



(۱) وجود حد توابع زیر را بررسی کنید. در صورت وجود حد آنها را بدست آورید.

الف)  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\bar{z}}{z}$

$$z = x + iy \neq 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{z}}{z} = \frac{x - iy}{x + iy}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{if we choose } z \text{ real} \Rightarrow z = x \Rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\bar{z}}{z} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1 \\ \text{if we choose } z \text{ imaginary} \Rightarrow z = iy \Rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\bar{z}}{z} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-iy}{iy} = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{limit value doesn't exist}$$

ب)  $\lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{z^4 - 2z^2 + 1}{z + 1}$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{z^4 - 2z^2 + 1}{z + 1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{(z^2 - 1)^2}{z + 1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{(z - 1)^2 (z + 1)^2}{z + 1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} (z - 1)^2 (z + 1) = 0$$

ج)  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Re}(z^2)}{|z|^2}$

$$\frac{\operatorname{Re}(z^2)}{|z|^2} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{if we choose } z \text{ real} \Rightarrow z = x \Rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Re}(z^2)}{|z|^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1 \\ \text{if we choose } z \text{ imaginary} \Rightarrow z = iy \Rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\operatorname{Re}(z^2)}{|z|^2} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{-y^2}{y^2} = -1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \text{limit value doesn't exist}$$

د)  $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \operatorname{Re}(z)}{|z|}$

$$z = re^{i\theta} \Rightarrow y = r \sin \theta, x = r \cos \theta \text{ (it includes all directions)} \Rightarrow r \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \operatorname{Re}(z)}{|z|} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{re^{i\theta} r \cos \theta}{r} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} r * \cos \theta e^{i\theta} = 0 * (\text{bounded}) = 0$$



۲) معادلات کوشی ریمان را برای تابع  $f(z)$  در نقطه  $(0,0)$  بررسی کنید و با توجه به آن بگویید که آیا تابع در این نقطه مشتق پذیر می باشد یا خیر.

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \frac{y^3 + ix^3}{x^2 + y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{first equation: } u_x = v_y (?) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(h,0) - u(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0}{h^2} - 0}{h} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{v(0,h) - v(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{0}{h^2} - 0}{h} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{second equation: } u_y = -v_x (?) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(0,h) - u(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h^3}{h^2} - 0}{h} = 1 \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(0,0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{v(h,0) - v(0,0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{h^3}{h^2} - 0}{h} = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(0,0) \neq -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(0,0)$$

As we can see , the second equation doesn't hold at point  $(0,0)$ , so there is no derivative at this point.

۳) توابع مختلط زیر در چه نقاطی تحلیلی می باشند؟

a)  $f(z) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - y^2) + i \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$

$$u(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 - y^2) \Rightarrow |x| > |y|, v(x,y) = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \Rightarrow x \neq 0$$

$u(x,y)$  and  $v(x,y)$  are both defined when  $|x| > |y|$  and  $x \neq 0$

$$u_x = \frac{x}{x^2 - y^2}, \quad v_y = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\text{if } x \neq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{if } y = 0 \Rightarrow u_x = v_y \text{ but } u(x,y) = \ln(x), v(x,y) = 0 \Rightarrow u_x = \frac{1}{x} \neq v_y = 0 \\ \text{if } y \neq 0 \Rightarrow u_x \neq v_y \end{cases}$$

$$\text{if } x = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{if } y = 0 \Rightarrow u(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(0) = -\infty \\ \text{if } y \neq 0 \Rightarrow u(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(-y^2); \{-y^2 < 0\} \text{ and the } \ln(\quad) \text{ function doesn't accept negative inputs} \end{cases}$$

So this function can not be analytical anywhere.



$$b) \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) + i \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$

$$u(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) \quad , \quad v(x, y) = \cot^{-1}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \Rightarrow y \neq 0$$

$u(x, y)$  and  $v(x, y)$  are both defined when  $y \neq 0$

$$u_x = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \quad , \quad v_y = \frac{-1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} * \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} = u_x$$

$$u_y = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \quad , \quad v_x = \frac{-1}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2} * \left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} = -u_y$$

So this function can be analytical everywhere except  $y = 0$

۴) معادلات کوشی ریمان را برای تابع  $f(z)$  بررسی کنید و سپس ناحیه ای که در آن  $f(z)$  تحلیلی می باشد را مشخص کرده و  $f'''(i)$  را حساب کنید.

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

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

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

$\Rightarrow f(z)$  is analytic for  $z \neq 0$

$$\text{if } z \neq 0, \text{ then: } u(x, y) = x + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \quad , \quad v(x, y) = y - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$$

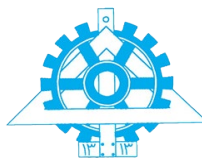
$$u_x = 1 + \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 1 + \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \quad , \quad v_y = 1 - \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 1 + \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = u_x$$

$$u_y = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \quad , \quad v_x = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = -u_y$$

$$f(z) = z + \frac{1}{z} \Rightarrow f'''(z) = 0 + \left(\frac{-6}{z^4}\right) \Rightarrow f'''(i) = \frac{-6}{i^4} = -6$$

۵) نشان دهید که معادلات کوشی ریمان برای تابع  $f(z)$ ، در کل صفحه ی مختلط برقرار می باشند اما همچنان تابع  $f(z)$  در نقطه  $z = 0$  مشتق پذیر نمی باشد. (امتیازی)

$$f(z) = \begin{cases} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{z^4}\right) & z \neq 0 \\ 0 & z = 0 \end{cases}$$



Cauchy-Riemann's equations for  $z \neq 0$ :

Since  $f(z)$  for  $z \neq 0$  is the composition of analytic functions, it follows that  $f(z)$  analytic for  $z \neq 0$ . So  $f(z)$  fulfils Cauchy-Riemann's equations for  $z \neq 0$ .

Cauchy-Riemann's equations for  $z = 0$ :

$$u(x, 0) = \begin{cases} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{x^4}\right) & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}, \quad v(x, 0) = 0$$

$$u(0, y) = \begin{cases} \exp\left(-\frac{1}{y^4}\right) & y \neq 0 \\ 0 & y = 0 \end{cases}, \quad v(0, y) = 0$$

first equation:  $u_x = v_y$  (?)

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{h^4}} - u(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{h^4}} - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{h}}{e^{\frac{1}{h^4}}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t}{e^{t^4}} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(0, 0) = 0 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(0, 0) \end{cases}$$

second equation:  $u_y = -v_x$  (?)

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(0, 0) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{h^4}} - u(0, 0)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{h^4}} - 0}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{h}}{e^{\frac{1}{h^4}}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \frac{t}{e^{t^4}} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(0, 0) = 0 = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(0, 0) \end{cases}$$

So  $f(z)$  fulfils Cauchy-Riemann's equations for  $z = 0$ .

Continuity:

if we choose the curve of the parametric description  $z(t) = \left(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)t, t > 0$ :



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$$f(z(t)) = \exp\left(-\frac{1}{\left(\frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^4 t^4}\right) = \exp\left(\frac{1}{t^4}\right) \Rightarrow \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} f(z(t)) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \exp\left(\frac{1}{t^4}\right) = \infty \neq 0 = f(0)$$

So  $f(z)$  is not continuous at  $z = 0$ .

Differentiability:

the function is not continuous at  $z = 0$ , so it can not be analytic and differentiable at  $z = 0$ .

۶ قسمت حقیقی یک تابع تحلیلی مختلط به صورت

$$u(x, y) = ax^3 + bx^2 + 30x + cxy^2 + 29y^2 - 10$$

می باشد.

الف) ضرایب  $a$ ،  $b$  و  $c$  را طوری بدست آورید تا این تابع همساز شود.

$$u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0 \Rightarrow u_{xx} = 6ax + 2b, u_{yy} = 2cx + 58 \Rightarrow b = -29, c = -3a$$

$$u(x, y) = ax^3 - 29x^2 + 30x - 3axy^2 + 29y^2 - 10$$

ب) قسمت موهومی آن یعنی  $v(x, y)$  را بدست آورید.

$$\begin{aligned} u_x = v_y &\Rightarrow u_x = 3ax^2 - 58x + 30 - 3ay^2 = v_y \Rightarrow v(x, y) = \int u_x dy + g(x) \\ \Rightarrow v(x, y) &= \int 3ax^2 - 58x + 30 - 3ay^2 dy + g(x) = 3ax^2y - 58xy + 30y - ay^3 + g(x) \\ v_x = -u_y &\Rightarrow 6axy - 58y + g'(x) = -(-6axy + 58y) \\ &\Rightarrow g'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow g(x) = k \text{ (constant)} \\ &\Rightarrow v(x, y) = 3ax^2y - 58xy + 30y - ay^3 + k \end{aligned}$$

ج) اگر  $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$  باشد و  $f(0) = -10$  باشد، آنگاه  $f''(i)$  را بدست آورید.

$$f(0) = -10 \Rightarrow u(0, 0) = -10, v(0, 0) = 0 \Rightarrow k = 0$$

$$f(z) = u(z, 0) + iv(z, 0) = az^3 - 29z^2 + 30z - 10$$

$$\Rightarrow f''(z) = 6az - 58 \Rightarrow f''(i) = 6ai - 58$$



۷) اگر  $f(z) = u(r, \theta) + iv(r, \theta)$  تابعی تحلیلی باشد با فرض اینکه

$u(r, \theta) = r \cos(\theta) \ln(r) - r \theta \sin(\theta)$  باشد،  $f(z)$  و  $v(r, \theta)$  را بیابید و سپس با توجه به آن  $f'''(i)$  را بدست آورید.

$$ru_r = v_\theta \Rightarrow r(\cos\theta \ln(r) + \cos\theta - \theta \sin\theta) = v_\theta$$

$$\Rightarrow v(r, \theta) = \int r(\cos\theta \ln(r) + \cos\theta - \theta \sin\theta) d\theta = r \ln(r) \sin\theta + r \sin\theta - r(\sin\theta - \theta \cos\theta) + g(r)$$

$$\Rightarrow v(r, \theta) = r \ln(r) \sin\theta + r \theta \cos\theta + g(r)$$

$$u_\theta = -rv_r \Rightarrow -r \ln(r) \sin\theta - r(\sin\theta + \theta \cos\theta) = -r(\sin\theta \ln(r) + \sin\theta + \theta \cos\theta + g'(r))$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(r) = 0 \Rightarrow g(r) = k \text{ (constant)}$$

$$\Rightarrow v(r, \theta) = r \ln(r) \sin\theta + r \theta \cos\theta + k$$

$$f(z) = u(r, \theta) + iv(r, \theta) \Rightarrow r = z, \theta = 0$$

$$f(z) = u(z, 0) + iv(z, 0) = z \ln(z) + ik \Rightarrow f'''(z) = -\frac{1}{z^2} \Rightarrow f'''(i) = -\frac{1}{i^2} = 1$$