

# Complex Analysis, Spring 2011.

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## Assignment VI.

### 1. Problem 1.

- Find a linear transformation (function) that transforms a triangle with vertices at  $0, 1, i$  onto a similar triangle with vertices at  $0, 2, 1 + i$ .
- Find a linear transformation with a fixed point  $1 + 2i$  that transforms  $i$  into  $-i$ .
- For  $w = 2z + 1 - 3i$  find a finite fixed point  $z_0$ , an angle  $\theta$  of rotation about  $z_0$ , and a linear change of scale at  $z_0$ .
- Find a general form of a linear transformation that transforms the upper-half plane onto itself.
- Find a general form of a linear transformation that transforms the upper-half plane onto the lower-half plane.

### 2. Problem 2.

- Prove that the reflection  $z \rightarrow \bar{z}$  is not a linear fractional transformation.
- If

$$T_1 z = \frac{z + 2}{z + 3}, \quad T_2 z = \frac{z}{z + 1},$$

find  $T_1 T_2 z$ ,  $T_2 T_1 z$  and  $T_1^{-1} T_2 z$ .

- Show that any fractional linear transformation which transforms the real axis into itself can be written with real coefficients.

### 3. Problem 3.

- Give a precise definition of a single-valued branch of  $\sqrt{1+z} + \sqrt{1-z}$  in a suitable region, and prove that it is analytic.
- Same problem for  $\log \log z$ .
- Suppose that  $f(z)$  is analytic and satisfies the condition  $|f(z)^2 - 1| < 1$  in a region  $\Omega$ . Show that either  $\Re f(z) > 0$  or  $\Re f(z) < 0$  throughout  $\Omega$ .

### 4. Problem 4.

- Let  $E \subset \mathbf{C}$  be a region with area  $A(E)$  that can be evaluated as a double Riemann integral

$$A(E) = \int \int_E dx dy.$$

If  $f$  is a *conformal* mapping of an open set containing  $E$ , show that the area  $A(E')$  of the image  $E' = f(E)$  is given by

$$A(E') = \int \int_E |f'(z)|^2 dx dy.$$

**Hint:** Use the change of variables formula in double integrals, then apply Cauchy-Riemann equations.

b) Let  $f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n$  be one-to-one and analytic in the disc  $D = \{z : |z| < 1\}$ . Prove that  $A(f(D)) \geq \pi$ , and  $A(f(D)) = \pi$  only provided  $f(z) = z$ .

**Hint:** Use a) together with  $|f'(z)|^2 = f'(z)\overline{f'(z)}$  and

$$\int \int_D z^m \bar{z}^n dx dy = \int_0^1 r^{m+n+1} dr \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(m-n)\theta} d\theta = 0 \quad \text{for} \quad m \neq n.$$