

كلية: التربية للعلوم الصرفة

القسم او الفرع: الفيزياء

المرحلة: الثالثة

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اسم المادة بالغة العربية: الدوال المركبة

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية: Complex Functions

اسم الحاضرة التاسعة باللغة العربية: الدوال التحليلية

Analytic Functions : اسم المحاضرة التاسعة باللغة الإنكليزية

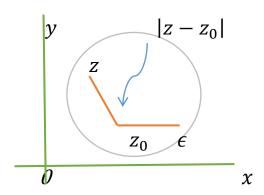
## **Lecture 9**

# الدوال التحليلية Analytic Functions

Our basic tool is the concept of an  $\epsilon$  neighborhood

$$|z - z_0| < \epsilon$$

Of a given point  $z_0$ . It consist of all points z lying inside but not on a circle centered at  $z_0$  and with a specified positive radius  $\epsilon$ 



### **Definition 1:**

A functions f of the complex variable z is analytic at a point  $z_0$  if it has a derivative at each point in some neighborhood of  $z_0$ .

A functions f is analytic in an open set if it has a derivative everywhere in in that set.

يقال ان الدالة المركبة في المتغير z تكون تحليلية عند النقطة  $z_0$  اذا كانت قابلة للاشتقاق عند جميع نقاط جوار ما للنقطة  $z_0$ .

ويقال ان الدالة f تحليلية في المجموعة المفتوحة اذا كانت قابلة للاشتقاق في كل مكان تلك المجموعة.

# Example:

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1.  $f(z) = |z|^2$  is not analytic at any point since its derivative exists only at z = 0.

2. 
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$$
,  $z \neq 0$ 

f'(z) exists at every nonzero point. Therefore f(z) is analytic at each nonzero point.

#### **Definition 2:**

An entire function is a function that is analytic at each point in the complex plane.

Since the derivative of a polynomial exists everywhere, it follows that every polynomial is an entire function.

### **Definition 3:**

If a function f fails to be analytic at a point  $z_0$  but is analytic at some point in every neighborhood of  $z_0$ , then  $z_0$  is called a singular point, or singularity of f.

اذا كانت الدالة 
$$f$$
 تحليلية في بعض نقاط جوار ما لـ  $z_0$  عدا  $z_0$  نفسها فأن النقطة  $z_0$  تسمى نقطة شاذة

## Example:

- 1. The point z = 0 is singular point of the function  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$
- 2.  $f(z) = |z|^2$  has no singular points since it is nowhere analytic

3. 
$$f(z) = \frac{z^3 + 4}{(z^2 - 3)(z^2 + 1)}$$

f(z) is differentiable at every point in the z-plane except for the points  $z = \pm i$  and  $z = \pm \sqrt{3}$ .

Therefor f(z) is analytic at every point in the z -plane except for the points  $z = \pm i$  and  $z = \pm \sqrt{3}$ .

Singularity of f are  $z = \pm i$  and  $z = \pm \sqrt{3}$ 

4.  $f(z) = \cosh x \cos y + i \sinh x \sin y$ 

$$u(x, y) = \cosh x \cos y$$
 and  $v(x, y) = \sinh x \sin y$ 

$$u_x = \sinh x \cos y$$
 and  $v_x = \cosh x \sin y$ 

$$u_y = -\cosh x \sin y$$
 and  $v_y = \sinh x \cos y$ 

$$u_x = \sinh x \cos y = v_y$$
 and  $u_y = -\cosh x \sin y = -v_x$ 

- f'(z) exists everywhere
- $\therefore$  f(z) analytic everywhere
- $\therefore$  f(z) is entire function

H.W.

1. Use Cauchy-Riemann equations to show that each of these functions is entire

a. 
$$f(z) = 3x + y + i(3y - x)$$

**b**. 
$$f(z) = \sin x \cosh y + i \cos x \sinh y$$

c. 
$$f(z) = e^{-y} \sin x - ie^{-y} \cos x$$

d. 
$$f(z) = (z^2 - 2)e^{-x}e^{-iy} = g(z)h(z)$$

2. Use Cauchy-Riemann equations to show that each of these functions is nowhere analytic

a. 
$$f(z) = xy + iy$$

**b**. 
$$f(z) = 2xy + i(x^2 - y^2)$$

c. 
$$f(z) = e^y e^{ix}$$

3. In each case, determine the singular points of the function and state why the function is analytic everywhere except at those points

a. 
$$f(z) = \frac{2z+1}{z(z^2+1)}$$

**b.** 
$$f(z) = \frac{z^3 + i}{z^2 - 3z + 2}$$

c. 
$$f(z) = \frac{z^2 + 1}{(z+2)(z^2 + 2z + 2)}$$

