

COMPLEX VARIABLES WITH APPLICATIONS

Third Edition

By A. David Wunsch
University of Massachusetts Lowell

SOLUTIONS MANUAL

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A. David Wunsch

&

Michael F. Brown

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The bulky volume you are holding represents the solutions to all the problems in the 3rd edition of my textbook *Complex Variables with Applications*. Both Michael Brown and I have separately worked through all the solutions, but I can say with overwhelming confidence that in spite of this redundancy there are some remaining errors. Please tell me of any that you find. My e mail address is David_Wunsch@UML.edu (note the underscore). Those preferring an older medium of communication may write to me at the Electrical and Computer Engineering Dept. University of Massachusetts Lowell, Lowell, MA 01854. I promise to acknowledge all e-mail and postal mail that I receive. I would also appreciate learning of any errors in the textbook itself.

I plan to post corrections to both the book and this manual at the web address http://faculty.uml.edu/awunsch/Wunsch_Complex_Variables/

This manual has been written primarily for college faculty who are teaching from my text. Whether it is to be made freely available to students- perhaps at the school library- is a matter I leave up to each individual instructor. Notice however, that there is little point in assigning the textbook problems involving computer programming if students already have the MATLAB code supplied in this manual. Regarding this code, I must assert that I am not a professional programmer and I'm certain that in many cases the reader will find more efficient ways of solving the same problem.

Finally, I must apologize for the idiosyncrasies of the handwriting. They are my own and not to be blamed on Mr. Brown.

A. David Wunsch
Belmont, Massachusetts
July 8, 2004

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$$

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 Complex Numbers

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 More Properties of Complex Numbers
- 1.3 Complex Numbers and the Argand Plane
- 1.4 Integer and Fractional Powers of Complex Numbers
- 1.5 Points, Sets, Loci, and Regions in the Complex Plane

2 The Complex Function and its Derivative

- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Limits and Continuity
- 2.3 The Complex Derivative
- 2.4 The Derivative and Analyticity
- 2.5 Harmonic Functions
- 2.6 Some Physical Applications of Harmonic Functions

3 The Basic Transcendental Functions

- 3.1 The Exponential Function
- 3.2 Trigonometric Functions
- 3.3 Hyperbolic Functions
- 3.4 The Logarithmic Function
- 3.5 Analyticity of the Logarithmic Function
- 3.6 Complex Exponentials
- 3.7 Inverse Trigonometric and Hyperbolic Functions
- 3.8 More on Branch Cuts and Branch Points
- Appendix: Phasors

4 Integration in the Complex Plane

- 4.1 Introduction to Line Integration
- 4.2 Complex Line Integration
- 4.3 Contour Integration and Green's Theorem
- 4.4 Path Independence, Indefinite Integrals, Fundamental Theorem of Calculus in the Complex Plane
- 4.5 The Cauchy Integral Formula and Its Extension
- 4.6 Some Applications of the Cauchy Integral Formula
- 8.8 Introduction to Dirichlet Problems- The Poisson Integral Formula for the Circle and Half Plane
- Appendix: Green's Theorem in the Plane

5 Infinite Series Involving a Complex Variable

- 5.1 Introduction and Review of Real Series
- 5.2 Complex Sequences and Convergence of Complex Series
- 5.3 Uniform Convergence of Series
- 5.4 Power Series and Taylor Series

- 5.5 Techniques for Obtaining Taylor Series Expansions
- 5.6 Laurent Series
- 5.7 Properties of Analytic Functions Related to Taylor Series:
Isolation of Zeros, Analytic Continuation, Zeta Function, Reflection
- 8.8 The z Transformation
Appendix: Fractals and the Mandelbrot Set

6 Residues and Their Use in Integration

- 6.1 Introduction, and Definition of the Residue
- 6.2 Isolated Singularities
- 6.3 Finding the Residue
- 6.4 Evaluation of Real Integrals with Residue Calculus, I
- 6.5 Evaluation of Integrals, II
- 6.6 Evaluation of Integrals, III
- 6.7 Integrals Involving Indented Contours
- 6.8 Contour Integrations Involving Branch Points and Branch Cuts
- 6.9 Residue Calculus Applied to Fourier Transforms
- 6.10 The Hilbert Transform
- 6.11 Uniform Convergence of Integrals and the Gamma Function
- 6.12 Principle of the Argument

7 Laplace Transforms and Stability of Systems

- 7.1 Laplace Transforms and Their Inversion
- 7.2 Stability -An Introduction
- 7.3 The Nyquist Stability Criterion
- 7.4 Generalized Functions, Laplace Transforms, and Stability

8 Conformal Mapping and Some of Its Applications

- 8.1 Introduction
- 8.2 The Conformal Property
- 8.3 One-to-One Mappings and Mappings of Regions
- 8.4 The Bilinear Transformation
- 8.5 Conformal Mapping and Boundary Value Problems
- 8.6 More on Boundary Value Problems—Streamlines as Boundaries
- 8.7 Boundary Value Problems with Sources
- 8.8 The Schwarz-Christoffel Transformation
Appendix: The Stream Function and Capacitance

9 Advanced Topics in Infinite Series and Products

- 9.1 The Use of Residues to Sum Certain Numerical Series
- 9.2 Partial Fraction Expansions of Functions with an Infinite Number of Poles
- 9.3 Introduction to Infinite Products
- 9.4 Expanding Functions in Infinite Products

23

$$u = u(r(x, y), \theta(x, y))$$

$$\text{Thus } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \bigg|_{\theta} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \bigg|_y + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \bigg|_r \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \bigg|_y \quad [1]$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \quad (\text{same as [1] but swap } x \text{ and } y)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \quad \text{same as [1] but put } v \text{ instead of } u$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \quad \text{same as [1] but put } v \text{ instead of } u, \text{ swap } x \text{ and } y.$$

$$(b) \quad r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} \bigg|_y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \cos \theta$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1}\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \quad \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} \bigg|_y = \frac{1}{1 + y^2/x^2} \cdot \frac{-y}{x^2} = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2} = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = -\frac{\sin \theta}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial y} \bigg|_x = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \sin \theta, \quad \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y} \bigg|_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{\cos \theta}{r}$$

Use the preceding equations in [1]

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cos \theta - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \frac{\sin \theta}{r}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \cos \theta - \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \frac{\sin \theta}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \sin \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \frac{\cos \theta}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \sin \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \quad \text{similarly:}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \sin \theta + \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \frac{\cos \theta}{r}$$

$$(c) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \quad \text{from (2.3-10 a)}$$

Using result of part (b):

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} \sin \theta = \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} \sin \theta + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \theta} \cos \theta \quad [2]$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \quad \text{from (2.3-10 b)}$$

Appendix chap 3

$$1) V(t) = \operatorname{Re} \left[3 e^{(1+2i)t} \right] =$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \left[3 e^t [\cos 2t + i \sin 2t] \right] = 3 e^t \cos 2t$$

$$2) V(t) = \operatorname{Re} \left[i e^{(-1+2i)t} \right] =$$

$$\operatorname{Re} \left[i e^{-t} [\cos 2t + i \sin 2t] \right] = -e^{-t} \sin(2t)$$

$$3) \operatorname{Re} \left[2 e^{i\pi/3} e^{(-1-2i)t} \right] = \operatorname{Re} \left[2 e^t e^{i(\frac{\pi}{3}-2t)} \right]$$

$$= 2 e^t \cos \left[\frac{\pi}{3} - 2t \right]$$

$$4) \operatorname{Re} \left[i e^{-2it} \right] = \sin 2t$$

$$5) \operatorname{Re} \left[(1+i) e^{2it} \right] = \cos 2t - \sin 2t$$

$$\text{or } \operatorname{Re} \left[\sqrt{2} e^{i\pi/4} e^{2it} \right] = \operatorname{Re} \left[\sqrt{2} e^{i\left[\frac{\pi}{4}+2t\right]} \right]$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \cos \left[\frac{\pi}{4} + 2t \right]$$

$$6.) \operatorname{Re} \left[(1 + e^{i\pi/4}) e^{\left[\frac{-i\pi/6}{t} \right]} \right] = \operatorname{Re} \left[(1 + e^{i\pi/4}) e^{\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{i}{2} \right) t} \right]$$

$$= e^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t} \cos \frac{t}{2} + e^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t} \cos \left[\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{t}{2} \right]$$

$$7) V(t) = \operatorname{Re} \left[e^{(1+i)t} \exp \left[t e^{i\pi/4} \right] \right] = \operatorname{Re} \left[e^{(1+i)t} e^{\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{it}{\sqrt{2}}} \right]$$

$$= \operatorname{Re} \left[\exp \left[\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \exp i \left[\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} \right] \right]$$

$$= e^{\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} \right)} \cos \left[1 + \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} \right]$$

cont'd 14] Sec 5.5 cont'd

14] Use part (c). $\frac{z}{(z^2+1)(z-2)} = \frac{a}{z-i} + \frac{b}{z+1} + \frac{c}{z-2}$

$a = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{z}{(2z)(z-2)} \Big|_i = \frac{1}{(2)(i-2)}, \quad b = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} \frac{z}{(2z)(z-2)} = \frac{1}{(2)(-1-2)}$

$c = \lim_{z \rightarrow 2} \frac{z}{z^2+1} = \frac{2}{5}$

15] $\frac{z}{(z-1)(z+2)} = \frac{1/3}{(z-1)} + \frac{2/3}{z+2} = \frac{-1}{3} \left[1+z+z^2+\dots \right] + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1+z/2}$
 $= \frac{-1}{3} \left[1+z+z^2+\dots \right] + \frac{1}{3} \left[1 - \frac{z}{2} + \frac{z^2}{4} - \frac{z^3}{8} \dots \right] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n z^n, \quad |z| < 1$
 $|z| < 2$ where $C_n = \left[\frac{-1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n} \right]$

16] $\frac{z}{(z+1)(z+2)} = \frac{-1}{(z+1)} + \frac{2}{(z+2)}$

$\frac{-1}{z+1} = \frac{-1}{z-1+2} = \frac{-1/2}{1 + \frac{z-1}{2}} = \frac{-1/2}{1 + \frac{z-1}{2}} \dots$
 $|z-1| < 2$

$\frac{2}{z+2} = \frac{2}{(z-1)+3} = \frac{2/3}{1 + \frac{(z-1)}{3}} = \frac{2/3}{1 + \frac{(z-1)}{3}} \dots$

add the two previous series:

$\frac{z}{(z+1)(z+2)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n (z-1)^n, \quad C_n = \frac{-1}{2} \left(\frac{-1}{2} \right)^n + \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{-1}{3} \right)^n$

17] $\frac{1}{z^2} = \frac{1}{[(z-(1+i)) + (1+i)]^2} = \frac{1}{(1+i)^2} \frac{1}{\left[1 + \frac{z-(1+i)}{(1+i)} \right]^2}$

$= \frac{1}{2i} \frac{1}{(1+W)^2}$ where $W = \frac{z-(1+i)}{1+i}$

$\frac{1}{(1+W)^2} = 1 - 2W + 3W^2 - 4W^3 \dots$ (see text) $|W| < 1$

$\frac{1}{2i} \frac{1}{(1+W)^2} = \frac{1}{2i} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} C_n [z-(1+i)]^n$ where $C_n = \frac{(-1)^n (n+1)}{2i (1+i)^n}$

Since $|W| < 1$, require $\frac{|z-(1+i)|}{|1+i|} < 1$ or $|z-(1+i)| < \sqrt{2}$

Chap 6, sec 6.3 Cont'd

32) for poles: $\sinh z = 2e^z$, $\frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2} = 2e^z$

$e^z - e^{-z} = 4e^z$, $3e^z = -e^{-z}$, $3e^{2z} = -1$

$e^{2z} = -1/3$, $2z = \log \frac{1}{3} + i[\pi + 2k\pi]$,

$z = \frac{1}{2} \log \left[\frac{1}{3} \right] + i \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right] = \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + i \left[\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \right]$

location of poles. Enclosed poles:

$z = \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + i \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \right]$ and $z = \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - i \frac{\pi}{2}$.

Residue at simple poles: $\frac{1}{\cosh z - 2e^z} \Big|_{z = \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \pm i \frac{\pi}{2}}$

$= \frac{1}{\sinh z + e^z - 2e^z} \Big|_{z = \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \pm i \frac{\pi}{2}} = e^z, z = \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \pm i \frac{\pi}{2}$

ans: $2\pi i \left[e^z \Big|_{z = \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + i \frac{\pi}{2}} + e^z \Big|_{z = \log \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - i \frac{\pi}{2}} \right]$
 $= 2\pi i \left[e^{\log \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} (i) + e^{\log \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} (-i) \right] = \boxed{0}$

33) For pole $\sin(z^{1/2}) = 0$, $z^{1/2} = k\pi$

$z = k^2 \pi^2$, $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$ If $k=1$, $z \approx 10$

pole is enclosed. Other poles not enclosed.

Residue is $\frac{1}{(\cos z^{1/2}) \frac{1}{2} z^{-1/2}} = \frac{2 z^{1/2}}{\cos(z^{1/2})} \Big|_{\pi^2}$

$= \frac{2}{\cos(\pi)} \pi = -2\pi$. Ans $(2\pi i)(-2\pi) = \boxed{-4\pi^2 i}$

34) $\oint \frac{dz}{z-b} = \oint \frac{z dz}{|z|^2 - bz} = \oint \frac{z dz}{a^2 - bz}$ and by res.

pole at $\frac{a^2}{b}$. If $a > |b|$ pole at

$a \frac{a}{b}$ is outside $|z|=a$. So ans = 0

Cont'd next pg.

18

Section 6.1

$$\frac{N(t)}{r} + C \frac{dN}{dt} = i(t), \quad \frac{V(\omega)}{r} + i\omega C V = I(\omega)$$

$$\frac{V(\omega)}{I(\omega)} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{r} + i\omega C} = \boxed{\frac{r}{1 + i r \omega C} = \text{system func}}$$

$$V(\omega) = \left(\frac{r}{1 + i r \omega C} \right) I(\omega), \quad V(\omega) = \frac{r}{1 + i r \omega C} \frac{1}{2\pi i \omega} [1 - e^{-i\omega T}]$$

$$N(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{r}{1 + i r \omega C} \frac{1}{2\pi i \omega} [1 - e^{-i\omega T}] e^{i\omega t} d\omega$$

First assume $t \geq T$. Use contour that closes in uhp. Note that integrand has removable sing. at $\omega=0$.

$$\text{Thus } N(t) = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{\omega = \frac{i}{Cr}} \frac{r}{[1 + i(r \cdot \omega C)]} \frac{1}{2\pi i \omega} [1 - e^{-i\omega T}] e^{i\omega t} \text{ at } \omega = \frac{i}{Cr}$$

prob 18

Continued on next page

Ch 6, P. 137

Sec 9.3

11) cont'd

Now $1+2+4 \dots 2^{n-1} = \frac{1-2^n}{1-2} = 2^n - 1$
 Thus $e^{i\theta} e^{i2\theta} e^{i4\theta} \dots e^{i2^{n-1}\theta} = e^{i(2^n-1)\theta}$

$$2^n e^{i(2^n-1)\theta} = e^{i\theta} e^{i2\theta} e^{i4\theta} \dots e^{i2^{n-1}\theta}$$

$$= e^{i\theta(2^n-1)} \frac{\sin(2^n\theta)}{\sin\theta}$$

Divide both sides by $2^n e^{i(2^n-1)\theta}$

12(a)

Using Maclaurin series for $\text{Log}(1+z)$ but replacing z with a_n we have:

$$\text{Log}(1+a_n) = a_n - \frac{a_n^2}{2} + \frac{a_n^3}{3} \dots \quad |a_n| < 1$$

$$\frac{\text{Log}(1+a_n)}{a_n} = 1 - \frac{a_n}{2} + \frac{a_n^2}{3} \dots \quad 0 < |a_n| < 1$$

$$\left| \frac{\text{Log}(1+a_n)}{a_n} - 1 \right| = \left| \frac{a_n}{2} - \frac{a_n^2}{3} + \frac{a_n^3}{4} \dots \right|$$

$$b) \left| \frac{a_n}{2} - \frac{a_n^2}{3} + \frac{a_n^3}{4} \dots \right| \leq \frac{|a_n|}{2} + \frac{|a_n|^2}{3} + \frac{|a_n|^3}{4} \dots$$

Now $\frac{|a_n|^2}{3} \leq \frac{|a_n|^2}{2}$, $\frac{|a_n|^3}{4} \leq \frac{|a_n|^3}{2}$ etc. follows from triangle inequality.

$$\text{Thus } \left| \frac{a_n}{2} - \frac{a_n^2}{3} + \frac{a_n^3}{4} \dots \right| \leq \frac{|a_n|}{2} + \frac{|a_n|^2}{2} + \frac{|a_n|^3}{2} + \dots$$

$$\text{Right side of above} = \frac{1}{2} [|a_n| + |a_n|^2 + |a_n|^3 \dots]$$

ch 9,

P. 36