

# Complex Analysis MAT656.

José Pabón

May, 2020

These problems are from the pdf received from Prof. Blackmore. The course textbook is Ablowitz and Fokas [1].

This L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X document will contain the main points of the exposition, please see the handwritten work following for more details on the calculations and computations.

## 1 1 - Prove that if $f = u + iv$ is analytic on a domain $D$ and $|f|^2 = u^2 + v^2 = c$ is constant, then $f$ is constant.

We are given that  $|f|^2 = u^2 + v^2 = c$ , for some constant  $c$ . This implies for  $\sqrt{c} = k$ , for some other constant  $k$ , we have that:

$$\sqrt{u^2 + v^2} = \sqrt{c} = k \implies \sqrt{|f|^2} = k \implies |f| = k.$$

Thus  $|f| = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2} = k$  is constant. From here, we reuse the same argument used on a previous work this semester course using Cauchy Riemann equations.

We have that  $f(x, y) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$  is analytic and therefore holomorphic on domain  $D$ , as well as  $|f| = c$  in the same domain. From the Cauchy Riemann equations, we also have that  $u_x = v_y$  and  $u_y = -v_x$ .

$$|f| = c \implies |f| = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2} = c. \text{ Then } u^2 + v^2 = c^2.$$

We take partial derivatives:

$$2uu_x + 2vv_x = 0. \quad 2uu_y + 2vv_y = 0 \implies uu_x + vv_x = uu_y + vv_y = 0.$$

$$\text{Then } u^2u_x + uvv_x = 0 \text{ and } uvu_y + v^2v_y = 0.$$

We substitute  $u_y = -v_x$  in the second equation, and add these two to get:

$$u^2u_x + v^2v_y = 0; \text{ which given } u_x = v_y \implies u^2v_y + v^2v_y = (u^2 + v^2)v_y = 0.$$

We know  $u^2 + v^2 = c^2$ , so the equation  $(u^2 + v^2)v_y = 0$  admits only two cases. Either  $u^2 + v^2 = c^2 \implies c = 0 \implies f$  is constant on domain  $D$ , or  $v_y = 0 \implies u_x = 0$ .

Via similar computation and argument, we have that  $(u^2 + v^2)u_y = 0$  which, again in the same manner, only admits either  $u^2 + v^2 = c^2 \implies c = 0 \implies f$  is constant on domain  $D$ , or  $u_y = 0 \implies -v_x = 0$ .

Thus, it must be that either  $f$  is constant on domain  $D$  or  $-v_x = u_x = v_y = u_y = 0$ , which implies that  $v = u = v = u = c_i$  for some constants  $c_i$  and thus,  $f(u(x, y), v(x, y))$  is constant on domain  $D$ .

□

□

### 3 Conclusion

Thank you to Prof. Blackmore for his instruction, lectures and office hours effort. I look forward to any feedback and learning more of the material in this course.

### References

- [1] Mark J Ablowitz, Athanassios S Fokas, and AS Fokas. *Complex variables: introduction and applications*. Cambridge University Press, 2003.