Example 4 illustrates that *a conjugate of a given harmonic function is uniquely determined up to an arbitrary real additive constant.*

The Cauchy–Riemann equations are the most important equations in this chapter. Their relation to Laplace's equation opens wide ranges of engineering and physical applications, as we shall show in Chap. 18.

PROBLEM SET 13.4

1–10 CAUCHY–RIEMANN EQUATIONS

Are the following functions analytic? [Use (1) or (7).]

1. $f(z) = z^4$
2. $f(z) = \text{Im}(z^2)$
3. $e^{2x}(\cos y + i \sin y)$
4. $f(z) = 1/(1 - z^4)$
5. $e^{-x}(\cos y - i \sin y)$
6. $f(z) = \text{Arg}\, \pi z$
7. $f(z) = \text{Re}\, z + \text{Im}\, z$
8. $f(z) = \ln |z| + i \text{ Arg}\, z$
9. $f(z) = i/z^8$
10. $f(z) = z^2 + 1/z^2$

11. **(Cauchy–Riemann equations in polar form)** Derive (7) from (1).

12–21 HARMONIC FUNCTIONS

Are the following functions harmonic? If your answer is yes, find a corresponding analytic function $f(z) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y)$.

12. $u = xy$
13. $v = xy$
14. $v = -y/(x^2 + y^2)$
15. $u = \ln |z|$
16. $v = \ln |z|$
17. $u = x^3 - 3xy^2$
18. $u = 1/(x^2 + y^2)$
19. $v = (x^2 - y^2)^2$
20. $u = \cos x \cosh y$
21. $u = e^{-x} \sin 2y$

22–24 Determine a, b, c such that the given functions are harmonic and find a harmonic conjugate.

22. $u = e^{3x} \cos ay$
23. $u = \sin x \cosh cy$
24. $u = ax^3 + by^3$

25. **(Harmonic conjugate)** Show that if u is harmonic and v is a harmonic conjugate of u, then u is a harmonic conjugate of $-v$.

26. **TEAM PROJECT. Conditions for $f(z) = const.$** Let $f(z)$ be analytic. Prove that each of the following conditions is sufficient for $f(z) = const.$
    (a) $\text{Re}\, f(z) = const$
    (b) $\text{Im}\, f(z) = const$
    (c) $f'(z) = 0$
    (d) $|f(z)| = const$ (see Example 3)

27. **(Two further formulas for the derivative).** Formulas (4), (5), and (11) (below) are needed from time to time. Derive

$$(11) \qquad f'(z) = u_x - iu_y, \qquad f'(z) = v_y + iv_x.$$

28. **CAS PROJECT. Equipotential Lines.** Write a program for graphing equipotential lines $u = const$ of a harmonic function u and of its conjugate v on the same axes. Apply the program to (a) $u = x^2 - y^2$, $v = 2xy$, (b) $u = x^3 - 3xy^2$, $v = 3x^2y - y^3$, (c) $u = e^x \cos y$, $v = e^x \sin y$.

13.5 Exponential Function

In the remaining sections of this chapter we discuss the basic elementary complex functions, the exponential function, trigonometric functions, logarithm, and so on. They will be counterparts to the familiar functions of calculus, to which they reduce when $z = x$ is real. They are indispensable throughout applications, and some of them have interesting properties not shared by their real counterparts.

We begin with one of the most important analytic functions, the complex **exponential function**

$$e^z, \qquad \text{also written} \qquad \exp z.$$

The definition of e^z in terms of the real functions e^x, $\cos y$, and $\sin y$ is

$$(1) \qquad e^z = e^x(\cos y + i \sin y).$$

This definition is motivated by the fact the e^z ***extends*** the real exponential function e^x of calculus in a natural fashion. Namely:

(A) $e^z = e^x$ for real $z = x$ because $\cos y = 1$ and $\sin y = 0$ when $y = 0$.

(B) e^z is analytic for all z. (Proved in Example 2 of Sec. 13.4.)

(C) The derivative of e^z is e^z, that is,

$$(e^z)' = e^z. \tag{2}$$

This follows from (4) in Sec. 13.4,

$$(e^z)' = (e^x \cos y)_x + i(e^x \sin y)_x = e^x \cos y + ie^x \sin y = e^z.$$

REMARK. This definition provides for a relatively simple discussion. We could define e^z by the familiar series $1 + x + x^2/2! + x^3/3! + \cdots$ with x replaced by z, but we would then have to discuss complex series at this very early stage. (We will show the connection in Sec. 15.4.)

Further Properties. A function $f(z)$ that is analytic for all z is called an **entire function.** Thus, e^z is entire. Just as in calculus the ***functional relation***

$$e^{z_1+z_2} = e^{z_1}e^{z_2} \tag{3}$$

holds for any $z_1 = x_1 + iy_1$ and $z_2 = x_2 + iy_2$. Indeed, by (1),

$$e^{z_1}e^{z_2} = e^{x_1}(\cos y_1 + i \sin y_1)\, e^{x_2}(\cos y_2 + i \sin y_2).$$

Since $e^{x_1}e^{x_2} = e^{x_1+x_2}$ for these *real* functions, by an application of the addition formulas for the cosine and sine functions (similar to that in Sec. 13.2) we see that

$$e^{z_1}e^{z_2} = e^{x_1+x_2}[\cos (y_1 + y_2) + i \sin (y_1 + y_2)] = e^{z_1+z_2}$$

as asserted. An interesting special case of (3) is $z_1 = x$, $z_2 = iy$; then

$$e^z = e^x e^{iy}. \tag{4}$$

Furthermore, for $z = iy$ we have from (1) the so-called **Euler formula**

$$e^{iy} = \cos y + i \sin y. \tag{5}$$

Hence the **polar form** of a complex number, $z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$, may now be written

$$z = re^{i\theta}. \tag{6}$$

From (5) we obtain

$$e^{2\pi i} = 1 \tag{7}$$

as well as the important formulas (verify!)

$$e^{\pi i/2} = i, \qquad e^{\pi i} = -1, \qquad e^{-\pi i/2} = -i, \qquad e^{-\pi i} = -1. \tag{8}$$

Another consequence of (5) is

$$|e^{iy}| = |\cos y + i \sin y| = \sqrt{\cos^2 y + \sin^2 y} = 1. \tag{9}$$

That is, for pure imaginary exponents the exponential function has absolute value 1, a result you should remember. From (9) and (1),

$$|e^z| = e^x. \qquad \text{Hence} \qquad \arg e^z = y \pm 2n\pi \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots), \tag{10}$$

since $|e^z| = e^x$ shows that (1) is actually e^z in polar form.

From $|e^z| = e^x \neq 0$ in (10) we see that

$$e^z \neq 0 \qquad \text{for all } z. \tag{11}$$

So here we have an entire function that never vanishes, in contrast to (nonconstant) polynomials, which are also entire (Example 5 in Sec. 13.3) but always have a zero, as is proved in algebra.

Periodicity of e^z with period $2\pi i$,

$$e^{z+2\pi i} = e^z \qquad \text{for all } z \tag{12}$$

is a basic property that follows from (1) and the periodicity of cos y and sin y. Hence all the values that $w = e^z$ can assume are already assumed in the horizontal strip of width 2π

$$-\pi < y \leqq \pi \qquad \text{(Fig. 333).} \tag{13}$$

This infinite strip is called a **fundamental region** of e^z.

EXAMPLE 1 Function Values. Solution of Equations.

Computation of values from (1) provides no problem. For instance, verify that

$$e^{1.4-0.6i} = e^{1.4}(\cos 0.6 - i \sin 0.6) = 4.055(0.8253 - 0.5646i) = 3.347 - 2.289i$$

$$|e^{1.4-0.6i}| = e^{1.4} = 4.055, \qquad \operatorname{Arg} e^{1.4-0.6i} = -0.6.$$

To illustrate (3), take the product of

$$e^{2+i} = e^2(\cos 1 + i \sin 1) \qquad \text{and} \qquad e^{4-i} = e^4(\cos 1 - i \sin 1)$$

and verify that it equals $e^2e^4(\cos^2 1 + \sin^2 1) = e^6 = e^{(2+i)+(4-i)}$.

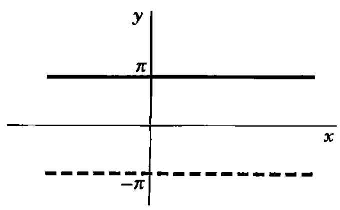

Fig. 333. Fundamental region of the exponential function e^z in the z-plane

To solve the equation $e^z = 3 + 4i$, note first that $|e^z| = e^x = 5$, $x = \ln 5 = 1.609$ is the real part of all solutions. Now, since $e^x = 5$,

$$e^x \cos y = 3, \qquad e^x \sin y = 4, \qquad \cos y = 0.6, \qquad \sin y = 0.8, \qquad y = 0.927.$$

Ans. $z = 1.609 + 0.927i \pm 2n\pi i$ $(n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots)$. These are infinitely many solutions (due to the periodicity of e^z). They lie on the vertical line $x = 1.609$ at a distance 2π from their neighbors. ■

To summarize: many properties of $e^z = \exp z$ parallel those of e^x; an exception is the periodicity of e^z with $2\pi i$, which suggested the concept of a fundamental region. Keep in mind that e^z is an *entire function.* (Do you still remember what that means?)

PROBLEM SET 13.5

1. Using the Cauchy–Riemann equations, show that e^z is entire.

2–8 **Values of e^z.** Compute e^z in the form $u + iv$ and $|e^z|$, where z equals:

2. $3 + \pi i$

3. $1 + 2i$

4. $\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2}\pi i$

5. $7\pi i/2$

6. $(1 + i)\pi$

7. $0.8 - 5i$

8. $9\pi i/2$

9–12 **Real and Imaginary Parts.** Find Re and Im of:

9. e^{-2z}

10. e^{z^3}

11. e^{z^2}

12. $e^{1/z}$

13–17 **Polar Form.** Write in polar form:

13. $\sqrt{i}$

14. $1 + i$

15. $\sqrt[n]{z}$

16. $3 + 4i$

17. -9

18–21 **Equations.** Find all solutions and graph some of them in the complex plane.

18. $e^{3z} = 4$

19. $e^z = -2$

20. $e^z = 0$

21. $e^z = 4 - 3i$

22. TEAM PROJECT. Further Properties of the Exponential Function. (a) Analyticity. Show that e^z is entire. What about $e^{1/z}$? $e^{\bar{z}}$? $e^x(\cos ky + i \sin ky)$? (Use the Cauchy–Riemann equations.)

(b) Special values. Find all z such that (i) e^z is real, (ii) $|e^{-z}| < 1$, (iii) $e^{\bar{z}} = \overline{e^z}$.

(c) Harmonic function. Show that $u = e^{xy}\cos(x^2/2 - y^2/2)$ is harmonic and find a conjugate.

(d) Uniqueness. It is interesting that $f(z) = e^z$ is uniquely determined by the two properties $f(x + i0) = e^x$ and $f'(z) = f(z)$, where f is assumed to be entire. Prove this using the Cauchy–Riemann equations.

13.6 Trigonometric and Hyperbolic Functions

Just as we extended the real e^x to the complex e^z in Sec. 13.5, we now want to extend the familiar *real* trigonometric functions to *complex trigonometric functions*. We can do this by the use of the Euler formulas (Sec. 13.5)

$$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x, \qquad e^{-ix} = \cos x - i \sin x.$$

By addition and subtraction we obtain for the *real* cosine and sine

$$\cos x = \frac{1}{2}(e^{ix} + e^{-ix}), \qquad \sin x = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{ix} - e^{-ix}).$$

This suggests the following definitions for complex values $z = x + iy$:

$$\cos z = \frac{1}{2}(e^{iz} + e^{-iz}), \qquad \sin z = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{iz} - e^{-iz}). \tag{1}$$

It is quite remarkable that here in complex, functions come together that are unrelated in real. This is not an isolated incident but is typical of the general situation and shows the advantage of working in complex.

Furthermore, as in calculus we define

$$\tan z = \frac{\sin z}{\cos z}, \qquad \cot z = \frac{\cos z}{\sin z} \tag{2}$$

and

$$\sec z = \frac{1}{\cos z}, \qquad \csc z = \frac{1}{\sin z}. \tag{3}$$

Since e^z is entire, $\cos z$ and $\sin z$ are entire functions. $\tan z$ and $\sec z$ are not entire; they are analytic except at the points where $\cos z$ is zero; and $\cot z$ and $\csc z$ are analytic except where $\sin z$ is zero. Formulas for the derivatives follow readily from $(e^z)' = e^z$ and (1)–(3); as in calculus,

$$(\cos z)' = -\sin z, \qquad (\sin z)' = \cos z, \qquad (\tan z)' = \sec^2 z, \tag{4}$$

etc. Equation (1) also shows that **Euler's formula** ***is valid in complex:***

$$e^{iz} = \cos z + i \sin z \qquad \text{for all } z. \tag{5}$$

The real and imaginary parts of $\cos z$ and $\sin z$ are needed in computing values, and they also help in displaying properties of our functions. We illustrate this with a typical example.

EXAMPLE 1 Real and Imaginary Parts. Absolute Value. Periodicity

Show that

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{(a)} \quad \cos z = \cos x \cosh y - i \sin x \sinh y \\ &\text{(b)} \quad \sin z = \sin x \cosh y + i \cos x \sinh y \end{aligned} \tag{6}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{(a)} \quad |\cos z|^2 = \cos^2 x + \sinh^2 y \\ &\text{(b)} \quad |\sin z|^2 = \sin^2 x + \sinh^2 y \end{aligned} \tag{7}$$

and give some applications of these formulas.

Solution. From (1),

$$\begin{aligned} \cos z &= \tfrac{1}{2}(e^{i(x+iy)} + e^{-i(x+iy)}) \\ &= \tfrac{1}{2}e^{-y}(\cos x + i \sin x) + \tfrac{1}{2}e^{y}(\cos x - i \sin x) \\ &= \tfrac{1}{2}(e^y + e^{-y}) \cos x - \tfrac{1}{2}i(e^y - e^{-y}) \sin x. \end{aligned}$$

This yields (6a) since, as is known form calculus,

$$\cosh y = \tfrac{1}{2}(e^y + e^{-y}), \qquad \sinh y = \tfrac{1}{2}(e^y - e^{-y}); \tag{8}$$