

MATH 420

COMPLEX VARIABLES

SESSION no. 35

Conformal Mapping & Harmonic Functions

Laplace Eq:

$$H_{xx} + H_{yy} = 0$$

H is harmonic if it
Solves Laplace Eq.

If $f = u + iv$ is

analytic then u & v

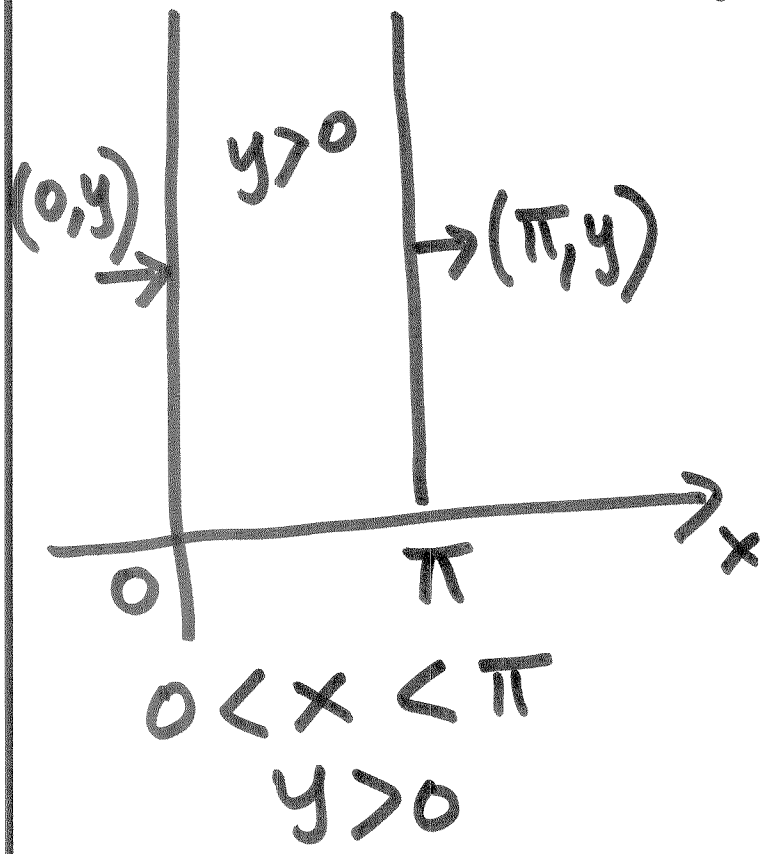
are harmonic

[derived ^{last} class]

v : harmonic conjugate of u

Ex: $T(x, y) = e^{-y} \sin x$

↓ temp. on a strip



$$T_{xx} + T_{yy} = 0$$

[shown last class]

$$T(0, y) = 0 = T(\pi, y)$$

4

University of Idaho

 $T(x,y)$

Ex: $e^{-y} \sin x$ is the real part of $-ie^{iz}$ $\rightarrow f(z)$; analytic

$$\begin{aligned}
 -ie^{iz} &= -ie^{i(x+iy)} = -ie^{ix-y} \\
 &= -ie^{-y} e^{ix} = -ie^{-y} (\cos x + i \sin x) \\
 &= \underbrace{e^{-y} \sin x}_{T(x,y)} - ie^{-y} \cos x
 \end{aligned}$$

$e^{-y} \sin x$ is the imaginary
part of e^{iz} .
↳ analytic

Problem: Given a harmonic
function u , find its
harmonic conjugate.

6

University of Idaho

Ex: Construct the harmonic conjugate of $u(x,y) = x^3 - 3xy^2$

[Find $v(x,y)$ s.t. $u+iv$ is analytic]
↳ f

$$u_x = 3x^2 - 3y^2 ; \text{ by C-R eqs.}$$

$$u_x = v_y = 3x^2 - 3y^2 - \text{integrate w.r.t. } y$$

7

University of Idaho

$$u = x^3 - 3xy^2$$

$$V = 3x^2y - y^3 + g(x)$$

$$V_x = 6xy + g'(x) = -u_y \rightarrow \text{CR eq.}$$

$$= 3x(2y)$$

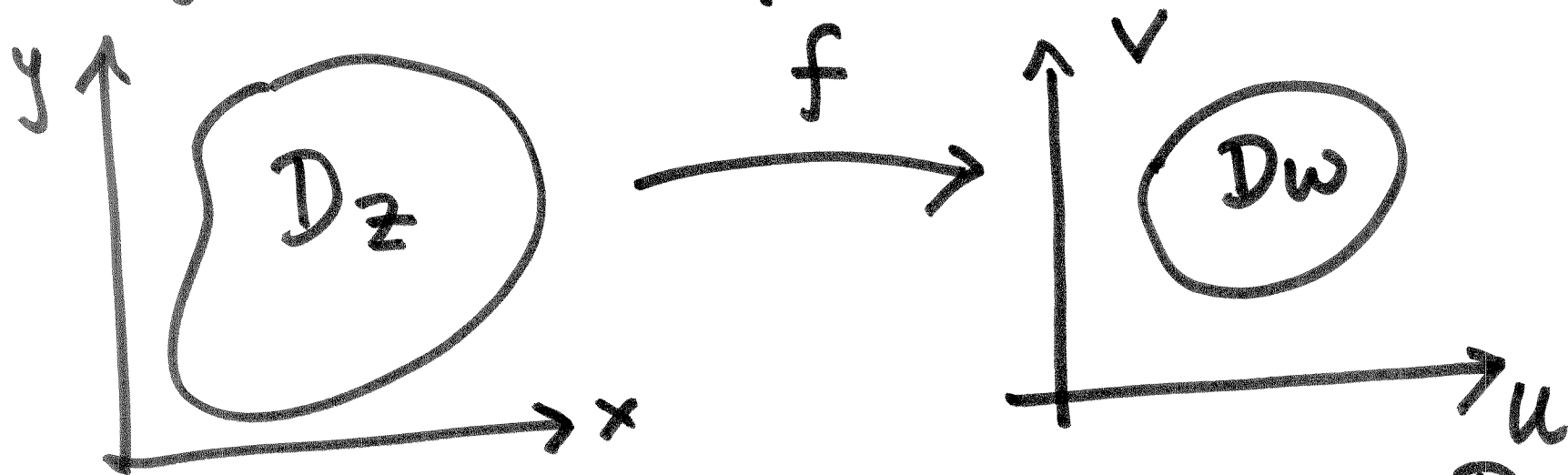
$$= 6xy$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow g(x) = C$$

$$\Rightarrow V = 3x^2y - y^3 + C$$

↳ harmonic conjugate of u

Thm: $f(z) = u(x,y) + i v(x,y)$ is
conformal; maps D_z to D_w

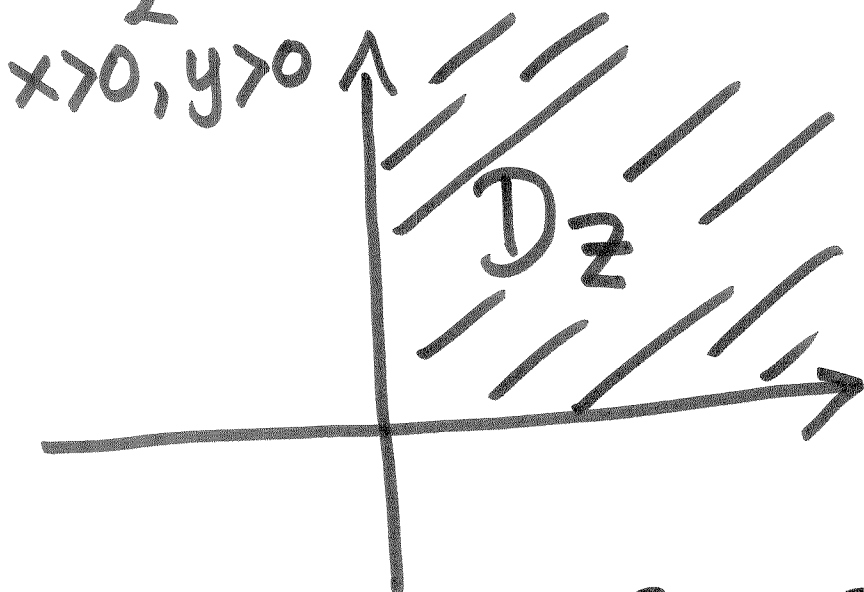
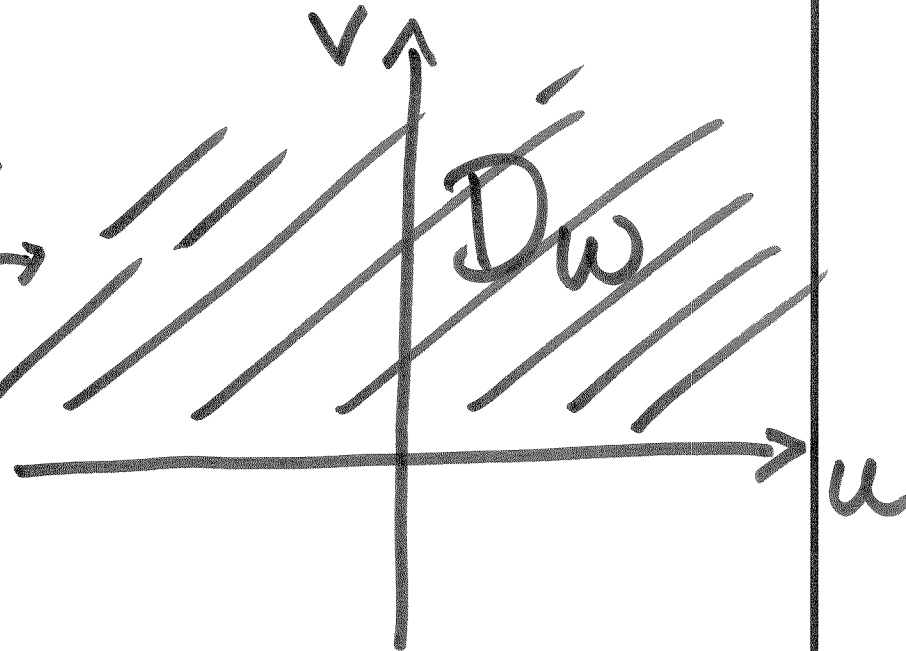


If $h(u,v)$ is harmonic in D_w
then $H(x,y) = h(u(x,y), v(x,y))$ is
harmonic in D_z .

9

University of Idaho

$$\text{Ex. } f(z) = z^2 = (x+iy)^2 = \underbrace{x^2 - y^2}_{u(x,y)} + i \underbrace{2xy}_{v(x,y)}$$

 $D_z = \text{1st quadrant}$
 $x > 0, y > 0$

 $f \rightarrow$


$$u(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$$

$$v(x,y) = 2xy$$

$h(u, v) = e^{-v} \sin u$ is

harmonic in the u - v plane

$$h(x^2 - y^2, 2xy) = e^{-2xy} \sin(x^2 - y^2)$$
$$= H(x, y)$$

H is harmonic in x - y plane.

$$T_{xx} + T_{yy} = 0 \rightarrow \text{equation}$$

BVP

$$\text{and } \left. \begin{array}{l} T(0, y) = 0 \\ T(\pi, y) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \text{Boundary} \\ \text{conds.}$$

$$\text{Solution : } e^{-y} \sin x \leftarrow T(x, y)$$

Above: Boundary value problem

12

University of Idaho

Boundary Value Problems

Problem: Solve some

a) partial differential eq.

such that

b) some boundary conditions
are satisfied

↓ of some
domain where the
solution must be