

الباب الأول

دوال المتغير المركب – النهايات – الاستمرار

Functions of Complex variables, limits, continuity

:Introduction

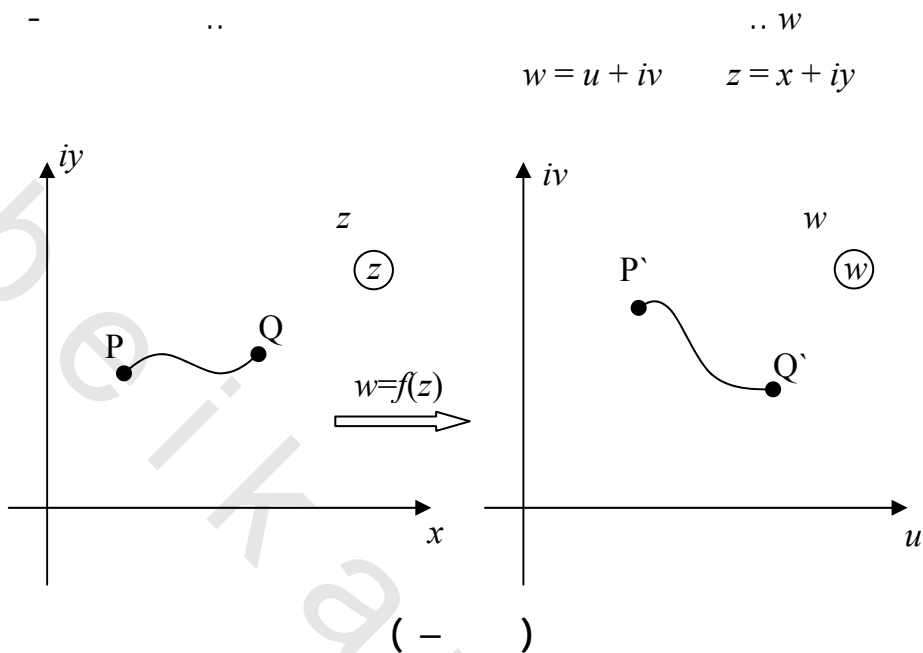
$\sqrt{-1}$ imaginary number i
 $(\mathbb{R}) \mathbb{Z}$
 $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}, z = \alpha + i\beta$
 (x, y)
 $z = x + iy$
 (iy)

.complex plane

Functions of Complex Variables

$$w = f(z) \quad z = x + iy$$

single valued



..
 w z w z
 .. w z
 w z w z
 surface $w = f(x,y)$
 .. $w = f(z)$
 ..
 ..
 : complex transformation : -
 $w = z + \alpha$
 $\alpha = \alpha_1 + i\alpha_2$ $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$
 : $\alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \mathbb{R}$

$$u + iv = (x + iy) + (\alpha_1 + i\alpha_2)$$

$$u = x + \alpha_1$$

$$v = y + \alpha_2$$

$$y = \gamma x + \Gamma, \quad \gamma, \Gamma \in \mathfrak{R} \quad \textcircled{z}$$

$$u = x + \alpha_1$$

$$v = y + \alpha_2 = \gamma x + \Gamma + \alpha_2$$

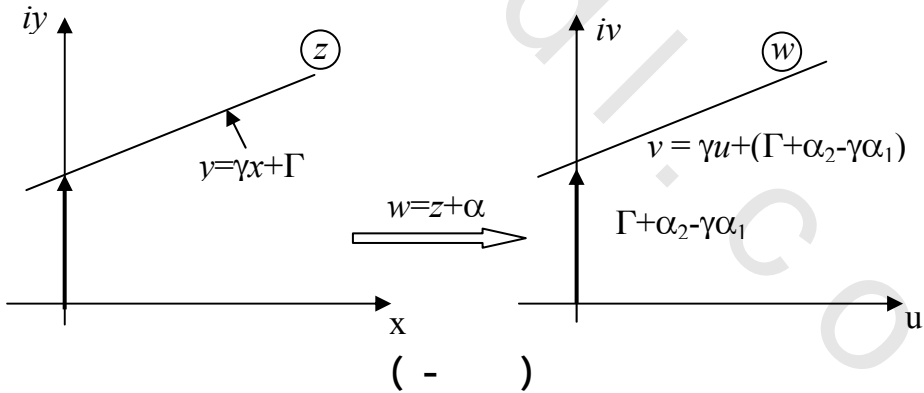
$$: \quad u, v \quad x$$

$$v = \gamma(u - \alpha_1) + \Gamma + \alpha_2$$

$$v = \gamma u + (\Gamma + \alpha_2 - \gamma\alpha_1)$$

Ⓜ

Ⓜ



$$w = \alpha z$$

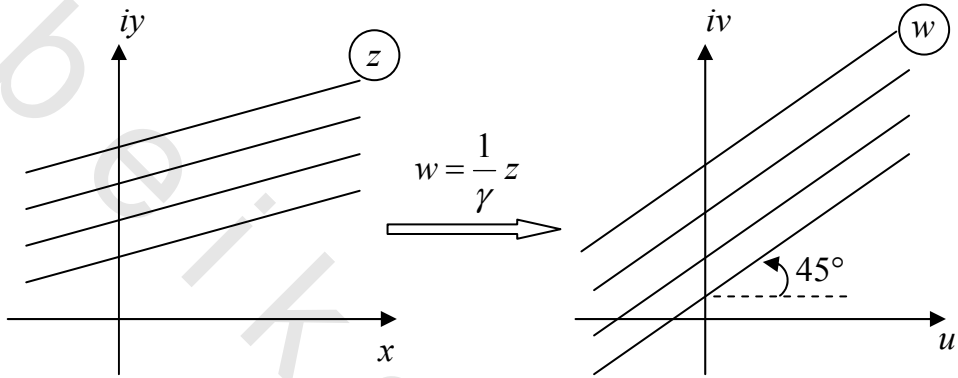
$$w = z$$

..

$$\omega \quad \alpha$$

$$y = \gamma x + \Gamma$$

$$w = \frac{1}{\gamma} z$$



(-)

..

:-

$$\alpha \in \mathfrak{R} \quad , \quad w = \alpha z + \beta$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} z = x + iy \\ x^2 + y^2 = a^2 \end{array} \right) \quad \begin{array}{l} w \\ z \end{array}$$

$$\beta = \beta_1 + i\beta_2 \quad u + iv = \alpha x + \beta_1 + i(\alpha y + \beta_2)$$

$$u = \alpha x + \beta_1$$

$$v = \alpha y + \beta_2$$

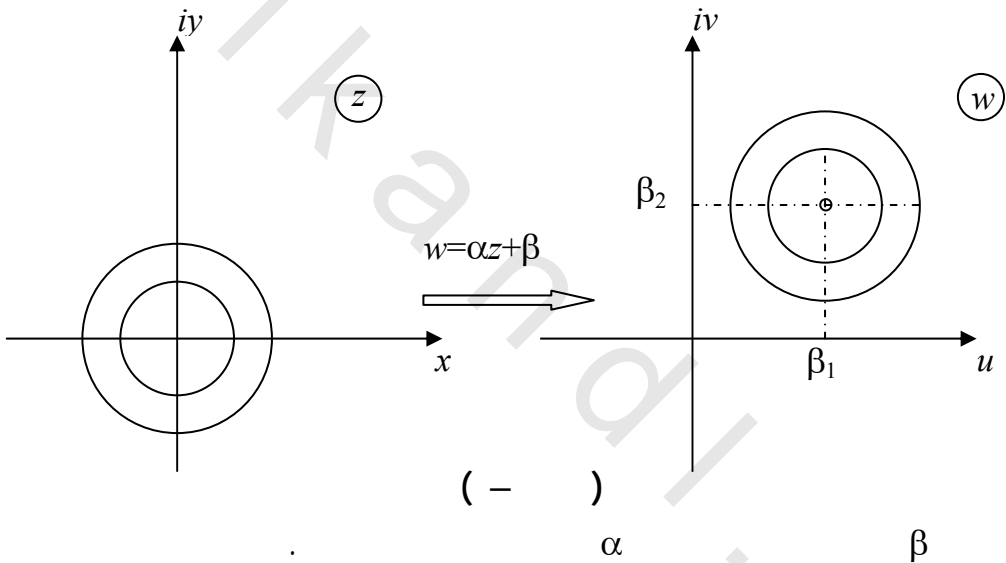
$$x = \frac{u - \beta_1}{\alpha} \Rightarrow x^2 = \frac{(u - \beta_1)^2}{\alpha^2}$$

$$y = \frac{v - \beta_2}{\alpha} \Rightarrow y^2 = \frac{(v - \beta_2)^2}{\alpha^2}$$

$$a^2 = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow a^2 = \frac{(u - \beta_1)^2}{\alpha^2} + \frac{(v - \beta_2)^2}{\alpha^2} \quad :$$

$$(\alpha a)^2 = (u - \beta_1)^2 + (v - \beta_2)^2$$

(β₁, β₂) α a



$$w = z^2$$

$$u = x^2 - y^2$$

$$v = 2xy$$

u, v

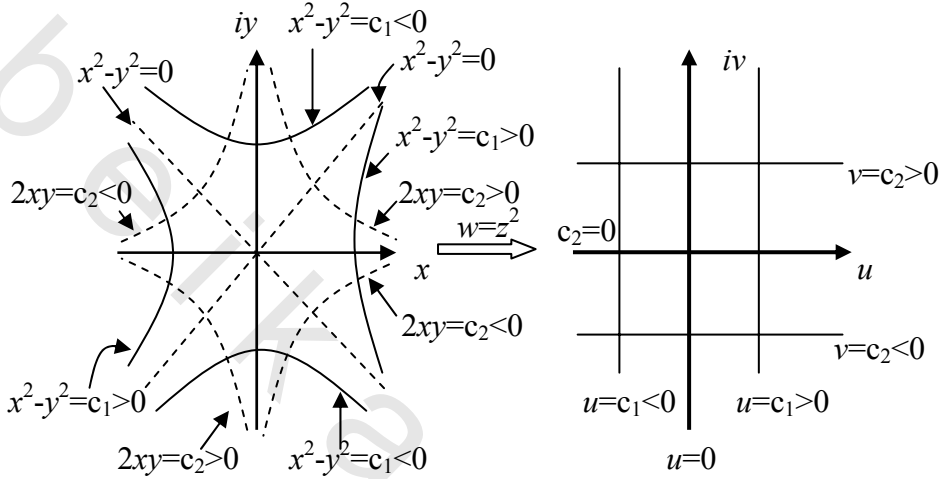
$$x^2 - y^2 = c_1$$

$$2xy = c_2$$

-

$$u = c_1$$

$$v = c_2$$



(-)

$$x^2 - y^2 = c_1 > 0$$

$$2xy = c_2$$

w

$$x^2 - y^2 = c_1 < 0$$

$$x^2 - y^2 = 0$$

w

$$y = 0 \quad x = 0$$

z

w

a collection of single-valued functions

.branch

:-

$$w = z^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{x+iy}$$

$$w = \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{i\left(\frac{\theta+2\pi k}{2}\right)}, k = 0,1$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x}$$

:

$$w_0 = \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}} \quad (k=0)$$

principal function

:

$$w_1 = \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{i\left(\frac{\theta+2\pi}{2}\right)} \quad (k=1)$$

$$w_1 = \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}} \cdot e^{i\pi}$$

$$w_1 = -\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}}$$

.Two-valued functions

$$w = z^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

:

n-valued function n

$$w = z^{\frac{1}{n}}, n \in \mathbb{N}^+$$

$$w_k = \left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} e^{i\left(\frac{\theta+2\pi k}{n}\right)}, k = 0,1,2,\dots,n-1$$

k=0

n

n

$$w^n = z$$

$$w_k^n = \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)} e^{i(\theta + 2\pi k)} = \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)} e^{i\theta} \cdot e^{i2\pi k} = r e^{i\theta} = z.$$

Polynomial Functions - -

:

$$w = a_0 + a_1 z + a_2 z^2 + \dots + a_n z^n, a_n \in \mathbb{C}$$

..

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \quad w = \alpha z + \beta$$

z

:

$$z$$

$$a^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

$$(a/\alpha)$$

$$c = f(x, y)$$

scale

$$a^2 = (\alpha x)^2 + (\alpha y)^2$$

$$c = f(\alpha x, \alpha y)$$

(\alpha, \beta)

$$a^2 = (x - \alpha)^2 + (y - \beta)^2$$

$$f(x - \alpha, y - \beta)$$

$$a^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

:

$$u = \alpha x + \beta_1, \quad v = \alpha y + \beta_2$$

:

$$x = \frac{u - \beta_1}{\alpha}, \quad y = \frac{v - \beta_2}{\alpha}$$

$$f\left(\frac{u - \beta_1}{\alpha}, \frac{v - \beta_2}{\alpha}\right) = c \quad f(x, y) = c$$

α (β_1, β_2)

_____ :

$\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \alpha_1 x - \alpha_2 y + \beta_1 \\ v &= \alpha_2 x + \alpha_1 y + \beta_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_1 x - \alpha_2 y &= u - \beta_1 && : \\ \alpha_2 x + \alpha_1 y &= v - \beta_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \alpha_1^2 + \alpha_2^2 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 \\ -\alpha_2 & \alpha_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u - \beta_1 \\ v - \beta_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

(u, v) (x, y)

_____ :-

$w = (1+i)z$

$$\begin{aligned} u &= x - y \\ v &= x + y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix}$$

$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$

$$\frac{1}{4}(u+v)^2 + \frac{1}{4}(u-v)^2 = a^2$$

$$u^2 + 2uv + v^2 + v^2 - 2uv + u^2 = 4a^2$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = 2a^2$$

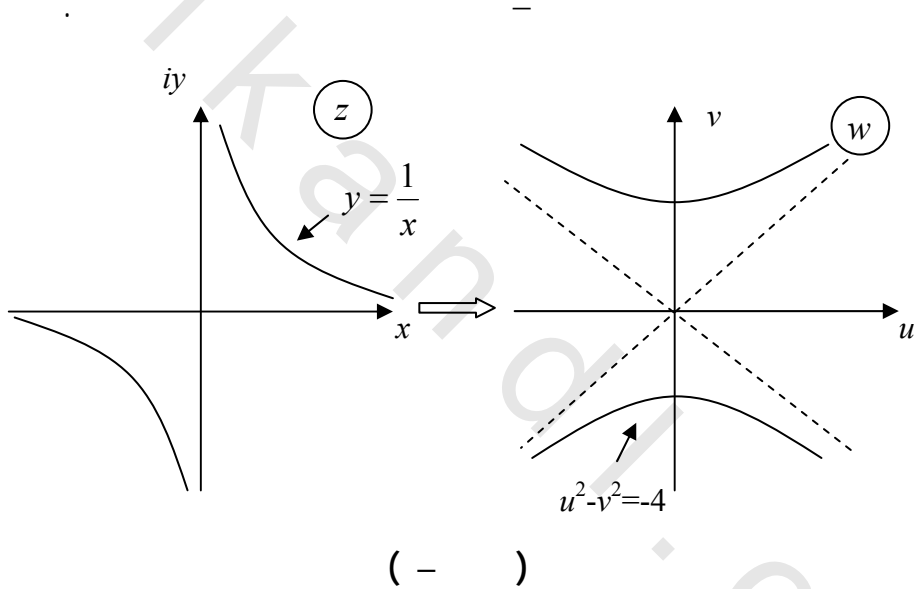
$$u^2 + v^2 = (\sqrt{2} a)^2 \cdot (\sqrt{2} a)$$

a

$$: xy = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{4}(u+v)(v-u) = 1$$

$$u^2 - v^2 = -4$$



Rational Algebraic Functions

$$w = \frac{f(z)}{Q(z)}$$

$$Q(z) \neq 0$$

$$Q(z) \neq f(z)$$

bilinear

$$w(z) = \frac{az + b}{cz + d}, \quad (ad - bc \neq 0)$$

:-

$$w = \frac{z-1}{i(z+1)}$$

unit circle

$$w = \frac{z-1}{i(z+1)} \Rightarrow |w| = \frac{|z-1|}{|i| |z+1|}$$

$$|i| = 1$$

$$z-1 = iy-1 \Rightarrow |z-1| = \sqrt{1+y^2}$$

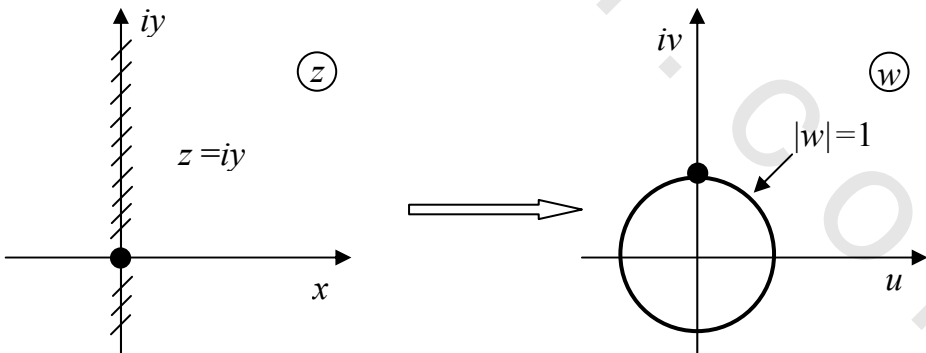
$$z+1 = iy+1 \Rightarrow |z+1| = \sqrt{1+y^2}$$

$$|w| = 1$$

z

:

w



(-)

$$|z - z_0| = r$$

$$|z - z_0| + |z - z_1| = r$$

z_0, z_1, z, r

Exponential Function

$$w = e^z$$

$$= e^{x+iy}$$

$$= e^x \cdot e^{iy}$$

$$= e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$$

$$u = e^x \cos y$$

$$v = e^x \sin y$$

$$e^{z_1} \cdot e^{z_2} = e^{(z_1+z_2)} ()$$

$$e^{z_1} \cdot e^{z_2} = e^{x_1+iy_1} \cdot e^{x_2+iy_2} = e^{x_1} e^{x_2} e^{iy_1} e^{iy_2}$$

$$= e^{(x_1+x_2)} e^{i(y_1+y_2)}$$

$$= e^{z_1+z_2}$$

$$\frac{e^{z_1}}{e^{z_2}} = e^{z_1-z_2} ()$$

$$|e^z| = e^x ()$$

$$e^z = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$$

$$|e^z| = |e^x| \sqrt{\cos^2 y + \sin^2 y} = |e^x|$$

$$e^{z+2\pi ik} = e^z, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots \quad ()$$

$$e^{z+2\pi ik} = e^z \cdot e^{2\pi ik}$$

$$= e^z \cdot (\cos 2\pi k + i \sin 2\pi k)$$

$$= e^z (1 + i0)$$

$$= e^z$$

$$e^{z+2\pi ik} = e^z \quad \text{periodic} \quad w = e^z$$

$$\text{Arg}(e^z) = y \quad ()$$

$$e^z = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$$

$$= e^x \cdot e^{iy}$$

.y

e^x

e^z

$$e^{i(0)} = 1 \quad ()$$

$$e^{i(0)} = \cos 0 + i \sin 0$$

$$= 1$$

$$w = e^z$$

$$x = c \quad : \quad z$$

:

$$w = u + iv = e^{x+iy} = e^c (\cos y + i \sin y)$$

:

$$u = e^c \cos y$$

$$v = e^c \sin y$$

$$\cos^2 y + \sin^2 y = 1 = e^{-2c}(u^2 + v^2)$$

$$u^2 + v^2 = e^{2c}$$

:

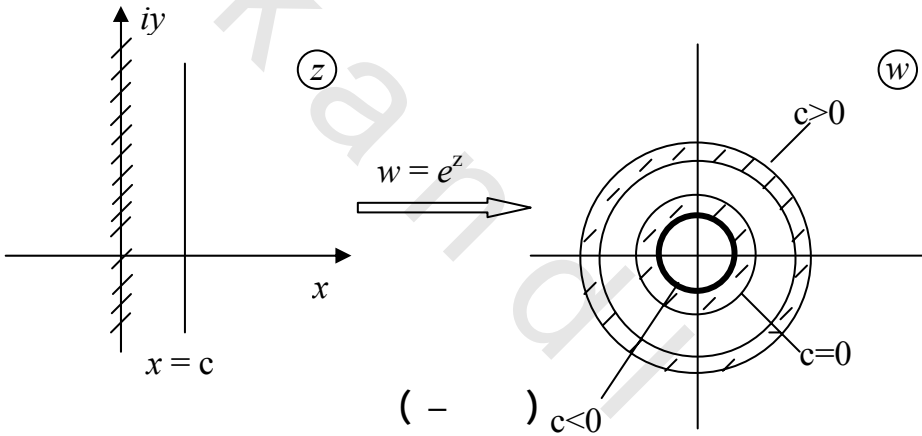
$$e^c$$

$$c < 0$$

$$c > 0$$

..

-



Trigonometric Functions

- -

:

$$\sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}$$

,

$$\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}$$

$$\sec z = \frac{1}{\cos z}$$

,

$$\csc z = \frac{1}{\sin z}$$

$$\tan z = \frac{\sin z}{\cos z}$$

,

$$\cot z = \frac{\cos z}{\sin z}$$

.. z

$$\sin^2 z + \cos^2 z = 1 \quad ()$$

: _____

$$\begin{aligned} \sin^2 z + \cos^2 z &= -\frac{1}{4}(e^{iz} - e^{-iz})^2 + \frac{1}{4}(e^{iz} + e^{-iz})^2 \\ &= -\frac{1}{4}(e^{2iz} - 2 + e^{-2iz}) + \frac{1}{4}(e^{2iz} + 2 + e^{-2iz}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sin(z_1+z_2) = \sin z_1 \cos z_2 + \cos z_1 \sin z_2 \quad ()$$

: _____

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(z_1 + z_2) &= \frac{1}{2i}(e^{i(z_1+z_2)} - e^{-i(z_1+z_2)}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2i}(e^{iz_1} \cdot e^{iz_2} - e^{-iz_1} \cdot e^{-iz_2}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2i}((\cos z_1 + i \sin z_1)(\cos z_2 + i \sin z_2) \\ &\quad - (\cos z_1 - i \sin z_1)(\cos z_2 - i \sin z_2)) \\ &\quad \sin(-z) = -\sin z \quad () \\ &\quad \cos(-z) = \cos z \end{aligned}$$

(..

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2i}[\cos z_1 \cos z_2 - \sin z_1 \sin z_2 \\ &\quad + i(\sin z_1 \cos z_2 + \cos z_1 \sin z_2) \\ &\quad - \cos z_1 \cos z_2 + \sin z_1 \sin z_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & + i(\sin z_1 \cos z_2 + \cos z_1 \sin z_2)] \\
 & = \frac{1}{2}(2 \sin z_1 \cos z_2 + 2 \cos z_1 \sin z_2) \\
 & = \sin z_1 \cos z_2 + \cos z_1 \sin z_2
 \end{aligned}$$

- $\sin(z_1 - z_2) = \sin z_1 \cos z_2 - \cos z_1 \sin z_2$
- $\cos(z_1 \pm z_2) = \cos z_1 \cos z_2 \mp \sin z_1 \sin z_2$
- $\tan(z_1 \pm z_2) = \frac{\tan z_1 \pm \tan z_2}{1 \mp \tan z_1 \tan z_2}$
- $1 + \tan^2 z = \sec^2 z$

$$w = \cos z \quad w = \sin z$$

$$\sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} = 0 \Rightarrow e^{iz} = e^{-iz} \Rightarrow e^{2iz} = 1 = e^{2\pi k}$$

$$2iz = 2\pi ik$$

$$z = \pi k, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2i} = 0 \Rightarrow e^{iz} = -e^{-iz} \Rightarrow e^{2iz} = -1 = e^{(2k+1)\pi i}$$

$$2z = (2k+1)\pi$$

$$z = \left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$\sin z$

$\cos x \quad \sin x$

$\cos z$

:-

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} |\cos z| \rightarrow \infty$$

:-

$$\cos z = \frac{1}{2}(e^{iz} + e^{-iz})$$

$$|\cos z| = \frac{1}{2}|e^{iz} + e^{-iz}| \leq \frac{1}{2}|e^{iz}| + \frac{1}{2}|e^{-iz}|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}|e^{-y} \cdot e^{ix}| + \frac{1}{2}|e^y \cdot e^{-ix}|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}|e^{-y}| + \frac{1}{2}|e^y|$$

$$\dots |e^{i\theta}| = 1$$

$$\lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow \infty \\ (x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty)}} |\cos z| \leq \infty$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} |\cos z| \rightarrow \infty$$

$$w = \sin z \quad .2\pi$$

$$\sin z = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{iz} - e^{-iz})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(z + 2\pi) &= \frac{1}{2i} (e^{i(z+2\pi)} - e^{-i(z+2\pi)}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2i} (e^{iz} e^{i2\pi} - e^{-iz} e^{-i2\pi}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\dots e^{\pm i2\pi} = 1$$

$$\sin(z + 2\pi) = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{iz} - e^{-iz}) = \sin z$$

$$.w = \cos z \quad .2\pi \quad \sin z$$

$$\cos(0) = 1, \quad \sin(0) = 0 \quad ()$$

Hyperbolic functions

$$\sinh z = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2}$$

$$\cosh z = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2}$$

$$\operatorname{sech} z = \frac{1}{\cosh z}$$

$$\operatorname{csch} z = \frac{1}{\sinh z}$$

$$\tanh z = \frac{\sinh z}{\cosh z}$$

$$\operatorname{coth} z = \frac{\cosh z}{\sinh z}$$

$$\cosh^2 z - \sinh^2 z = 1 \quad ()$$

$$1 - \tanh^2 z = \operatorname{sech}^2 z \quad ()$$

$$\coth^2 z - 1 = \operatorname{csch}^2 z \quad ()$$

$$\sinh(-z) = -\sinh z \quad ()$$

$$\cosh(-z) = \cosh(z) \quad ()$$

$$\sinh(z_1 \pm z_2) = \sinh z_1 \cosh z_2 \pm \cosh z_1 \sinh z_2 \quad ()$$

$$\cosh(z_1 \pm z_2) = \cosh z_1 \cosh z_2 \pm \sinh z_1 \sinh z_2 \quad ()$$

$$\tanh(z_1 \pm z_2) = \frac{\tanh z_1 \pm \tanh z_2}{1 \pm \tanh z_1 \cdot \tanh z_2} \quad ()$$

:

$$e^{iz} = \cos z + i \sin z \quad ()$$

$$e^z = \cosh z + \sinh z \quad ()$$

$$\sin iz = i \sinh z, \quad ()$$

$$\sinh iz = i \sin z$$

$$\cos iz = \cosh z, \quad ()$$

$$\cosh iz = \cos z$$

$$\tan iz = i \tanh z \quad ()$$

$$\tan iz = i \tanh z$$

: -

$$w = \sin z \quad \diamond \quad u, v$$

: -

$$w = \sin z = \sin(x + iy)$$

$$= \sin x \cos iy + \cos x \sin iy$$

$$= \sin x \cosh y + i \cos x \sinh y$$

:

$$u = \sin x \cosh y$$

$$v = \cos x \sinh y$$

:-

:

$$|\cos z| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(\cos 2x + \cosh 2y)}$$

:-

$$\cos z = \cos(x + iy)$$

$$= \cos x \cos iy - \sin x \sin iy$$

$$= \cos x \cosh y - i \sin x \sinh y$$

$$|\cos z|^2 = \cos^2 x \cosh^2 y + \sin^2 x \sinh^2 y$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(1 + \cos 2x) \cosh^2 y + \frac{1}{2}(1 - \cos 2x) \sinh^2 y$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\cosh^2 y + \sinh^2 y) + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x (\cosh^2 y - \sinh^2 y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cosh 2y + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x (1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(\cos 2x + \cosh 2y)$$

$$|\cos z| = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}(\cos 2x + \cosh 2y)}$$

:

: y

cosz

:-

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \cosh 2y \rightarrow \infty$$

:-

z

$$w = \sin z$$

$$y = c \quad \dots z$$

: -

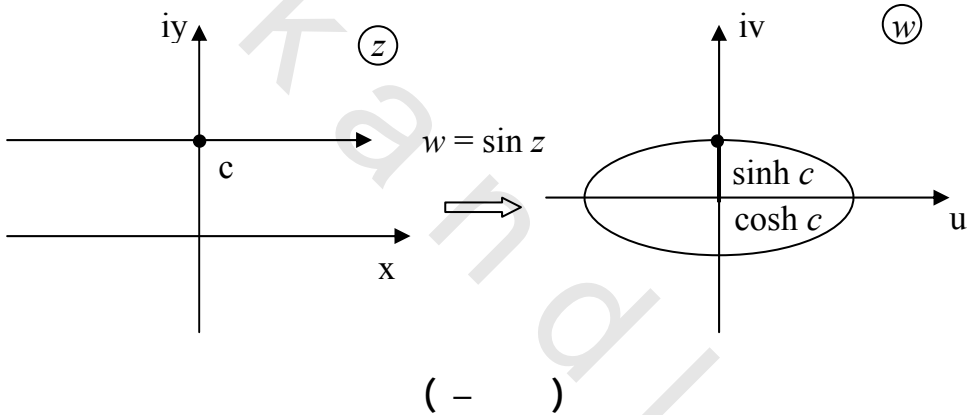
$$u = \sin x \cosh c$$

$$v = \cos x \sinh c$$

:

$$\frac{u^2}{\cosh^2 c} + \frac{v^2}{\sinh^2 c} = 1$$

-



Logarithmic Function

$$w = \ln z \quad :$$

$$w = \ln z \quad \dots z = e^w$$

:

$$w = \ln z = \ln r e^{i\theta} = \ln r e^{i(\theta+2\pi k)}$$

$$= \ln r + i(\theta+2\pi k) , \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

:

$$u = \ln r$$

$$v = \theta + 2\pi k$$

$$k = 0, 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$$

$$w = \log_a z, a > 0, a \neq 1 \quad z = a^w \quad \text{---} \quad \text{(i)}$$

$$z = e^{\ln a^w} \quad \text{---} \quad \text{(ii)}$$

$$z = e^{w \ln a}$$

$$\ln z = w \ln a \quad \text{---}$$

$$w = \frac{\ln z}{\ln a} \quad \text{---}$$

$$w = \log_a z = \frac{\ln z}{\ln a} \quad \text{---}$$

.ln z

$$\text{---} \quad \text{(iii)}$$

$$w = \log_a z = \frac{\ln z}{\ln a} = \frac{\ln r}{\ln a} + i \frac{(\theta + 2\pi k)}{\ln a}$$

$$u = \frac{\ln r}{\ln a} \quad \text{---}$$

$$v = \frac{\theta + 2\pi k}{\ln a}, \quad k = 0, \pm 1, \dots, \quad \underline{a \neq 1}$$

$$z \quad w = \ln z \quad \text{---}$$

.w

$$\text{---} \quad w = \ln z$$

$$u = \ln r, \quad v = \theta + 2\pi k$$

$$\text{---} \quad (k = 0)$$

$$u = \ln r$$

$$v = \theta$$

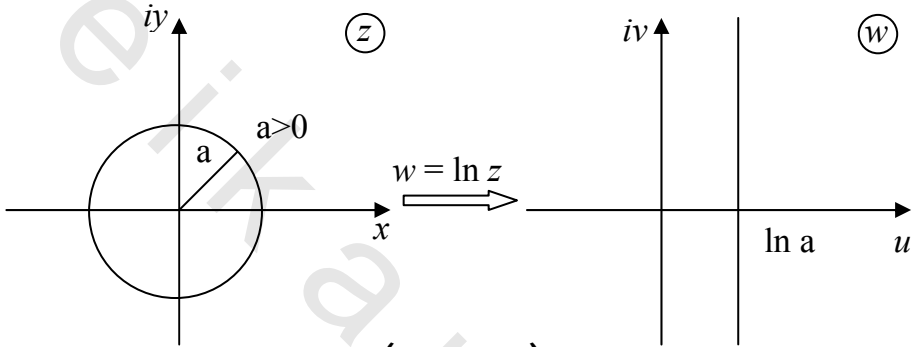
$|z| = r = a$: z :

$u = \ln a = \text{constant}$

$v = \theta$

(-)

$u =$



(-)

w

$u = \ln a < 0$ $a < 1$

.w

$u = \ln a > 0$ $a > 1$

z

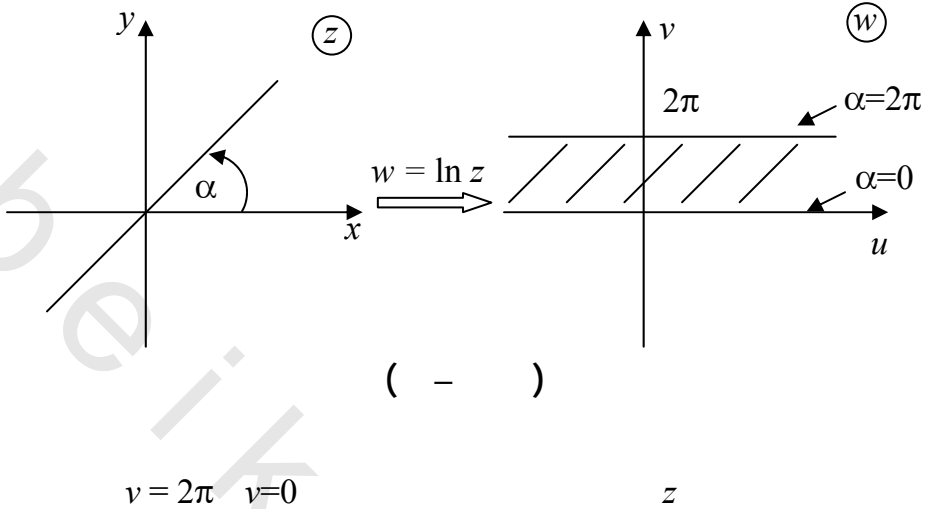
..

:-

(-)

$\theta = \alpha$ ()

$v = \theta = \alpha$



.w

Inverse Trigonometric Functions

$$\sin^{-1} z = \frac{1}{i} \ln \left(iz + \sqrt{1 - z^2} \right)$$

$$\cos^{-1} z = \frac{1}{i} \ln \left(z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1} \right)$$

$$\tan^{-1} z = \frac{1}{2i} \ln \left(\frac{1 + iz}{1 - iz} \right)$$

$$\cot^{-1} z = \frac{1}{2i} \ln \frac{z + i}{z - i}$$

$$\sec^{-1} z = \frac{1}{i} \ln \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - z^2}}{z} \right)$$

$$\csc^{-1} z = \frac{1}{i} \ln \left(\frac{i + \sqrt{z^2 - 1}}{z} \right)$$

..

$$\sin^{-1} z (\quad)$$

$$\sin^{-1} 0 = 0$$

$$\sin^{-1} z = \frac{1}{i} \ln \left(iz + \sqrt{1 - z^2} \right)$$

_____ :

$$w = \sin^{-1} z \Rightarrow z = \sin w$$

:

$$z = \frac{e^{iw} - e^{-iw}}{2i}$$

:

$$e^{iw} - e^{-iw} = 2iz$$

$$e^{iw} - 1 = 2iz e^{iw}$$

$$e^{2iw} - 2iz e^{iw} - 1 = 0$$

$$e^{iw} = \frac{2iz \pm \sqrt{4 - 4z^2}}{2} = iz \pm \sqrt{1 - z^2} \quad :$$

$$e^{i(w-2\pi k)} = iz + \sqrt{1 - z^2} \quad :$$

$$i(w - 2\pi k) = \ln\left(iz + \sqrt{1 - z^2}\right), k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

or

$$w = 2\pi k + \frac{1}{i} \ln\left(iz + \sqrt{1 - z^2}\right)$$

$$w = \frac{1}{i} \ln\left(iz + \sqrt{1 - z^2}\right) : \quad k=0 \quad \sin^{-1}0=0$$

Inverse Hyperbolic Functions - -

:

$$\sinh^{-1} z = \ln\left(z + \sqrt{z^2 + 1}\right)$$

$$\cosh^{-1} z = \ln\left(z + \sqrt{z^2 - 1}\right)$$

$$\tanh^{-1} z = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+z}{1-z}$$

$$\coth^{-1} z = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{z+1}{z-1}$$

$$\operatorname{sech}^{-1} z = \ln\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - z^2}}{z}\right)$$

$$\operatorname{csch}^{-1} z = \ln\left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{z^2 + 1}}{z}\right)$$

:-

$$\tanh^{-1} z = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+z}{1-z}$$

:-

$$w = \tanh^{-1} z \Rightarrow z = \tanh w$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{\sinh w}{\cosh w} \\ &= \frac{e^w - e^{-w}}{e^w + e^{-w}} \\ &= \frac{e^{2w} - 1}{e^{2w} + 1} \end{aligned}$$

$$z + ze^{2w} = e^{2w} - 1$$

$$e^{2w}(z-1) = -1-z$$

$$e^{2w} = \frac{1+z}{1-z}$$

$$2w = \ln \frac{1+z}{1-z}$$

$$w = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+z}{1-z}$$

$$\underline{w = z^\alpha, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \text{---}}$$

$$z^\alpha = e^{\alpha \ln z}$$

.

:

$$\alpha \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(z)^\alpha &= u + iv = e^{\alpha \ln z} = e^{(\alpha_1 + i\alpha_2)(\ln r + i(\theta + 2\pi k))} \\ &= e^{(\alpha_1 \ln r - \alpha_2(\theta + 2\pi k)) + i(\alpha_2 \ln r + \alpha_1(\theta + 2\pi k))} \\ &= e^{(\alpha_1 \ln r - \alpha_2(\theta + 2\pi k))} [\cos(\alpha_2 \ln r + \alpha_1(\theta + 2\pi k)) + i \sin(\alpha_2 \ln r + \alpha_1(\theta + 2\pi k))]\end{aligned}$$

:

$$u = e^{(\alpha_1 \ln r - \alpha_2(\theta + 2\pi k))} \cos(\alpha_2 \ln r + \alpha_1(\theta + 2\pi k))$$

$$v = e^{(\alpha_1 \ln r - \alpha_2(\theta + 2\pi k))} \sin(\alpha_2 \ln r + \alpha_1(\theta + 2\pi k))$$

$$k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$$

$$\alpha_2 = 0 \quad \alpha \in \Re$$

$$u = e^{\alpha_1 \ln r} \cos(\alpha_1(\theta + 2\pi k))$$

$$v = e^{\alpha_1 \ln r} \sin(\alpha_1(\theta + 2\pi k))$$

$$\alpha_1 = \alpha \in \Re$$

:-

$$w = z^i :$$

:-

$$\begin{aligned}w &= z^i = e^{i \ln z} \\ &= e^{i(\ln r + i(\theta + 2\pi k))} \\ &= e^{-(\theta + 2\pi k)} e^{i \ln r} \\ &= e^{-(\theta + 2\pi k)} (\cos \ln r + i \sin \ln r)\end{aligned}$$

$\begin{aligned}u &= e^{-(\theta + 2\pi k)} \cos \ln r \\ v &= e^{-(\theta + 2\pi k)} \sin \ln r\end{aligned}$	$k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$
--	------------------------------

i)
$$(i)^i = e^{-\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k\right)} (\cos 0 + i \sin 0), \quad i = e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= e^{-\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi k\right)}$$

(i)

$$\text{ii) } (a)^i = e^{-(0+2\pi k)} (\cos \ln |a| + i \sin \ln |a|), a \in \mathfrak{R}^+, z = |a| e^{i(0)}$$

$$= e^{-2\pi k} (\cos \ln |a| + i \sin \ln |a|)$$

$$(a)^i = e^{-(\pi+2\pi k)} (\cos \ln |a| + i \sin \ln |a|) a \in \mathfrak{R}^-, z = |a| e^{i(\pi)}$$

$$(1)^i = e^{-2\pi k} (\cos 0 + i \sin 0)$$

$$= e^{-2\pi k}$$

$$(1)^i = e^{-2\pi k}$$

$[e^{-2\pi}, 1]$

z

$$w = z^i$$

$$w = z^i = e^{-(\theta+2\pi k)} (\cos \ln r + i \sin \ln r)$$

$k=0$

$$w = e^{-\theta} (\cos \ln r + i \sin \ln r)$$

$$|z| = 1$$

$r = 1$

$$w = e^{-\theta} (1 + i 0)$$

$$u = e^{-\theta}$$

$$v = 0$$

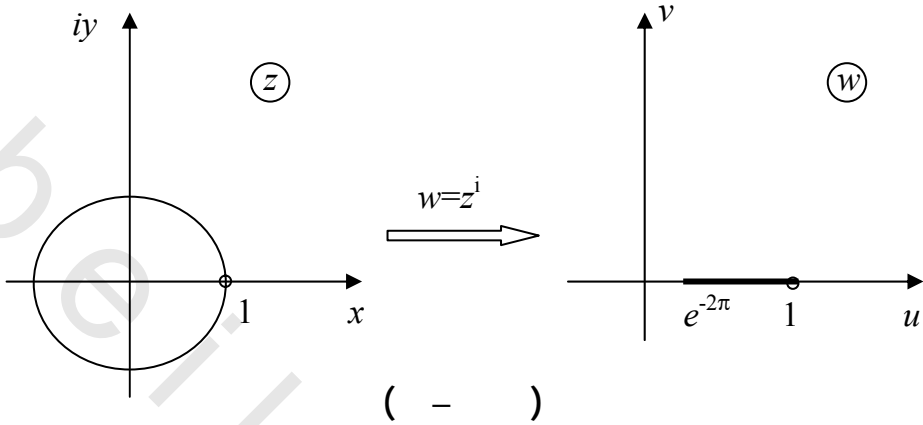
$e^{-2\pi}$

1

u

2π

θ



Branch Points - -

A $w = z^{\frac{1}{3}}$

$w_1 = (r)^{\frac{1}{3}} e^{i\left(\frac{\theta_1}{3}\right)}$ $\theta = \theta_1$ $z = re^{i\theta_1}$

$\theta_1 + 2\pi$ θ_1 $w = (r)^{\frac{1}{3}} e^{i\left(\frac{\theta_1 + 2\pi}{3}\right)}$

.. w_1 $w = w_2 = (r)^{\frac{1}{3}} e^{i\left(\frac{\theta_1 + 2\pi}{3}\right)}$

$w = (r)^{\frac{1}{3}} e^{i\left(\frac{\theta_1 + 4\pi}{3}\right)}$ $\theta_1 + 4\pi$ z

$w = w_3 = (r)^{\frac{1}{3}} e^{i\left(\frac{\theta_1 + 4\pi}{3}\right)}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \theta_1 + 6\pi \quad \dots \\ w &= (r)^{\frac{1}{3}} e^{i \left(\frac{\theta_1 + 4\pi}{3} \right)} = (r)^{\frac{1}{3}} e^{i \left(\frac{\theta_1}{3} + 2\pi \right)} \\ &= (r)^{\frac{1}{3}} e^{i \left(\frac{\theta_1}{3} \right)} \\ &= w_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\dots w_3 \quad \theta_1 + 10\pi \quad w = w_2 \quad \theta_1 + 8\pi$$

$$. w = z^{1/3} \quad z$$

$$w = z^{1/3} \quad 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$$

$$w = z^{1/3} \quad 2\pi \leq \theta < 4\pi$$

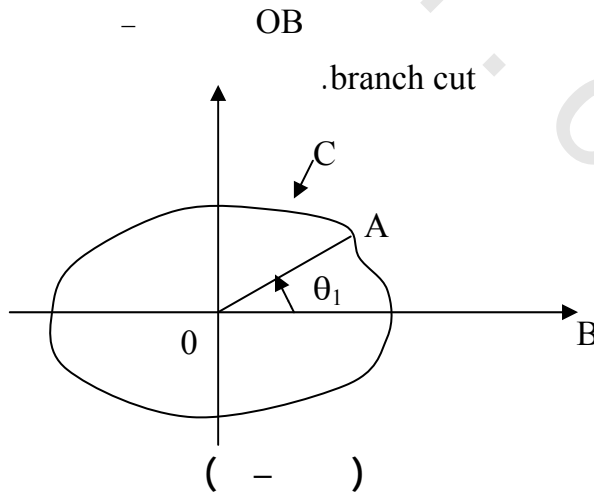
$$w = z^{1/3} \quad 4\pi \leq \theta < 6\pi$$

$$\dots \quad w = z^{1/3}$$

θ

single-valued

branch point



) OB

$$w=z^{1/3}$$

$$z=0$$

..

..

(

$$z=0$$

$$z=z_0$$

$$w=(z-z_0)^{1/3}$$

z

.. Riemann Surfaces

..

OB

OB

$$n \quad w=z^{1/3}$$

$$w=z^{1/2}$$

.cut

$$.w = \ln z$$

$$w=z^{1/n}$$

Limits

: f(z)

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = \ell$$

$$|z - z_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(z) - \ell| < \epsilon$$

l, l

f(z)

.. δ

ε

approaches $z_0, z_0 \quad z$

approaches

exists

.. $z_0 \quad z$

f(z)

.unique

..

:

$$z_0 \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = \ell$$

$$|z| > M \Rightarrow |f(z) - \ell| < \epsilon$$

$$.M > 0$$

$$\epsilon > 0$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = \infty$$

$$|z - z_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(z)| > N$$

$$.N > 0 \quad \delta > 0$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = \lim_{w \rightarrow 0} f\left(\frac{1}{w}\right)$$

:()

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} g(z) = B \quad \text{و} \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = A$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) \pm g(z) = A \pm B \quad \text{(i)}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z)g(z) = A.B \quad \text{(ii)}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \frac{A}{B} \quad \text{(iii)}$$

$$.B \neq 0$$

: - _____

(ث)

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

: _____

$$\dots x \rightarrow 0 \quad y = 0 \quad z \rightarrow 0 \quad \bar{z} = x \quad z = x \quad \text{:Pass 1} \quad \text{(i)}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\bar{z}}{z} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1$$

$$x = 0 \quad \text{:Pass 2} \quad \text{(ii)}$$

$$z = iy, \quad \bar{z} = -iy$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\bar{z}}{z} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{iy}{-iy} = -1$$

..

:

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\bar{z}}{z} \nexists$$

Continuity () - -

z_0

$f(z)$..

1. $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) \exists$
2. $f(z_0) \exists$
3. $f(z_0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z)$

..

$z \in \mathbb{R}$

$f(z)$

$g(z), f(z)$

.. \forall points $\in \mathbb{R}$ \mathbb{R}

$$\frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$$

$$f(z) \cdot g(z)$$

$$f(z) \pm g(z) \quad z = z_0$$

$$\dots g(z_0) \neq 0$$

:

$$z^n, \cos z, \sin z, e^z \quad z \quad \text{(i)}$$

.continuous everywhere

$$g(f(z)) \quad f(z), g(z) \quad \text{(ii)}$$

$$f(z) = u + iv \quad v, u \quad f(z) \quad \text{(iii)}$$

closed region R

$f(z)$ (iv)

$$|f(z)| < M$$

$$z = z_0 \quad f(z)$$

$$|z - z_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(z) - f(z_0)| < \epsilon$$

$$z_0 \quad \epsilon \quad \delta$$

..uniformly continuous

Closed region

$f(z)$

$w_0, w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n, \dots$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} w_n = \ell$$

ϵ

N

$\epsilon > 0$

$$n > N \quad |w_n - \ell| < \epsilon$$

.divergent

convergent

$$S_n = \sum_{i=0}^n w_i$$

∞ n

$$z \quad (0,0) \quad \overline{\quad} \quad w = \frac{1}{z} \quad ($$

$$w \quad z \quad (0,0) \quad ($$

$$w = \sin z$$

$$. w = \sin \bar{z}$$

$$u, v \quad w = u + iv \quad ($$

$$i) w = \frac{a}{z} + z \quad , \quad ii) w = ae^z$$

$$iii) w = z^4 \quad , \quad iv) w = \ln(z - z_0)$$

$$z \quad w = \frac{1}{2} \left(z - \frac{1}{z} \right) \quad ($$

$$i) |z| = R$$

$$ii) Arg z = \alpha \quad , \quad 0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

حيث α : ثابت

$$iii) Arg z = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$w = e^{i\theta_0} \frac{z - z_0}{z - \bar{z}_0} \quad ($$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} w = -1 \quad , \quad \lim_{z \rightarrow i} w = 0$$

.w(z)

$$a, b \in \mathbb{C} \quad , \quad w = az + b \quad ($$

$$w = \frac{2z - 5}{z + 4} \quad ($$

$$w = z \quad : \quad \underline{\quad}$$

$$(z = -1 \pm 2i)$$

$$z = 0, -i, -1$$

$$\dots w = \frac{\alpha z + \beta}{\gamma z + \delta} \quad ($$

$$w = i, 1, 0$$

$$w = \frac{i(1+z)}{1-z}$$

$$\dots (-1, i, 1) \quad (-i, 0, i) \quad ($$

.z

$$w = \frac{z-1}{i(1+z)}$$

$$|\alpha| < 1 \quad w = e^{i\theta} \frac{z-\alpha}{\bar{\alpha}z-1} \quad ($$

$$|w| = 1 \quad |z| = 1 \quad (i)$$

$$|w| < 1 \quad |z| < 1 \quad (ii)$$

$$(i) \quad |w|^2 \quad 0 < b < 1 \quad \alpha = be^{i\lambda}, z = e^{i\psi} \quad) : \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$(ii) \quad z = re^{i\psi}, r < 1$$

$$|w| = R \quad |z| = 1 \quad w = \frac{az-1}{z-i} \quad a, R \quad ($$

$$(R=1, a = -i)$$

$$(z_0 = x_0 + iy_0, y_0 > 0) \quad z \quad z_0 \quad ($$

$$|w| \leq 1 \quad z \quad w = e^{i\theta_0} \frac{z-z_0}{z-\bar{z}_0}$$

$$(\quad) \quad w = \frac{\alpha z + \beta}{\gamma z + \delta} \quad ($$

$$|w| = 1 \quad |z| = 1 \quad w = \frac{z - \frac{1}{2}i}{-\frac{1}{2}i z - 1} \quad ($$

$$\cosh z \quad \cos z \quad \sinh z \quad \sin z \quad ($$

(

$$\cos \bar{z} \quad (\text{ii})$$

$$\sin \bar{z} \quad (\text{i})$$

$$e^{\bar{z}/z} \quad (\text{iii})$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(\bar{z}) \quad ($$

$$.z_0 \quad w = \ln(z-z_0) \quad ($$