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## Math Methods Homework #2

Question 1 :  $\Omega = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \operatorname{Im}(z) > 0, |z| > 1\}$

$$\partial\Omega = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |\operatorname{Re}(z)| > 1\} \cup \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \operatorname{Im}(z) \geq 0, |z| = 1\}$$

a) Given  $f(z) = z + \frac{1}{z}$ , show that  $\forall z \in \partial\Omega, f(z) \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Let  $z = e^{i\theta}$  on  $\theta \in [0, \pi]$ .

For points on the real axis:  
 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x} \in \mathbb{R}$ .

$$f(e^{i\theta}) = e^{i\theta} + \frac{1}{e^{i\theta}} = e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta} = 2\cos(\theta) \in \mathbb{R} \quad \square$$

b) Given  $f(z) = z + \frac{1}{z}$ , show that  $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}, f(z) \in \Omega$ .

Let  $z = Re^{i\theta}$  on  $\theta \in (0, \pi)$

$$\begin{aligned} f(Re^{i\theta}) &= Re^{i\theta} + \frac{1}{Re^{i\theta}} = Re^{i\theta} + \frac{1}{R}e^{-i\theta} \\ &= \left(R\cos\theta + \frac{1}{R}\cos\theta\right) + i\left(R\sin\theta - \frac{1}{R}\sin\theta\right) \\ &= \left(R + \frac{1}{R}\right)\cos\theta + i\sin\theta\left(R - \frac{1}{R}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin\theta > 0, \theta \in (0, \pi)$$

$$\left(R - \frac{1}{R}\right) > 0, R > 1$$

$$-1 \leq \cos\theta \leq 1, \theta \in (0, \pi)$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(R - \frac{1}{R}\right)\sin\theta > 0 \quad \forall \theta \in (0, \pi)$$

$$\boxed{\therefore f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{H}}$$

## Question 2

Given  $f(z) = z + \frac{1}{z} = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$

a) Let  $z = x + iy$ ,  $f(x + iy) = (x + iy) + \frac{1}{(x + iy)} = x + iy + \frac{x - iy}{x^2 + y^2}$

$$f(z) = \left(x + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}\right) + i\left(y - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}\right) \Rightarrow \boxed{\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= x\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}\right) \\ v(x, y) &= y\left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}\right) \end{aligned}}$$

b) See Diagram Attached.

## Question 3

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\nabla} u(x, y) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}\right) \hat{x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(x + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}\right) \hat{y} \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}\right) \hat{x} + \left(-\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}\right) \hat{y} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{\nabla} v(x, y) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(y - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}\right) \hat{x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}\right) \hat{y} \\ &= \left(\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}\right) \hat{x} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}\right) \hat{y} \end{aligned}$$

b)  $\vec{\nabla} u(x, y)$  : Fluid flow field (velocity field).

$\vec{\nabla} v(x, y)$  : Fluid normal field.

I graphed the gradients and saw  $\vec{\nabla} u$  was the direction of fluid traveling left to right.



