

# Complex analysis

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Part I

# Complex analysis

# Chapter 1

## Complex calculus

### 1.0.1 Complex-valued functions

### 1.0.2 Defining complex valued functions

We can consider complex valued functions as a type of vector fields.

### 1.0.3 Line integral of the complex plane

$$\int_C f(r)ds = \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=0}^n f(r(t_i))\Delta s_i$$

$$\int_C f(r)ds = \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=0}^n f(r(t_i)) \frac{\delta r(t_i)}{\delta t} \delta r_i$$

$$\int_C f(z)dz = \int_a^b f(r(t_i)) \frac{\delta r(t_i)}{\delta t} \delta r_i$$

### 1.0.4 Complex continuous functions

### 1.0.5 Open regions

### 1.0.6 Analytic continuation

### 1.0.7 Analytic functions

### 1.0.8 Circle of convergence

### 1.0.9 Complex differentiation

### 1.0.10 Wirtinger derivatives

Previously we had partial differentiation on the real line. We could use the partial differentiation operator

We want to find a similar operator for the complex plane.

**1.0.11 Line integral of the complex plane**

$$\int_C f(r)ds = \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=0}^n f(r(t_i))\Delta s_i$$

$$\int_C f(r)ds = \lim_{\Delta s \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=0}^n f(r(t_i))\frac{\delta r(t_i)}{\delta t}\delta r_i$$

$$\int_C f(z)dz = \int_a^b f(r(t_i))\frac{\delta r(t_i)}{\delta t}\delta r_i$$

**1.0.12 Complex integration****1.0.13 Complex smooth functions**

If a function is complex differentiable, it is smooth.

**1.0.14 All differentiable complex functions are smooth****1.0.15 All smooth complex functions are analytic****1.0.16 Singularities****1.0.17 Contour integration****1.0.18 Line integral****1.0.19 Cauchy's integral theorem****1.0.20 Cauchy's integral formula****1.0.21 Cauchy-Riemann equations**

Consider complex number  $z=x+iy$

A function on this gives:

$$f(z) = u + iv$$

Take the total differential of :

$$df/dz = \frac{\delta f}{\delta z} + \frac{\delta f}{\delta x} \frac{dx}{dz} + \frac{\delta f}{\delta y} \frac{dy}{dz}$$

We know that:

- $\frac{dx}{dz} = 1$
- $\frac{dy}{dz} = -i$

We can see from this that

- $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{dv}{dy}$

- $\frac{du}{dy} = -\frac{dv}{dx}$

These are the Cauchy-Riemann equations

## Chapter 2

# Laplace transforms

## Chapter 3

Quadratic maps, the logistic map, the Mandelbrot set, the Julia set and the Newton fractal



## Chapter 4

# Riemann surfaces

### 4.1 Simply connected Riemann surfaces

4.1.1 The Riemann sphere (elliptic)

4.1.2 The complex plane (parabolic)

4.1.3 The opendisk (hyperbolic)

### 4.2 Other Riemann surfaces

4.2.1 The torus

4.2.2 The hyperelliptic curve