

Complex functions for Engineering Students

Sheet 2 (Homework)

Exercise 1:

Let i be the imaginary unit. Find all complex solutions for the following equations

$$\text{a) } e^{3z} - \frac{i}{e^z} = 0 \quad \text{bzw.} \quad \text{b) } \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1+i)z^3 = i.$$

Exercise 2:

For the $\mathbb{R}^2$, there is a affine linear transformation from any arbitrary rectangle to any arbitrary parallelogram. Check whether the square

$$Q := \{z \in \mathbb{C}, z = x + iy, x, y \in [-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}], i^2 = -1\}$$

can be transformed (affine linear) to parallelograms with the following corners in $\mathbb{C}$ and if so give an adequate transformation.

a) $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ i \end{pmatrix},$

b) $\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 3 \\ 3i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3i \end{pmatrix},$ c) $\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ -2i \end{pmatrix},$

d) $\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -2i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$ e) $\begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 2i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 4i \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 2i \end{pmatrix}.$

Hint: Sketches can be very beneficial.

Exercise 3: (Please read the hints at the end of the exercise)

Given a transformation $w = f(z) := \frac{1}{z}$ mit $z \neq 0$.

a) Find the images of

- (i) the ray $\arg(z) = \varphi_0$,
- (ii) the line $\operatorname{Re}(z) = x_0$, so that $z + \bar{z} = 2x_0$,
- (iii) the line $\operatorname{Im}(z) = y_0$.

b) Find the image of the circle $|z - \frac{i}{2}| = \frac{1}{2}$ without $z = 0$.

Hints:

1) Insert $z = \frac{1}{w}$ into the equations which describe the preimage and rearrange the equations as to find out which sets are described in the space of the image.

2) The equation $|z - c| = r$ describes a circle around c with radius r . Be aware that there is the following equivalence that allows for a use without absolute values:

$$|z - c| = R \iff (z - c) \overline{(z - c)} = R^2$$

$$\iff (z - c)(\bar{z} - \bar{c}) = R^2$$

$$\iff z\bar{z} - z\bar{c} - c\bar{z} + c\bar{c} = R^2.$$

Hand in: 18.4.22 - 22.4.21