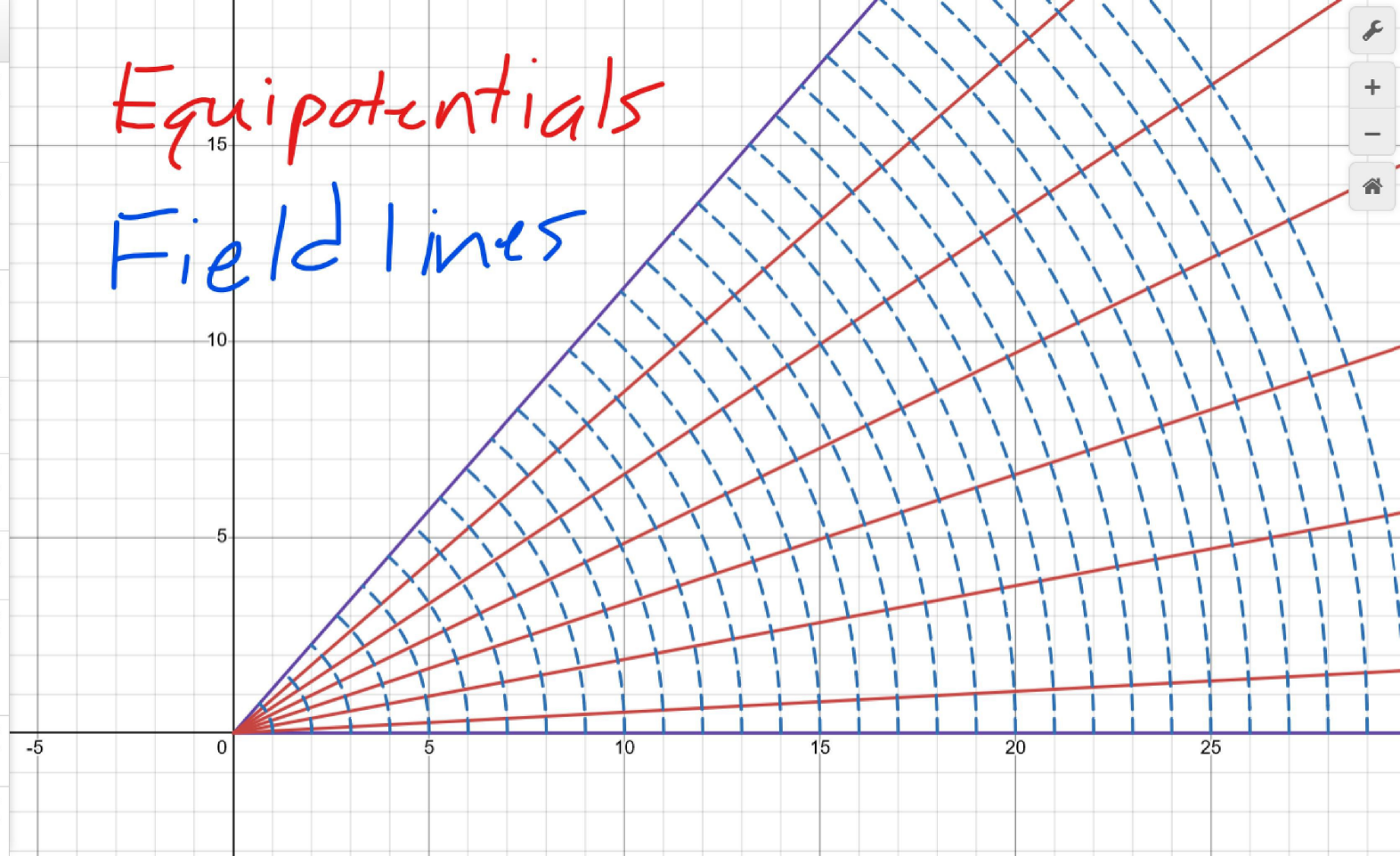
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$[V_B - 1, V_B - 2, \dots, V_A]$

×



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1

▶

$a = 2.68$

×

↶

0

π

2

▶

$V_B = 4$

×

↶

-10

10

3

▶

$V_A = -2.4$

×

↶

-10

10

4

📶

$y = \tan(a)x \{y > 0\}$

×

5

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$y = 0 \{x \geq 0\}$

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Empty note

×

7

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$y = \tan\left(a \frac{V - V_A}{V_B - V_A}\right)x \{y > 0\}$

×

8

×

9

📶

$x \in [V_B - 0.5, V_B - 1, \dots, V_A + 0.5]$

×

