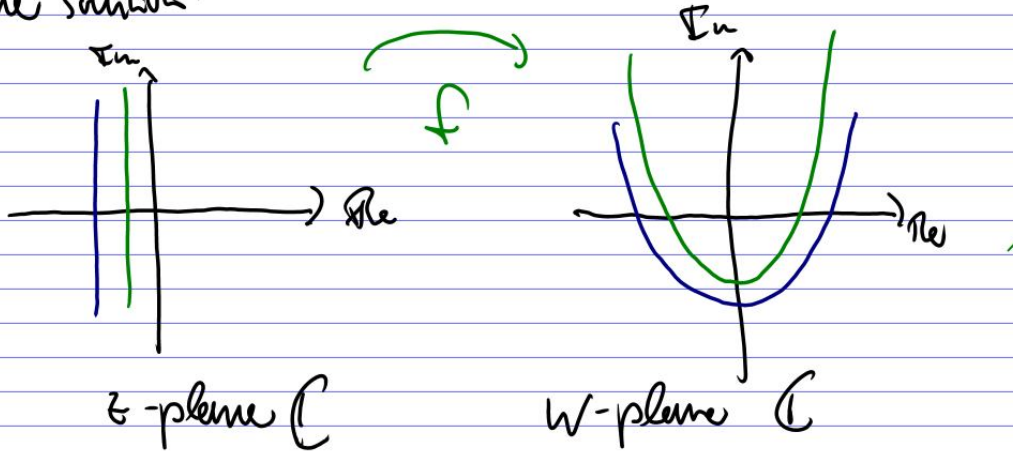


Panel 1

Graphs of Complex Functions

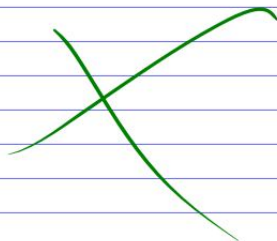
Problem : $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ graph is 4D !!!

One solution:



Panel 2

Graphing Complex Functions



Panel 3

Ex: Describe the mapping properties of mult. by i , i.e.

$$f(z) = iz$$

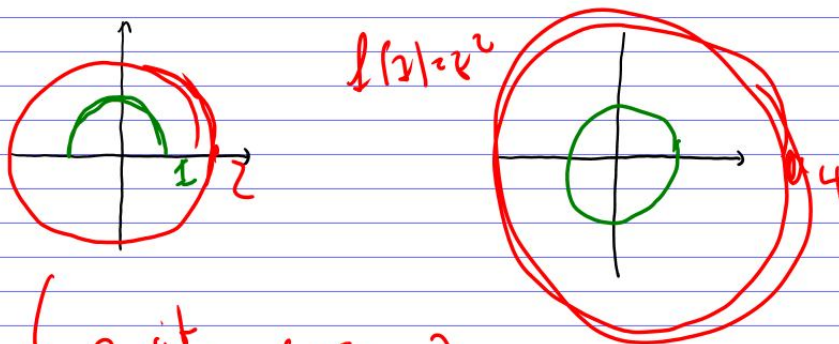
$$z = x + iy \quad f(z) = iz = ix - y \quad (?)$$

$$z = re^{i\theta} \quad f(z) = ire^{i\theta} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}} re^{i\theta} = re^{i(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2})}$$



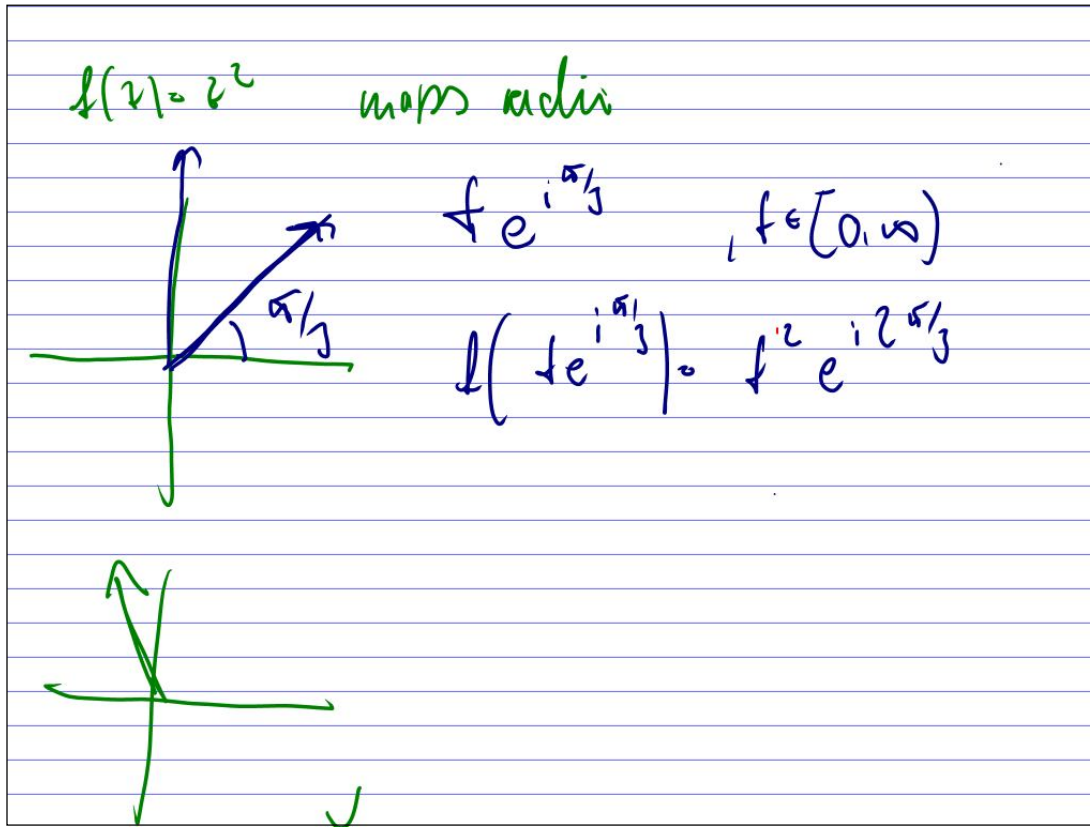
Panel 4

Ex: What does $f(z) = z^2$ do to circles and radii?

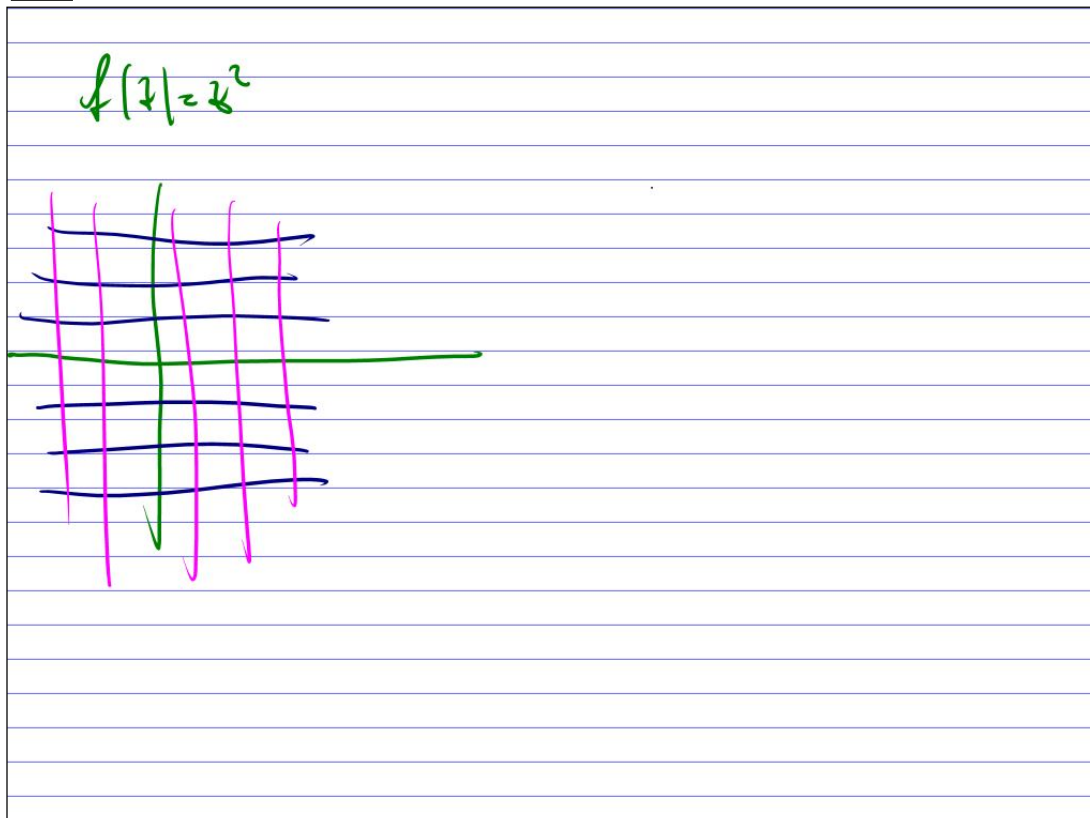


$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ze^{it} \Rightarrow t \in [0, 2\pi) \\ f(ze^{it}) = (ze^{it})^2 = 4e^{2it}, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi) \end{array} \right.$$

Panel 5

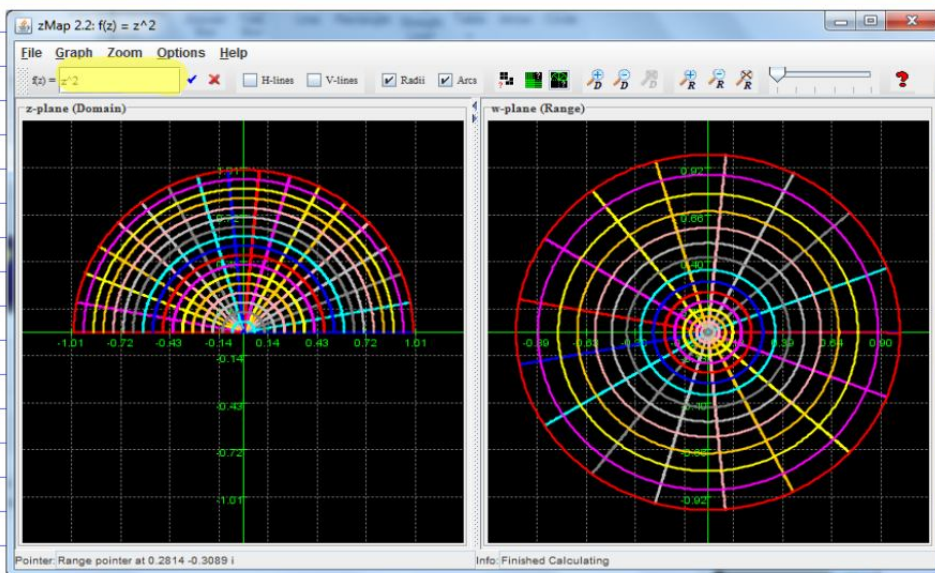


Panel 6



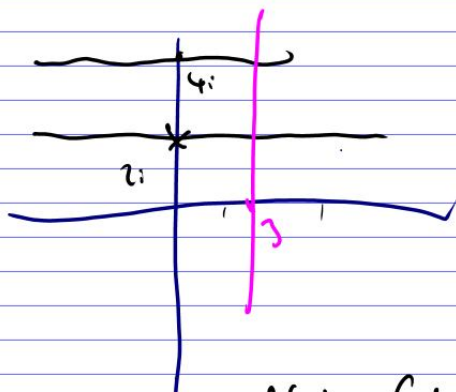
Panel 7

zMap: Program to visualize complex functions



Panel 8

Horizontal line:



$t + 2i$
 $t + 4i$

horiz. lines

$3 + ti$ vert. lines

$$f(z) = (t + 2i)^2 = \underbrace{t^2 - 4}_x + \underbrace{4ti}_y$$

$$y = 4t \Rightarrow t = \frac{y}{4}$$

$$x = t^2 - 4 = \frac{y^2}{16} - 4$$

Panel 9

$f(z) = e^z$ maps horiz. lines
 $z = x_0 + iy_0 = z$
 $e^z = e^{x_0 + iy_0} = e^{x_0} \cdot e^{iy_0}$

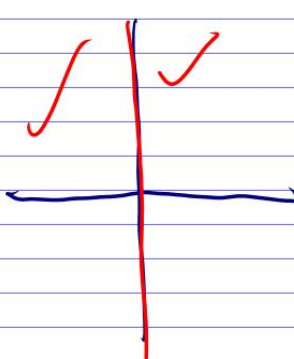
$e^z = e^{x_0 + iy_0} = e^{x_0} e^{iy_0}$
 fixed

Panel 10

Panel 11

Domain: $f(z) = \frac{z}{z+\bar{z}}$ $\neq \bar{z}$ except

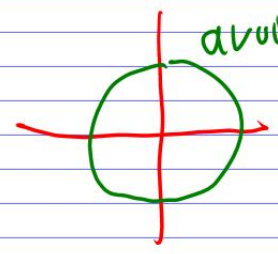
$z + \bar{z} = 0$
 $2x = 0$



$f(z) = \frac{1}{1-\bar{z}\bar{z}}$ $\neq \bar{z}$ except

$1 - \bar{z}\bar{z} = 0$
 $1 - z\bar{z} = |z|^2$
 $= x^2 + y^2$

avoid!



Panel 12

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

$f(re^{it}) = re^{it} + \frac{1}{r}e^{-it}$

$= r(\cos(t) + i\sin(t)) + \frac{1}{r}(\cos(-t) + i\sin(-t))$

$= r\underline{\cos(t)} + ri\underline{\sin(t)} + \frac{1}{r}\underline{\cos(t)} - \frac{1}{r}\underline{\sin(t)}$

$= \underbrace{\cos(t)\left(r + \frac{1}{r}\right)}_u + i \underbrace{\sin(t)\left(r - \frac{1}{r}\right)}_v$

$u(r, t) + i v(r, t)$