ON STEADY

## The Bright Side of Mathematics



## Complex Analysis - Part 8

$$f: \mathcal{U} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$$
 holomorphic

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(z_0) \qquad \text{Wirtinger derivatives} \qquad \frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{z}}(z_0)$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} (x+iy) = \underbrace{\alpha + i \underbrace{b}}_{\partial x} \qquad \text{for} \qquad \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}} (x) \underbrace{b}_{\partial x} (x,y)}_{\partial x} = \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}} (x,y) \underbrace{\partial y}_{\partial x} (x,y)}_{\partial x} \qquad \text{and map} \qquad \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}} (x,y) \underbrace{\partial y}_{\partial x} (x,y)}_{\partial y} = \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}} (x,y) \underbrace{\partial y}_{\partial x} (x,y)}_{\partial x} + \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}} (x,y) \underbrace{\partial y}_{\partial x}}_{\partial y} + \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} := \frac{1}{z} \cdot \left( \frac{9}{9x} - i \frac{9}{9y} \right) \qquad , \qquad \frac{\partial}{\partial \overline{z}} := \frac{1}{z} \cdot \left( \frac{9}{9x} + i \frac{9}{9y} \right)$$

Example: 
$$f(z) = z^2 = (x+i\gamma)^2 = x^2 - y^2 + i \cdot 2 \cdot x \cdot y \implies \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2 \cdot x + i \cdot 2y = 2 \cdot z$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -2y + i \cdot 2x = 2 \cdot i \cdot z$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \left( 2z + i \cdot 2iz \right) = 0 , \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \left( 2z - i \cdot 2iz \right) = 2 \cdot z$$

Fact: 
$$f: \mathcal{U} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$$
 holomorphic  $\iff \frac{\partial f}{\partial \overline{z}} = 0$  at all points in  $\mathcal{U}$  In this case:  $f' = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$