

COMPLEX BEAUTIES

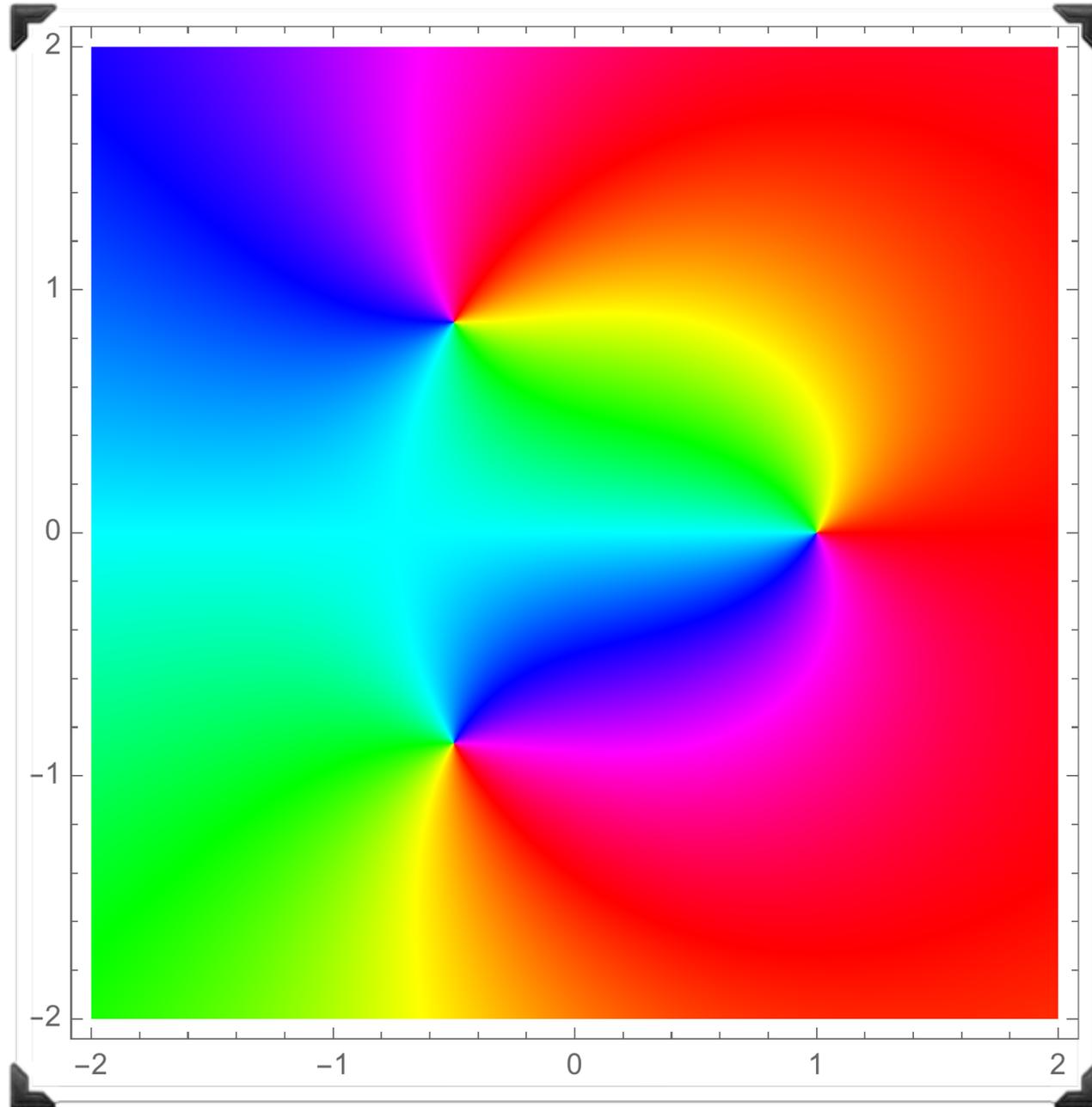


2017

Let's play a game!

I will show you the **phase plot** of a holomorphic function...

e.g.,



and you tell me which
function it is!

What is a phase plot?

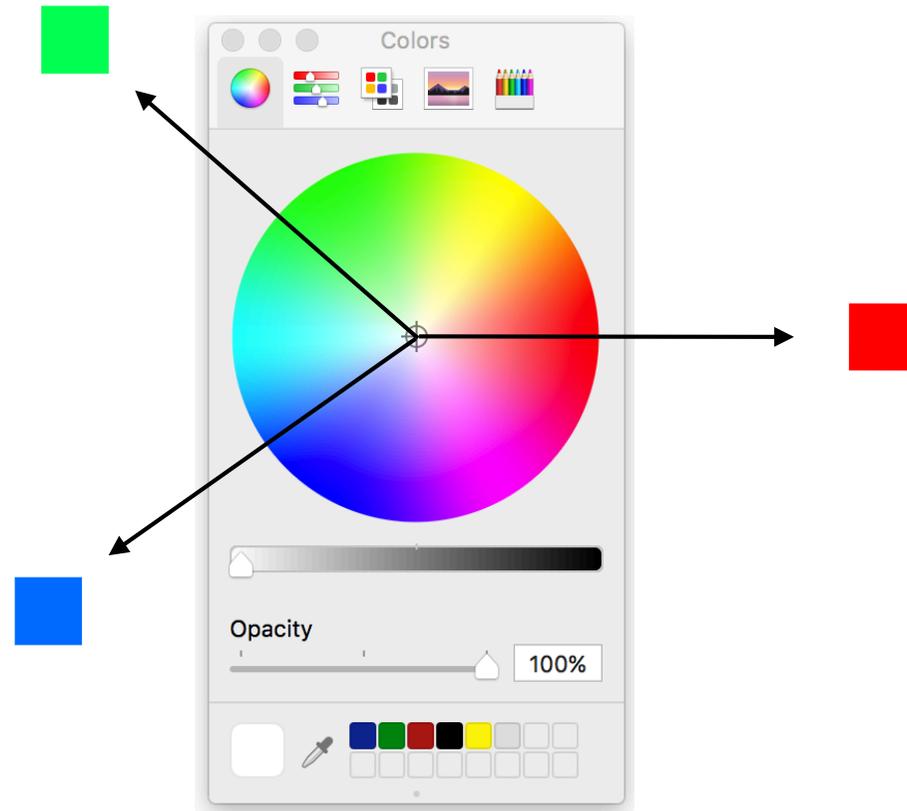
Consider a holomorphic function

$$w = f(z)$$

Its phase plot is a colouring of the complex plane, where the point z is coloured according to the value of the argument of w

To do that we use a colour wheel!

The rays of the colour wheel have the same “hue”, so we map the argument to the hue.

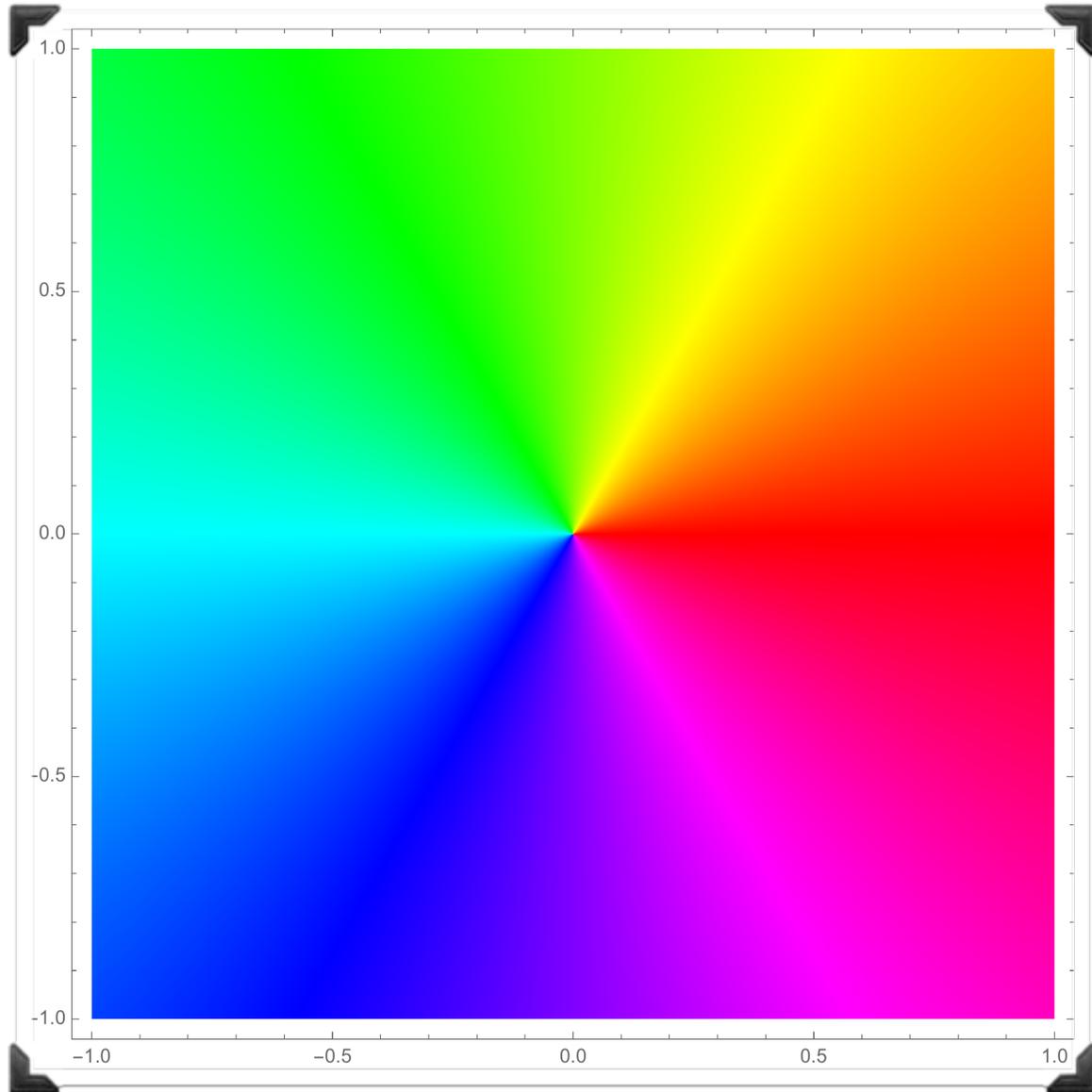


You can recover the holomorphic function (up to a real **positive** scaling) from its phase plot!

(Think about it!)

An example

$$w = f(z) = z$$



This shows the colour scheme:

argument

green to blue:
increasing argument

blue to green:
decreasing argument



2π

$\frac{3}{2}\pi$

π

$\frac{1}{2}\pi$

0

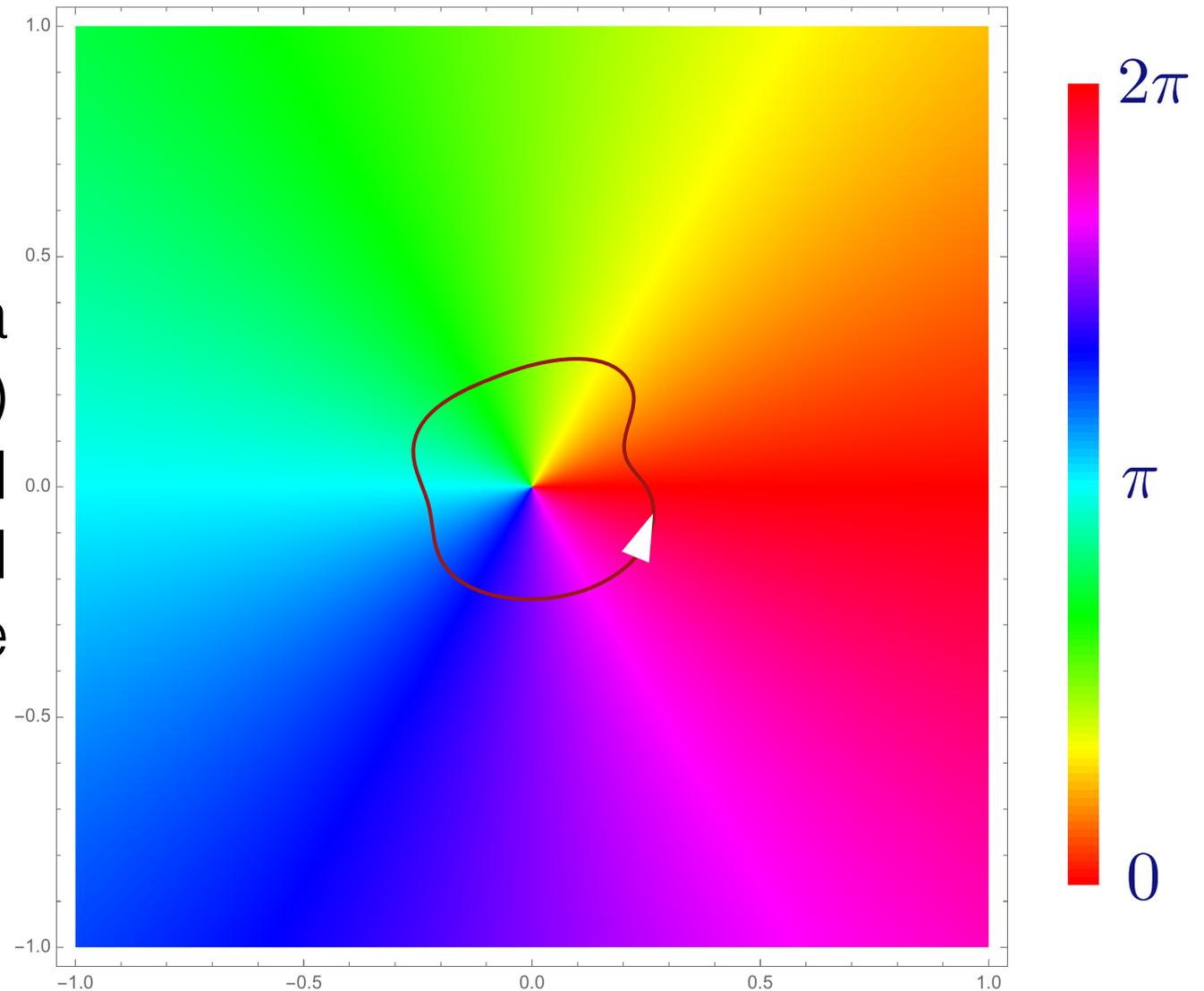
Recall the **argument principle**...

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{winding number about the origin} \\ &= \\ &\text{number of zeros} - \text{number of poles} \end{aligned}$$

We can determine the winding number by counting how many times the colours appear.

$$w = f(z) = z$$

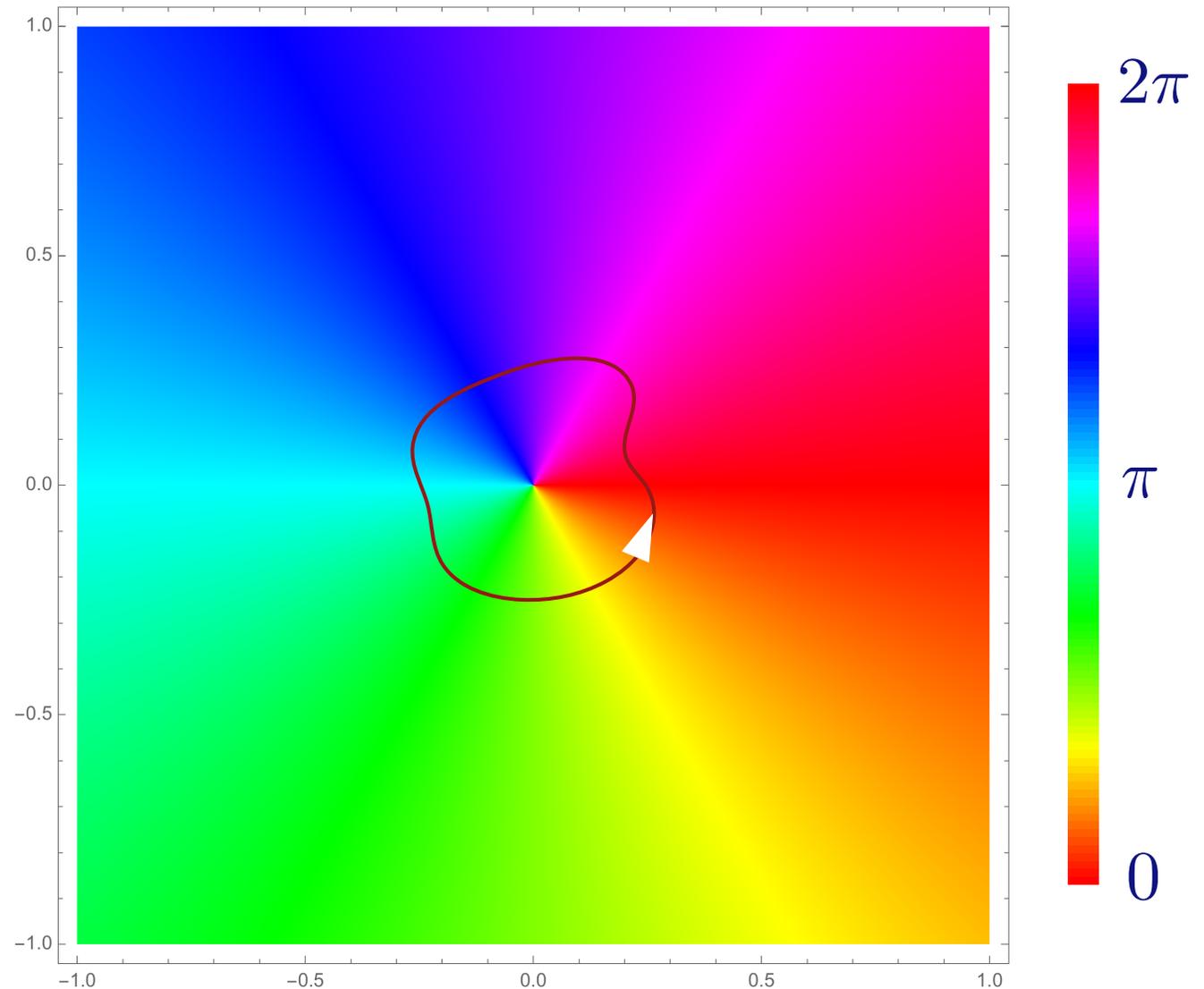
Going around a (positively-oriented) loop, we go around the colour wheel **once** in the **positive** sense.



Argument Principle: \exists **simple zero** inside the loop.

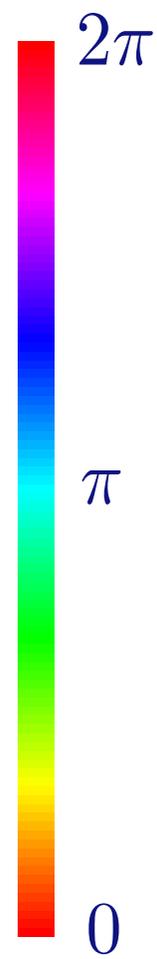
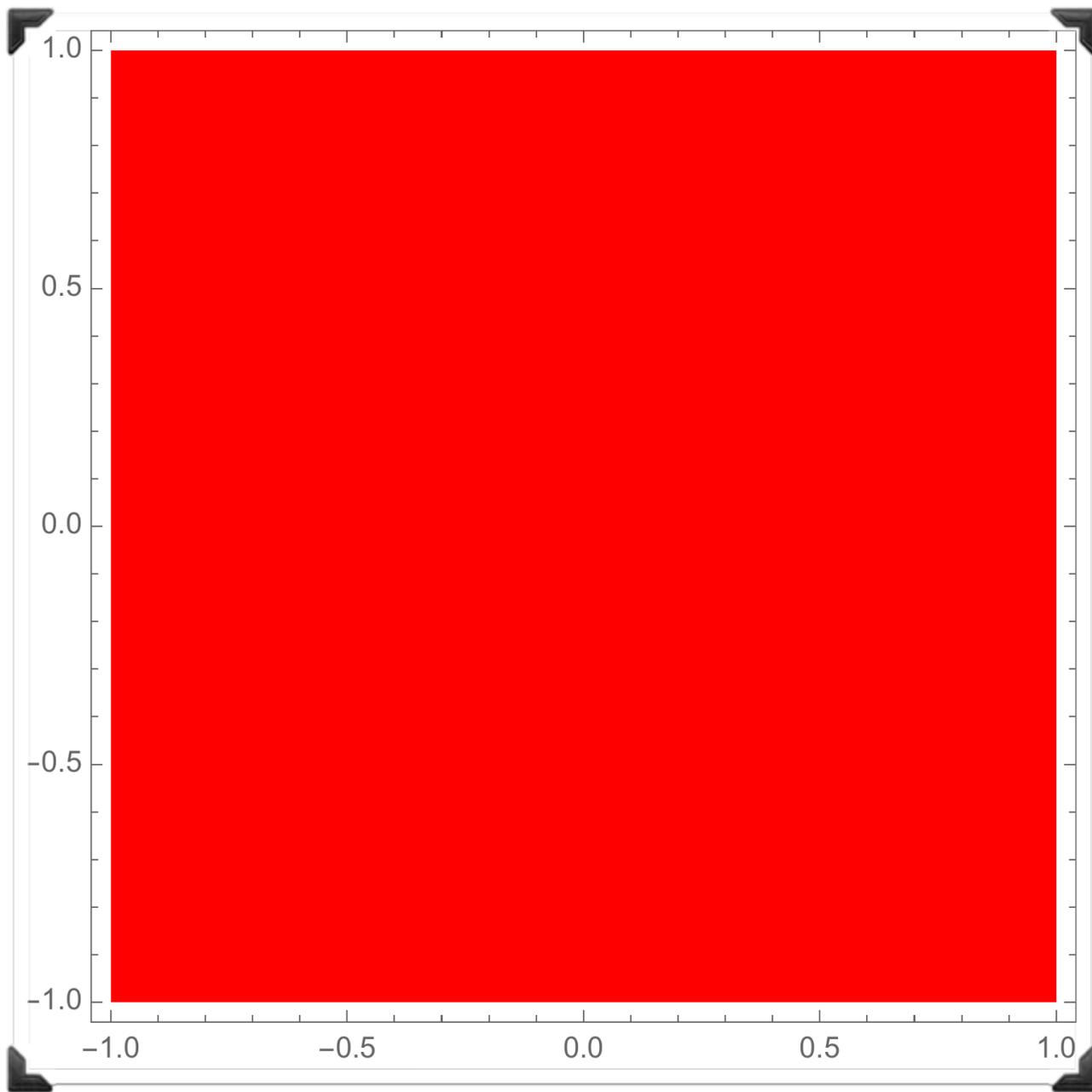
$$w = f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$$

Going around the loop, we go around the colour wheel **o n c e** in the **negative** sense.



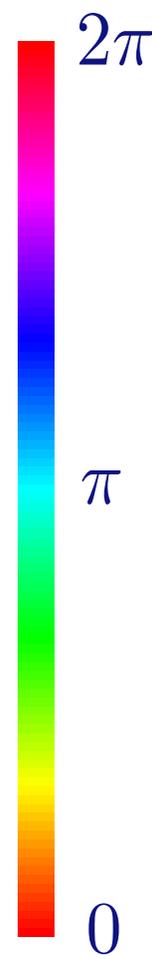
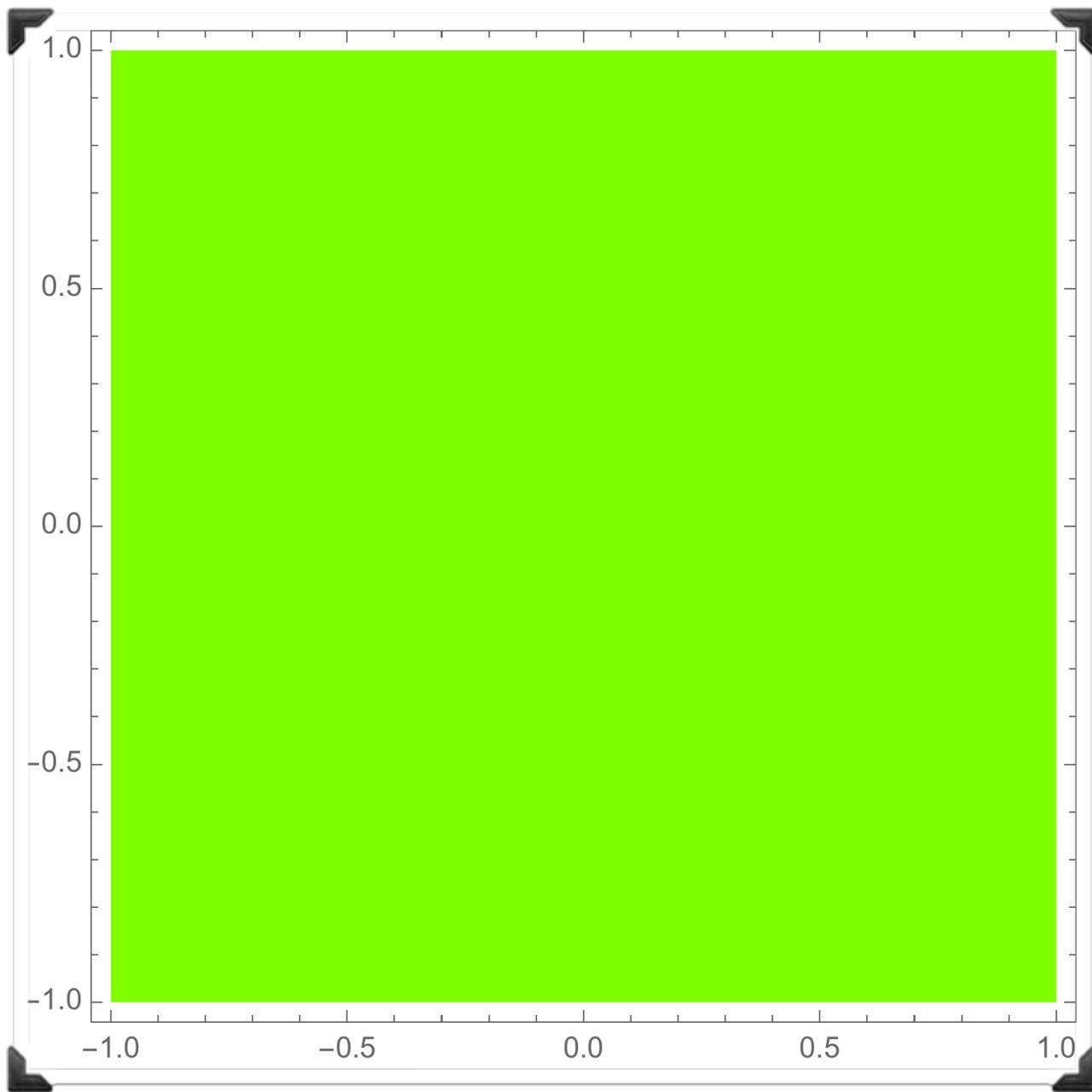
Argument Principle: \exists **simple pole** inside the loop.

Ready?



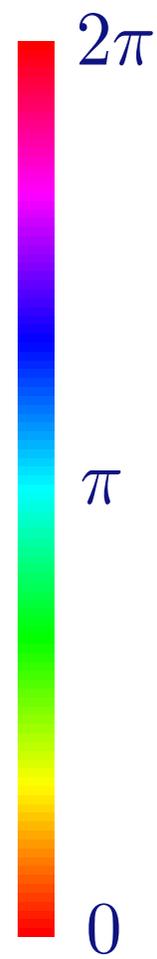
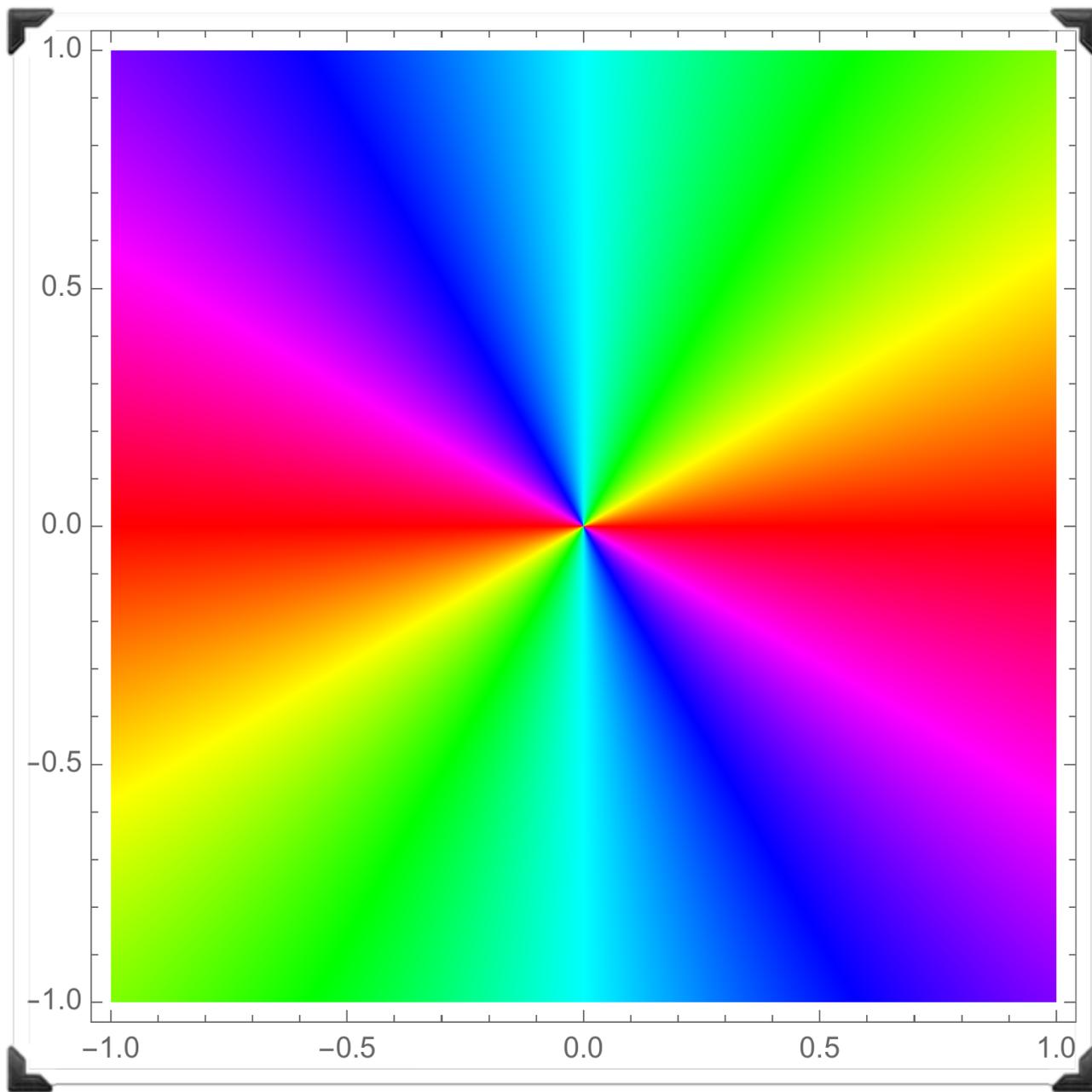


$$w = f(z) = 1$$



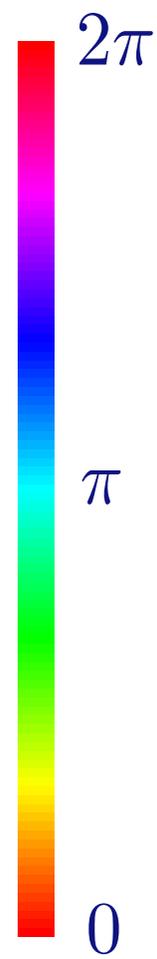
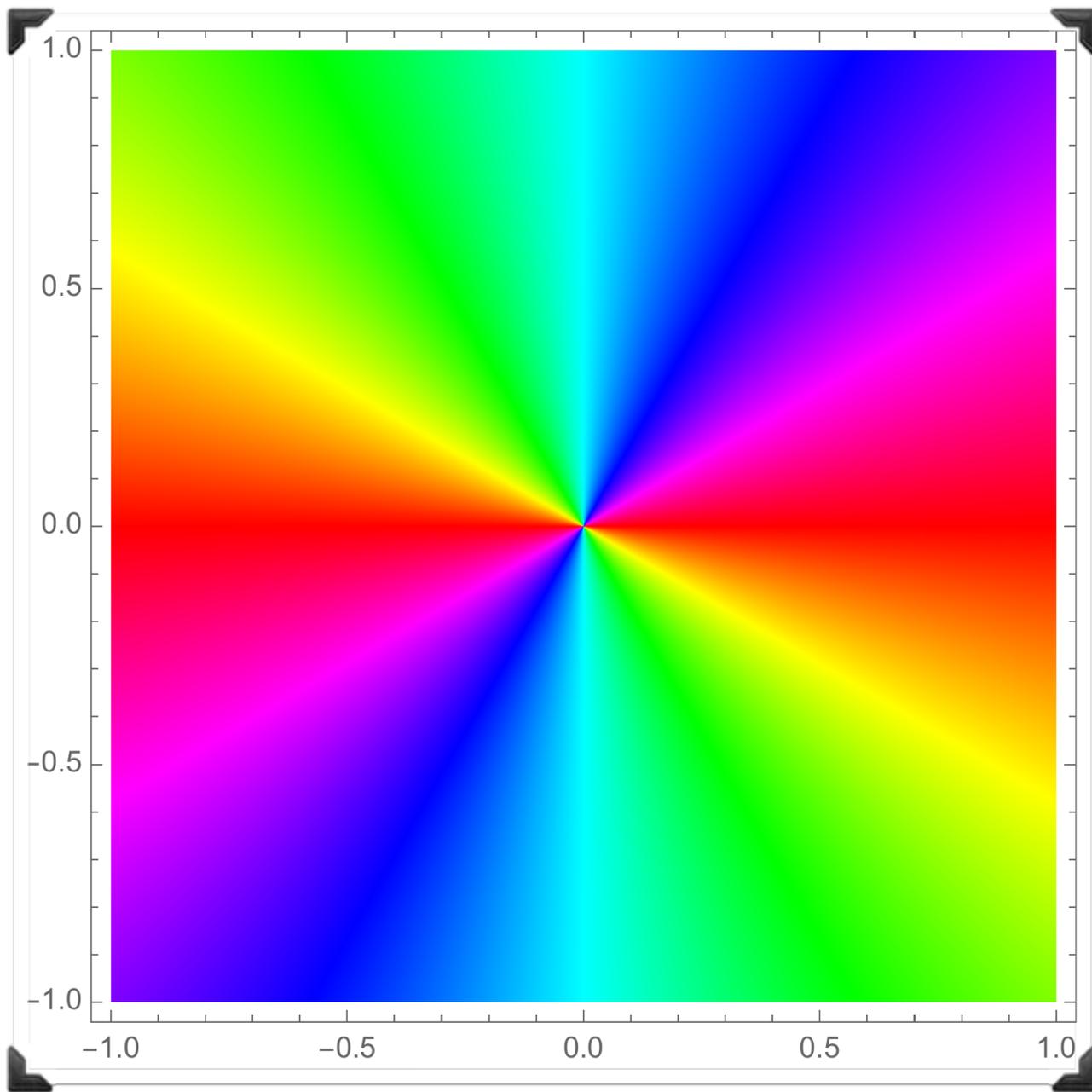


$$w = f(z) = i$$



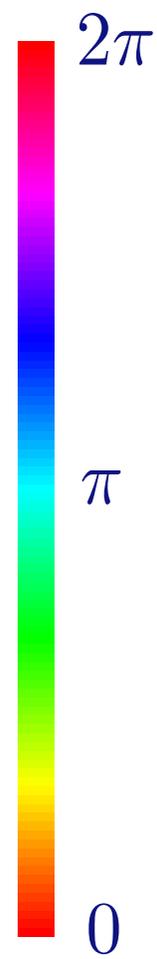
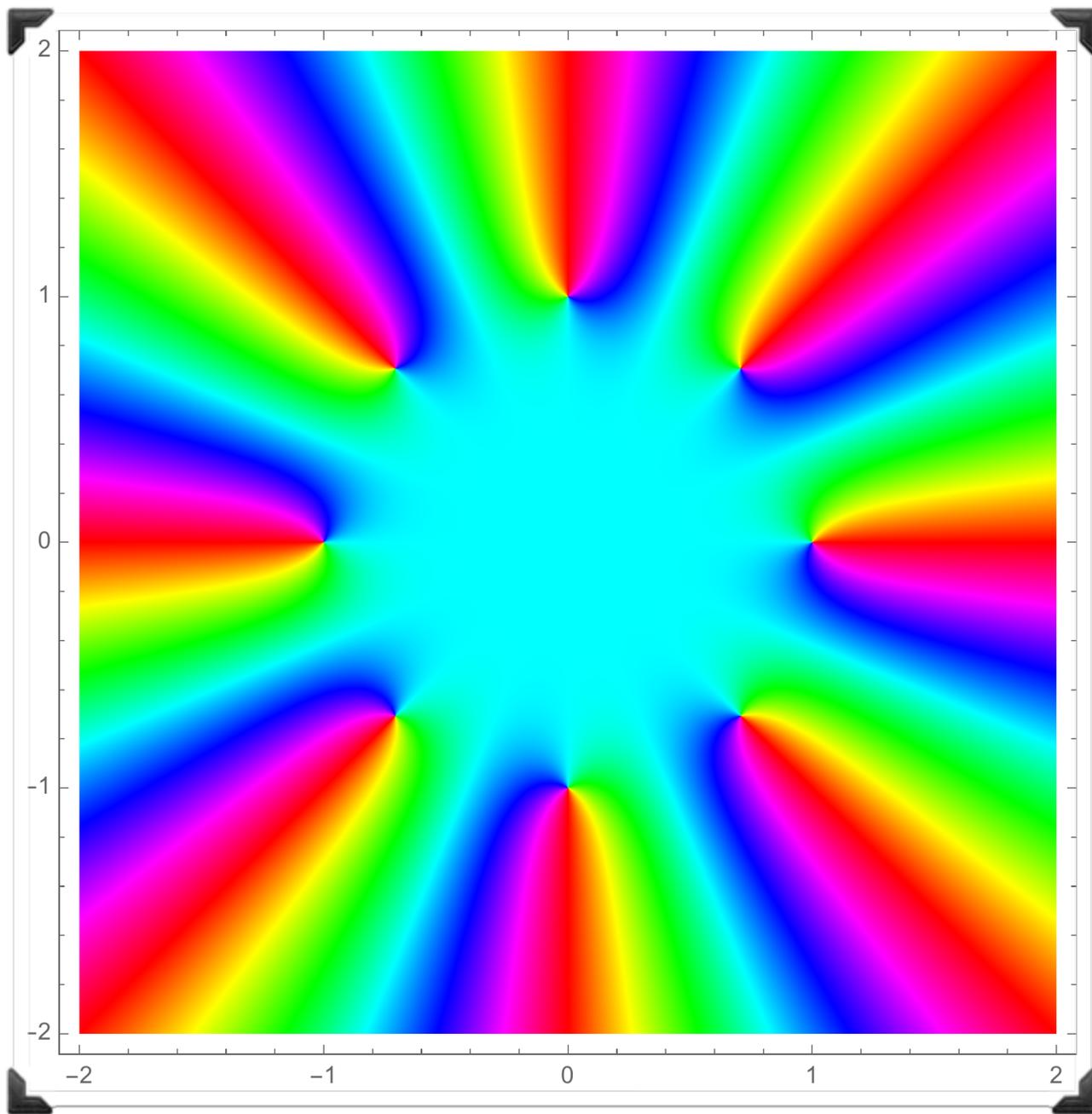


$$w = f(z) = z^2$$



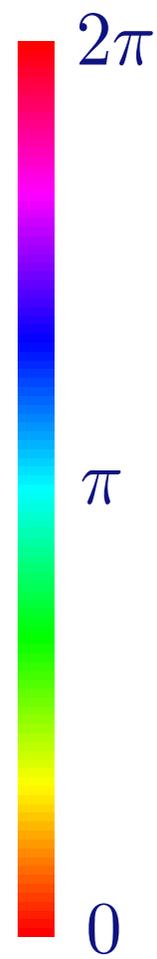
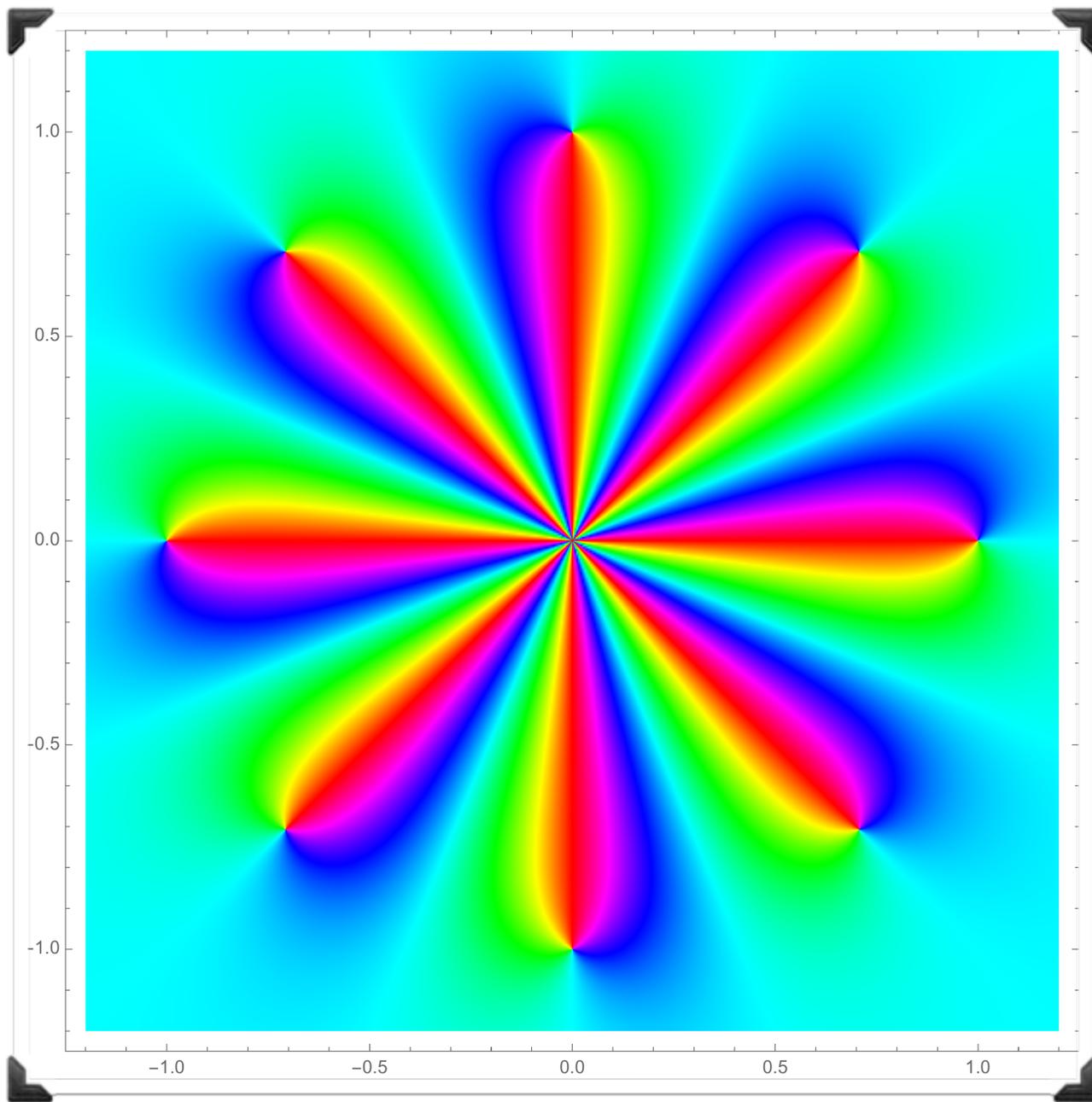


$$w = f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2}$$



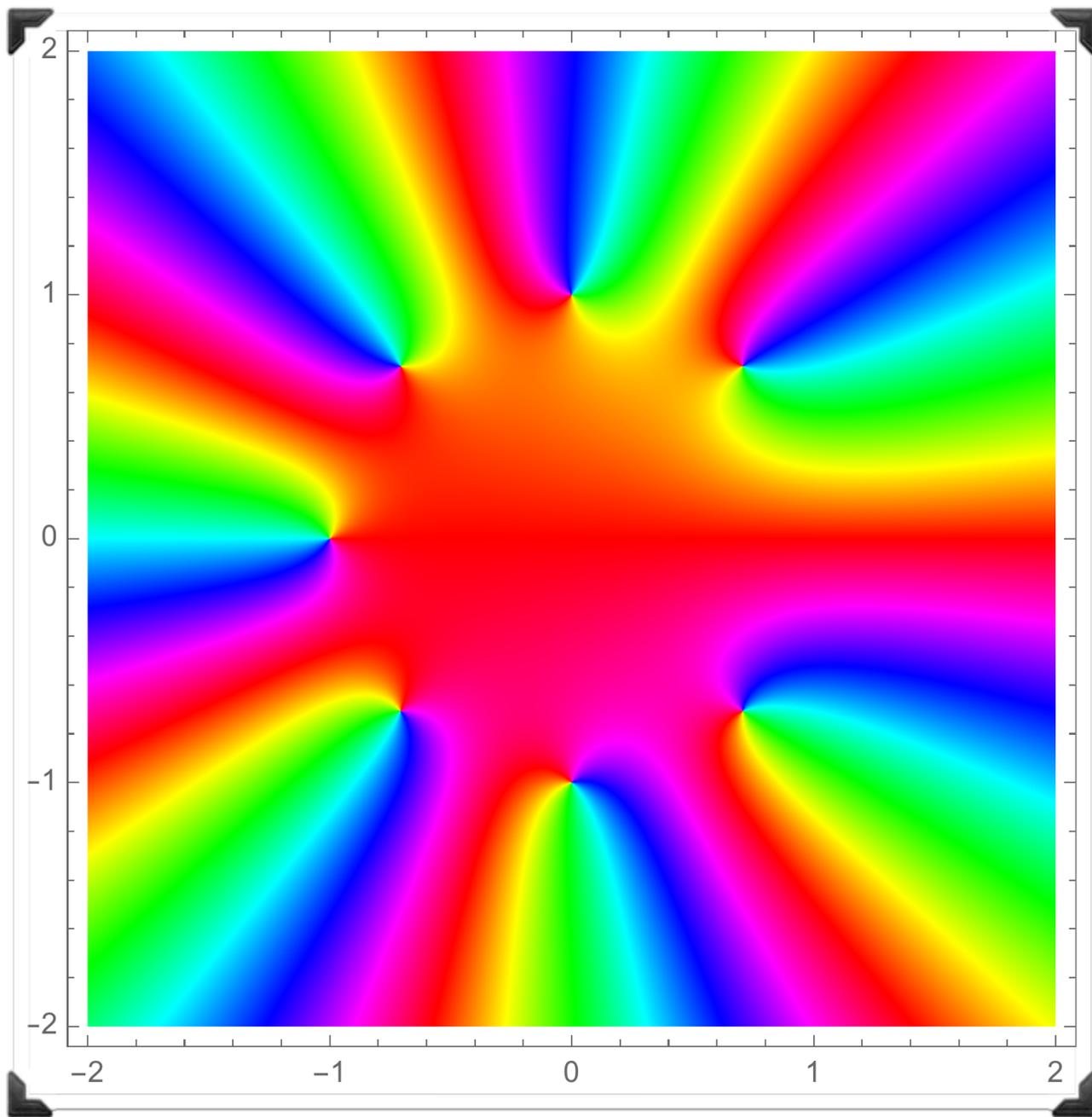


$$w = f(z) = z^8 - 1$$



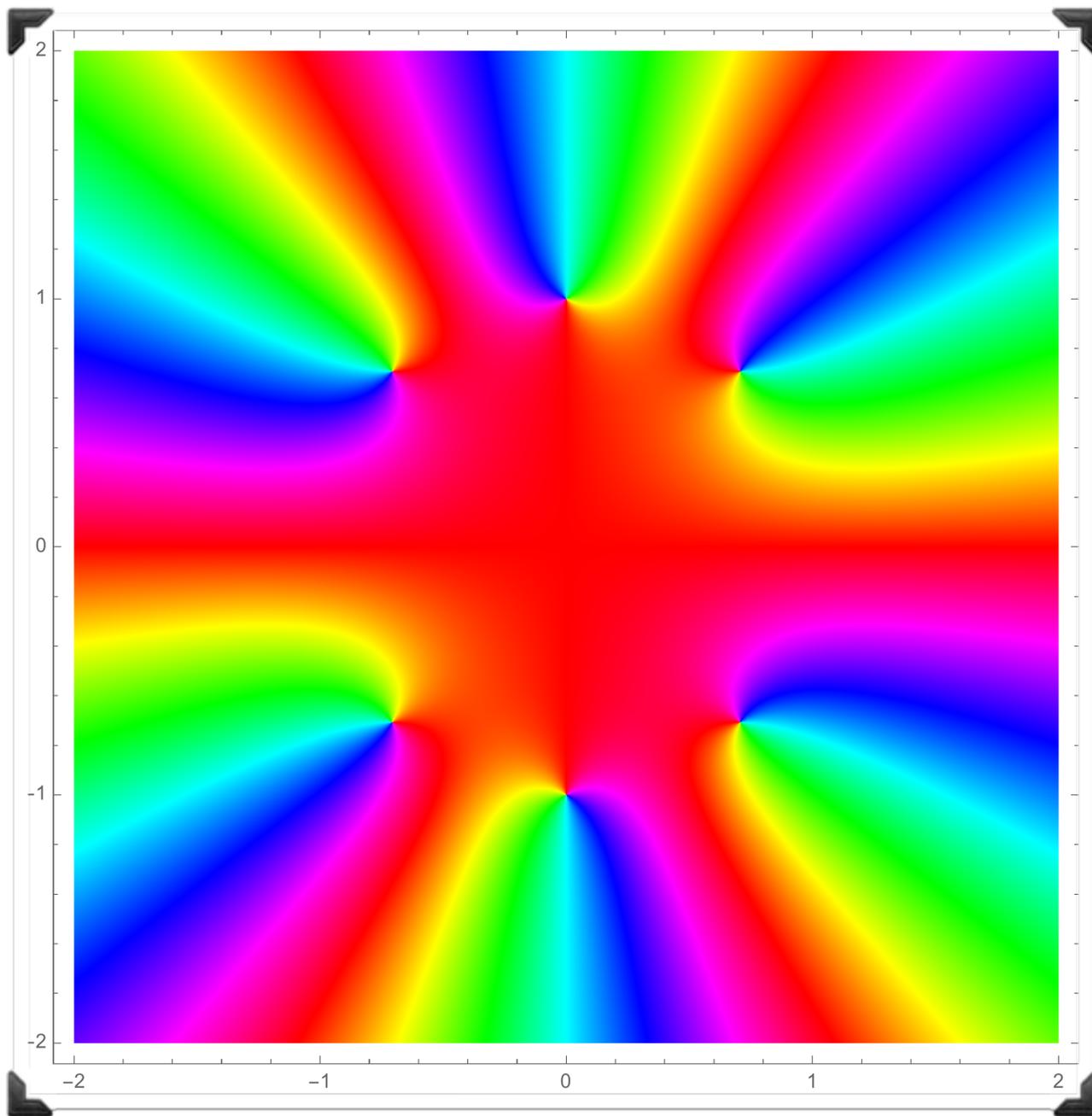


$$\begin{aligned}w = f(z) &= \frac{1}{z^8} - 1 \\ &= \frac{1 - z^8}{z^8}\end{aligned}$$





$$w = f(z) = \frac{z^8 - 1}{z - 1}$$



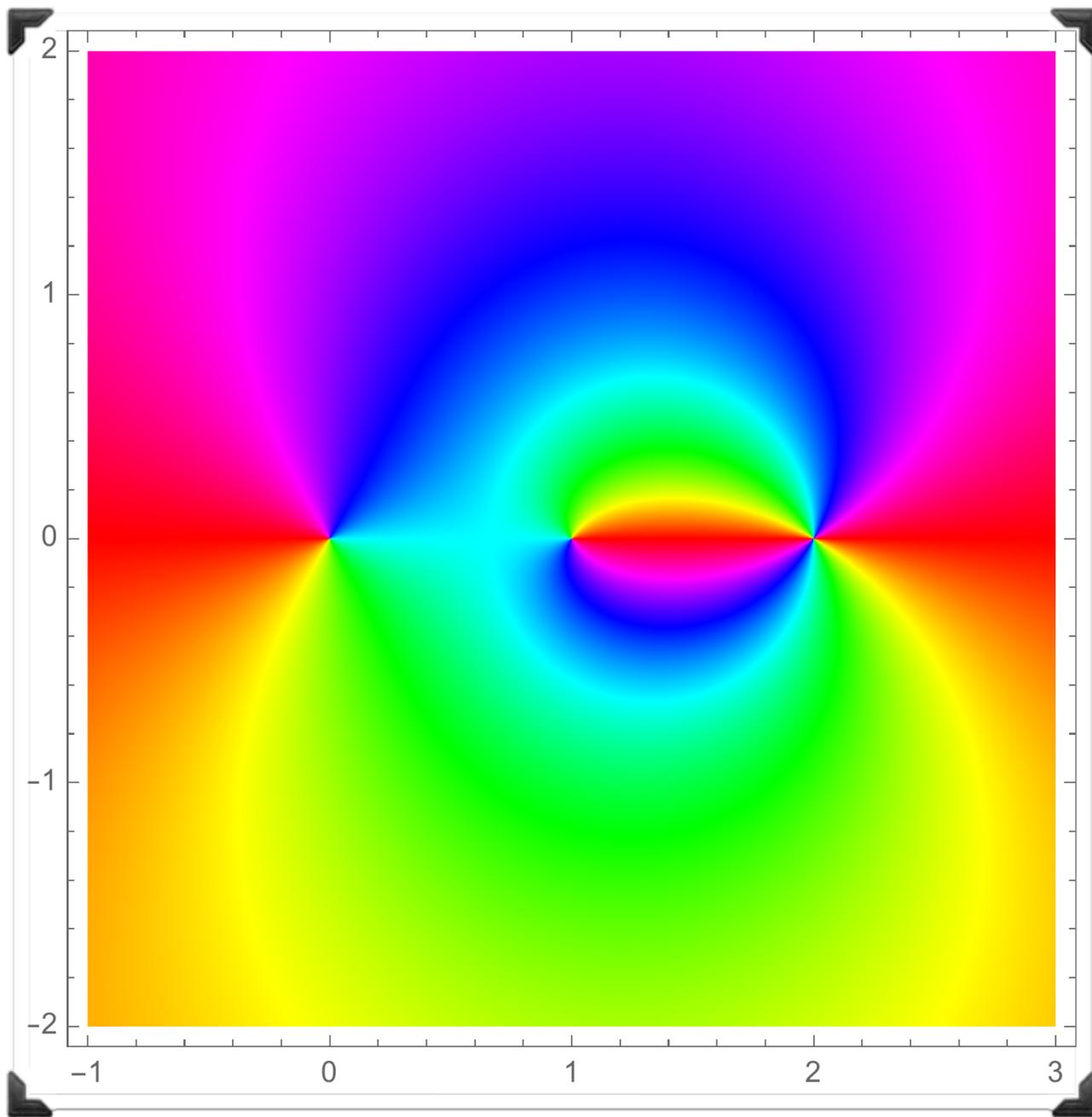
2π

π

0



$$w = f(z) = \frac{z^8 - 1}{z^2 - 1}$$



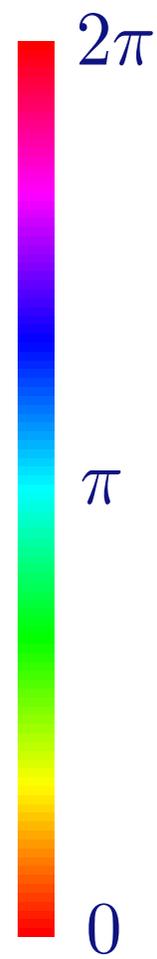
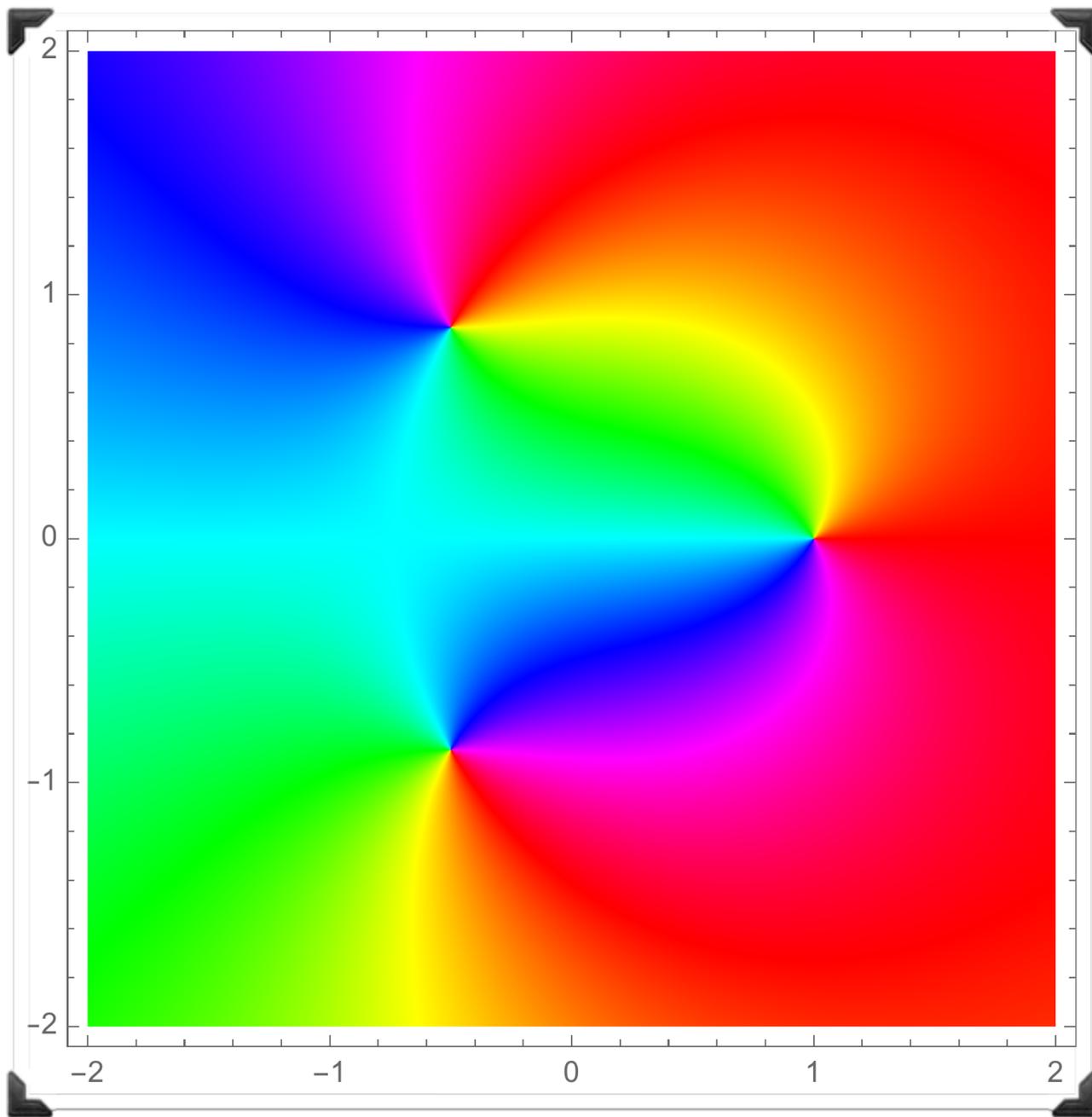
2π

π

0

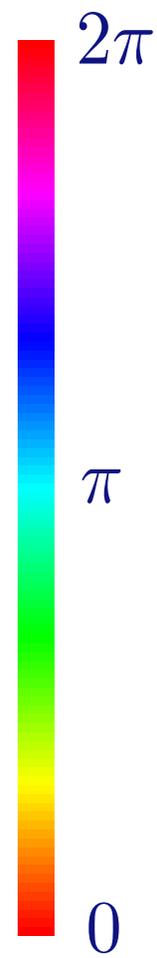
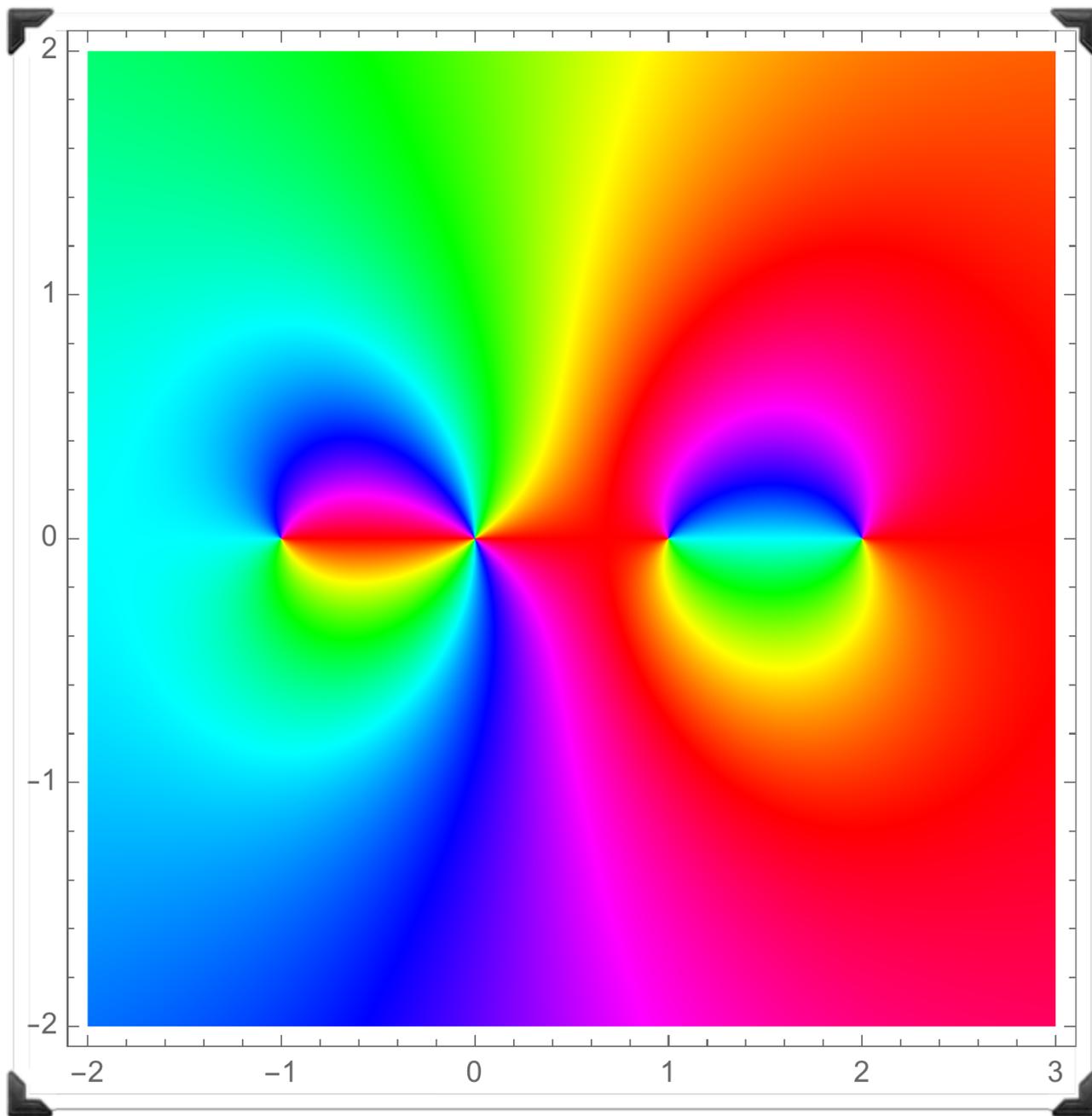


$$w = f(z) = \frac{z(z-1)}{(z-2)^2}$$



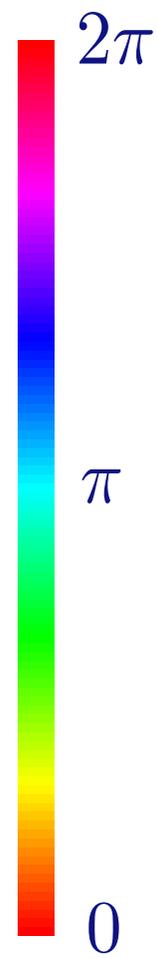
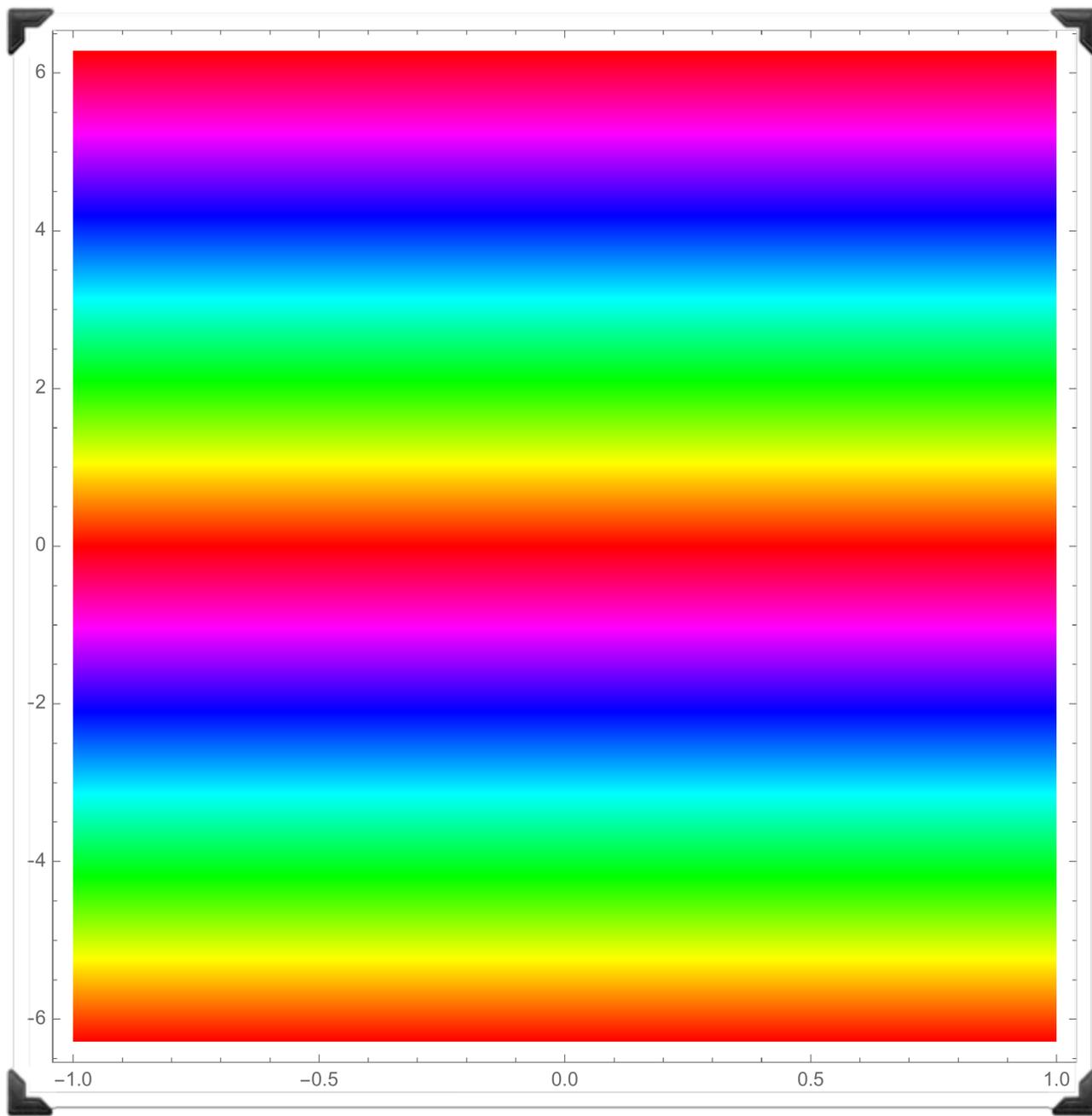


$$w = f(z) = \frac{z - 1}{z^2 + z + 1}$$



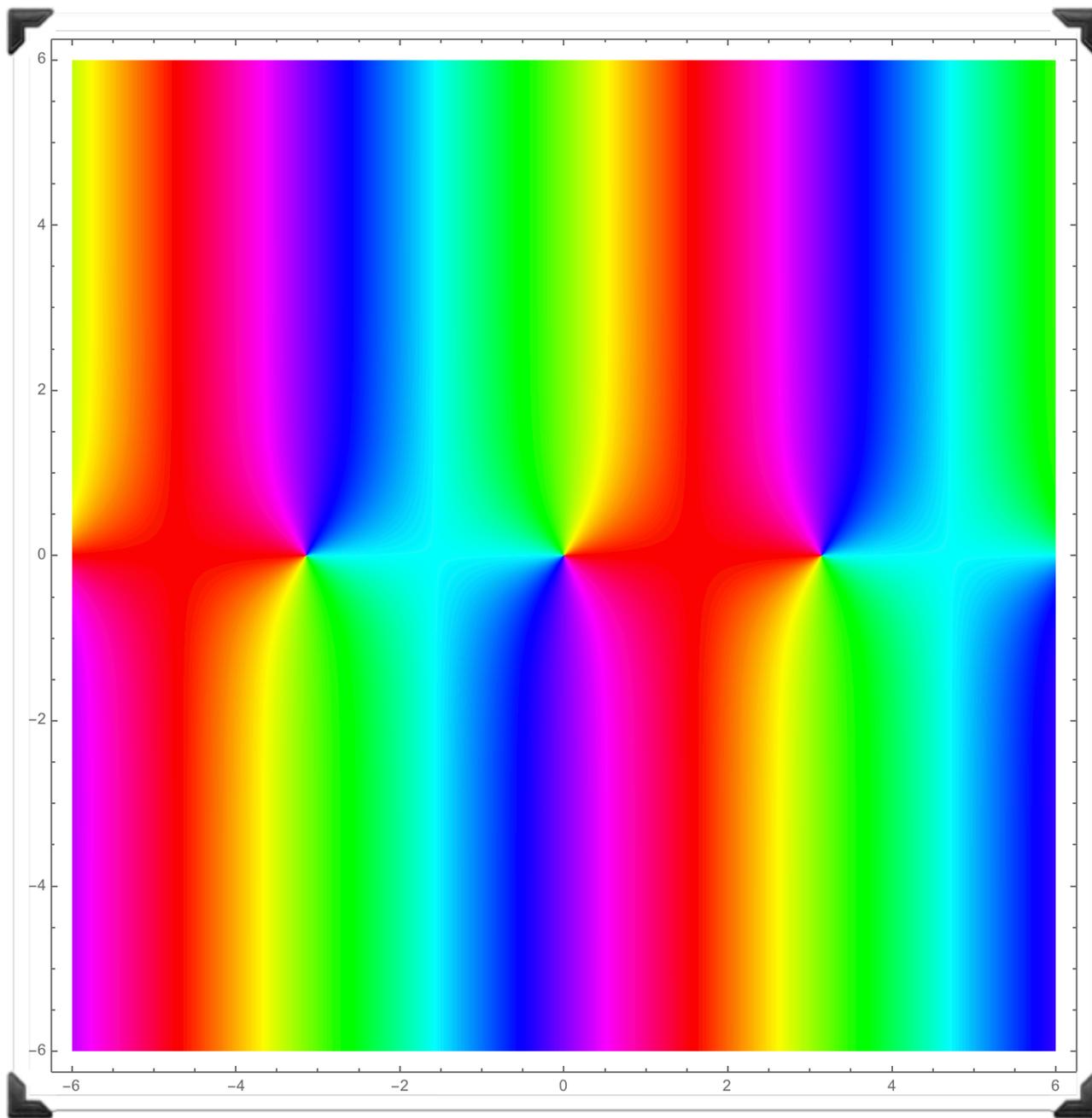


$$w = f(z) = \frac{z^2(z - 1)}{(z + 1)(z - 2)}$$



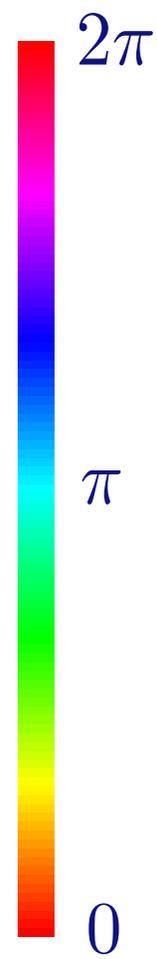
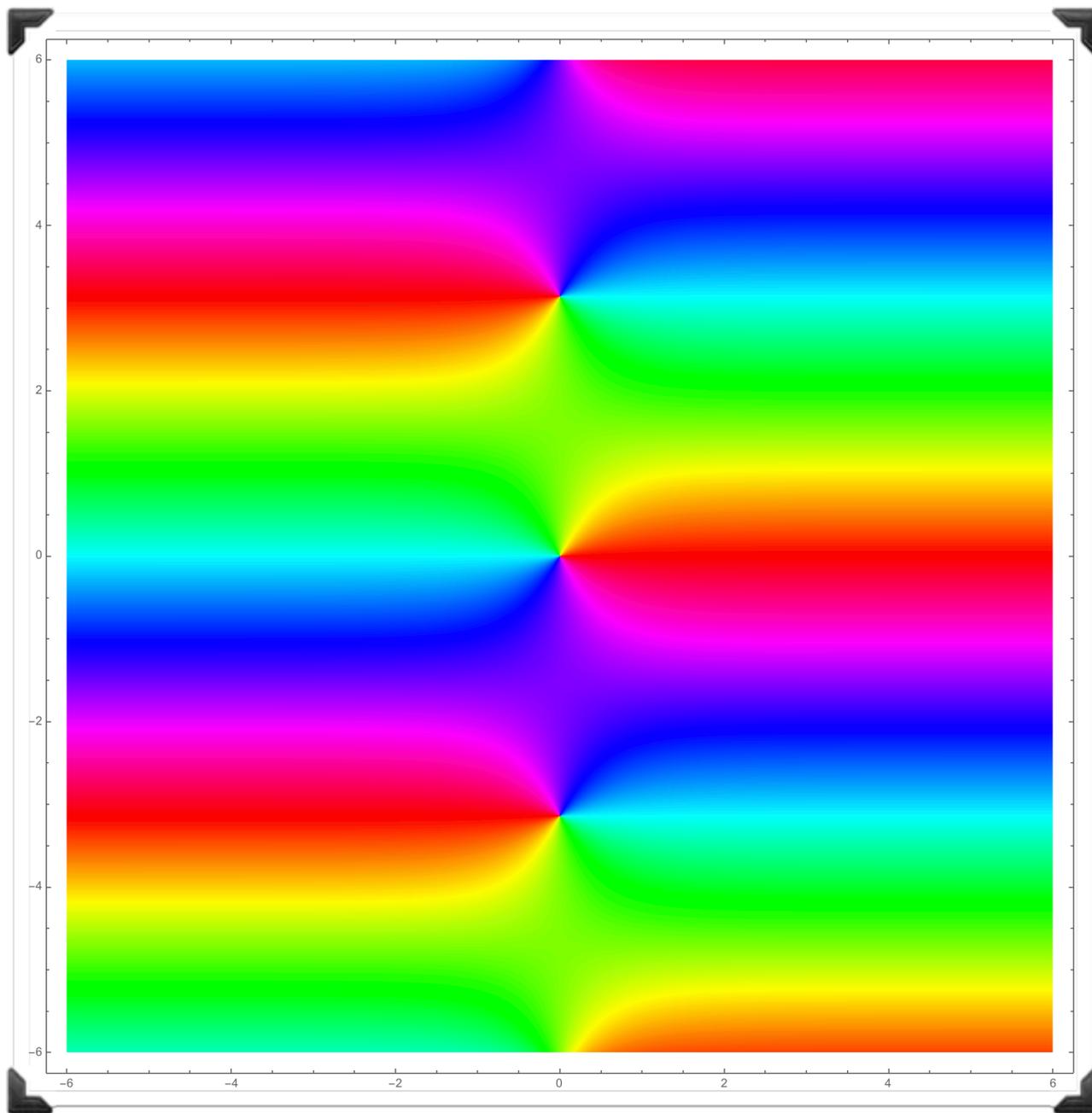


$$w = f(z) = \exp z$$



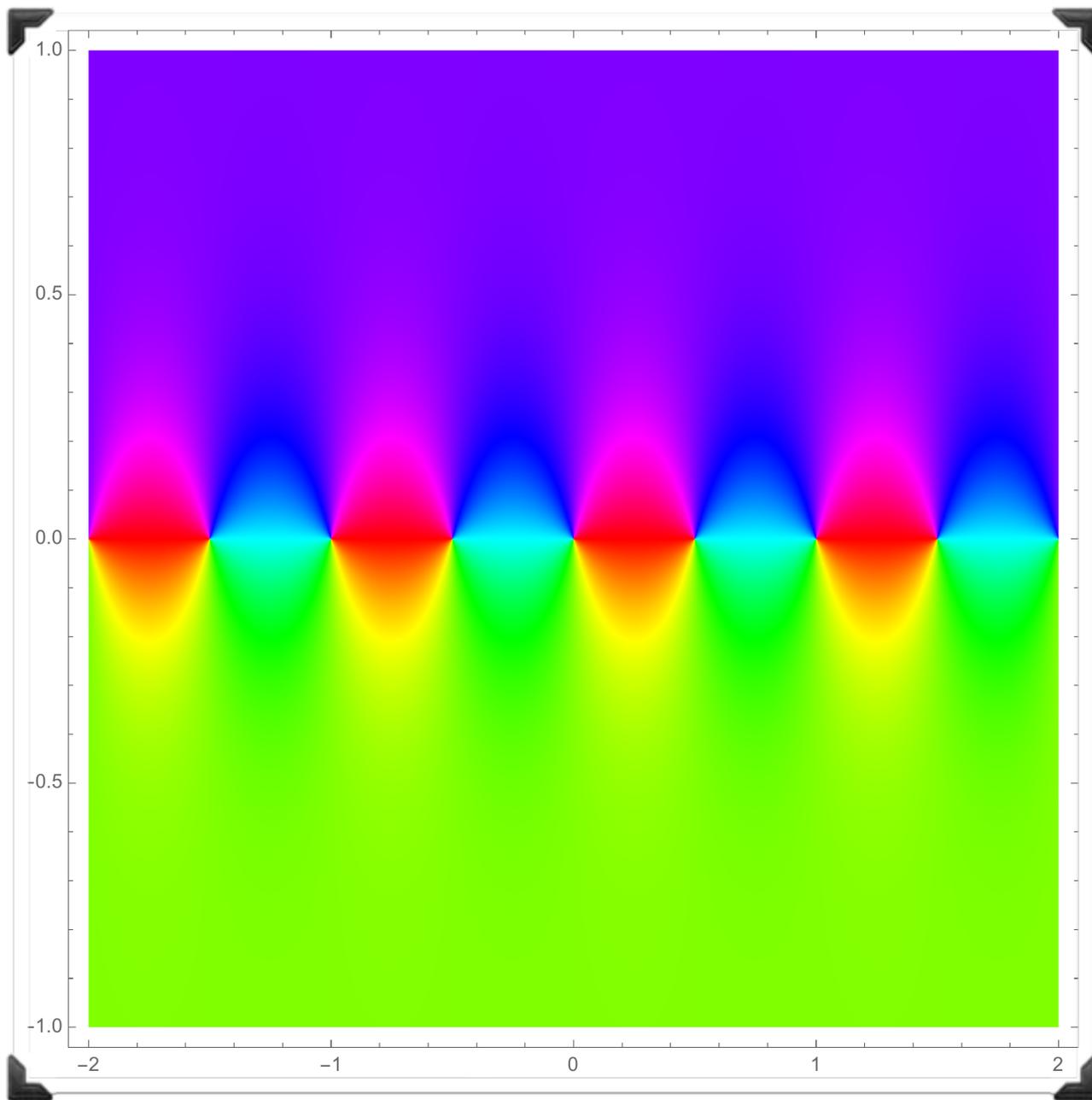


$$w = f(z) = \sin z$$



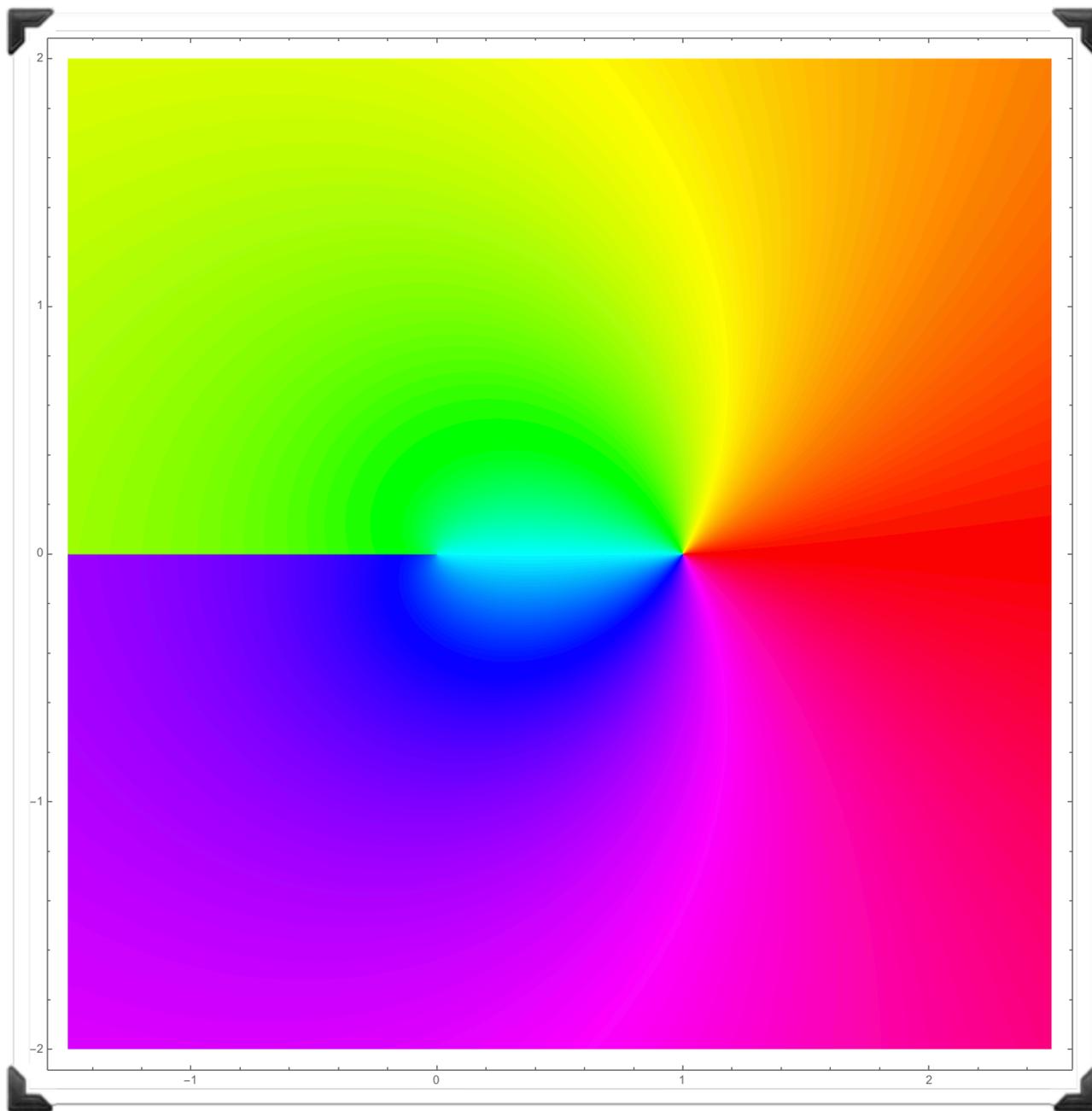


$$w = f(z) = \sinh(z)$$



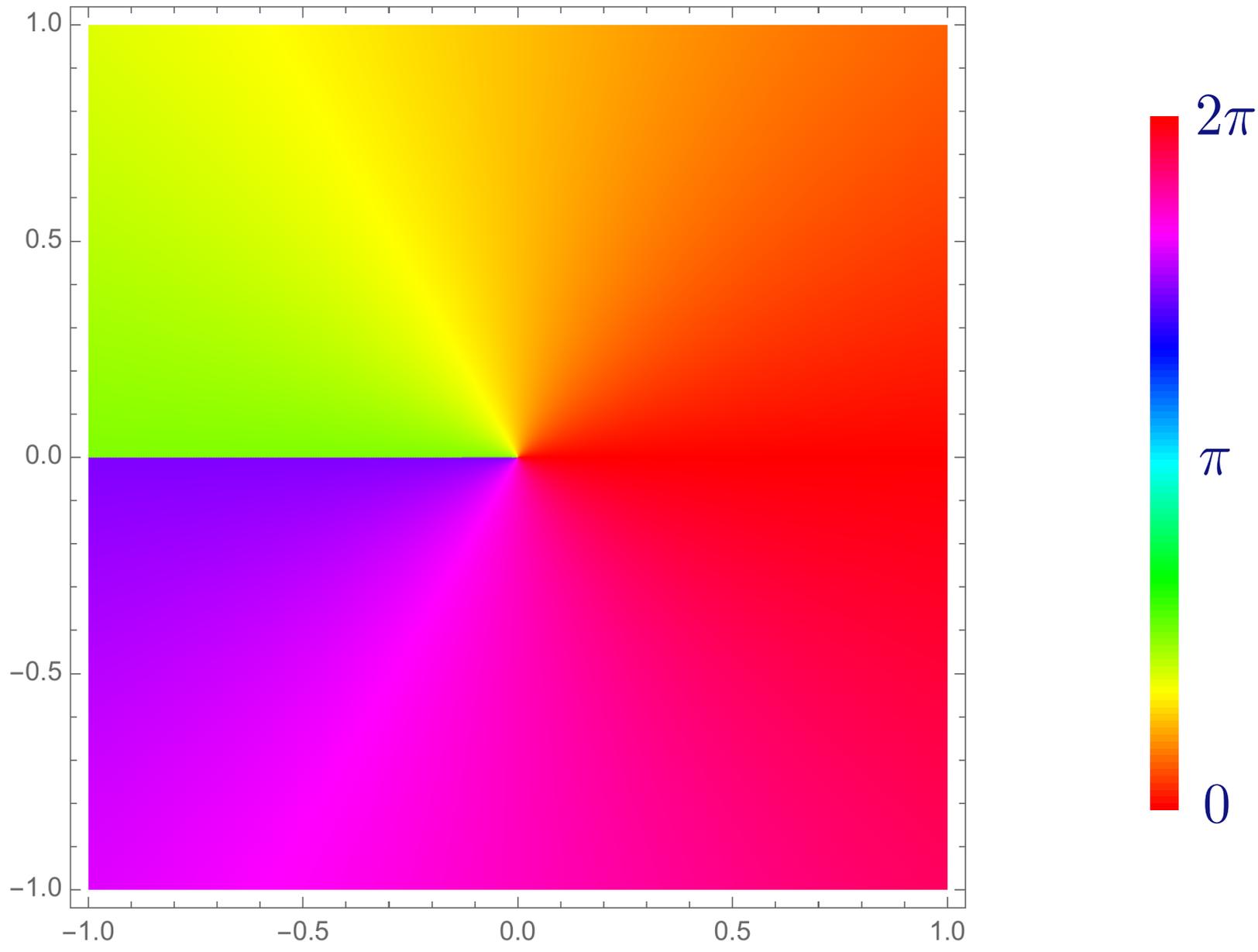


$$w = f(z) = \cot(\pi z)$$



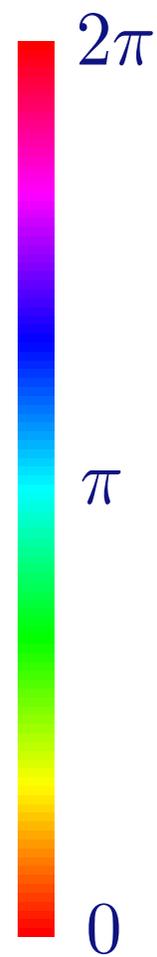
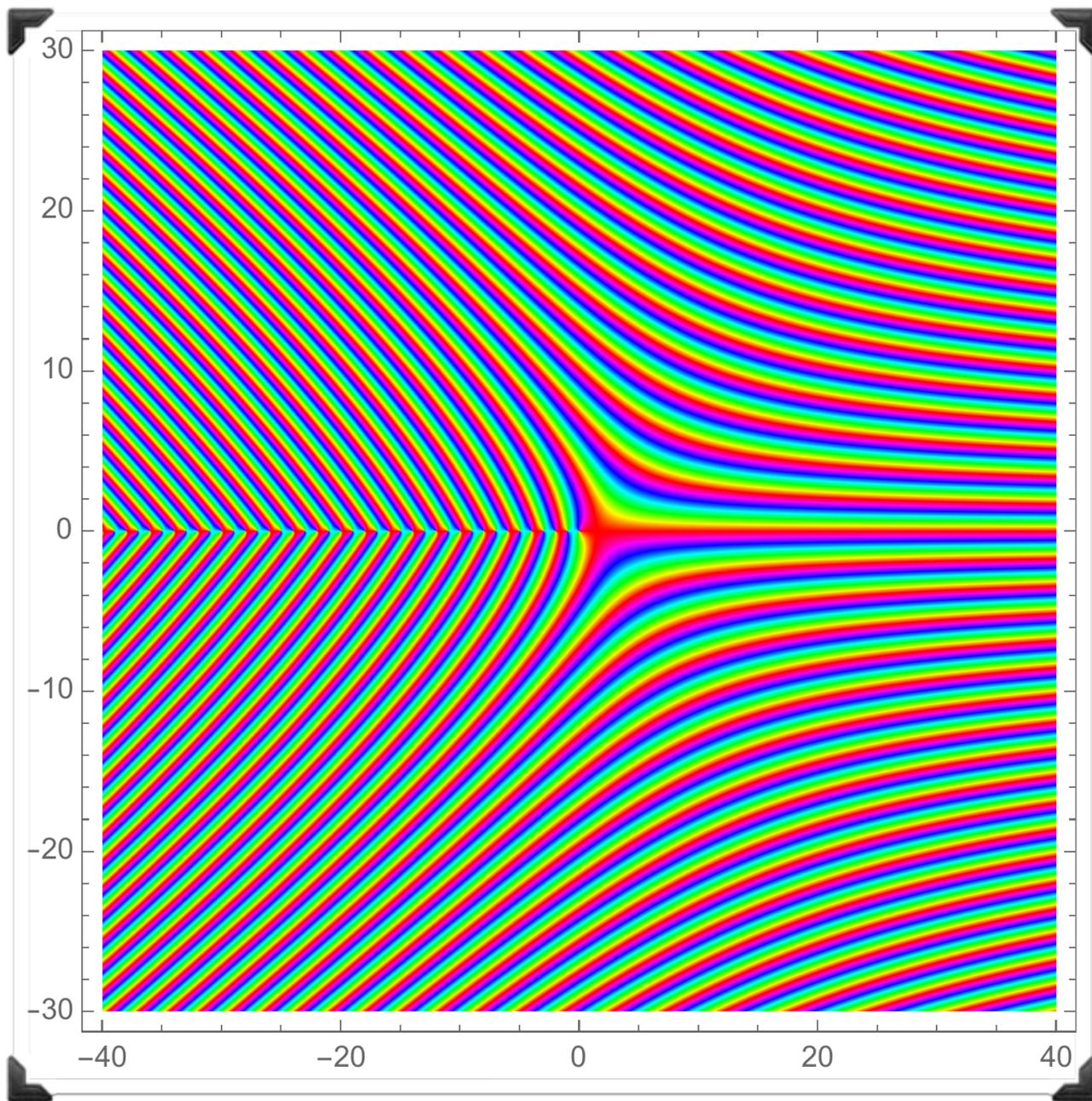


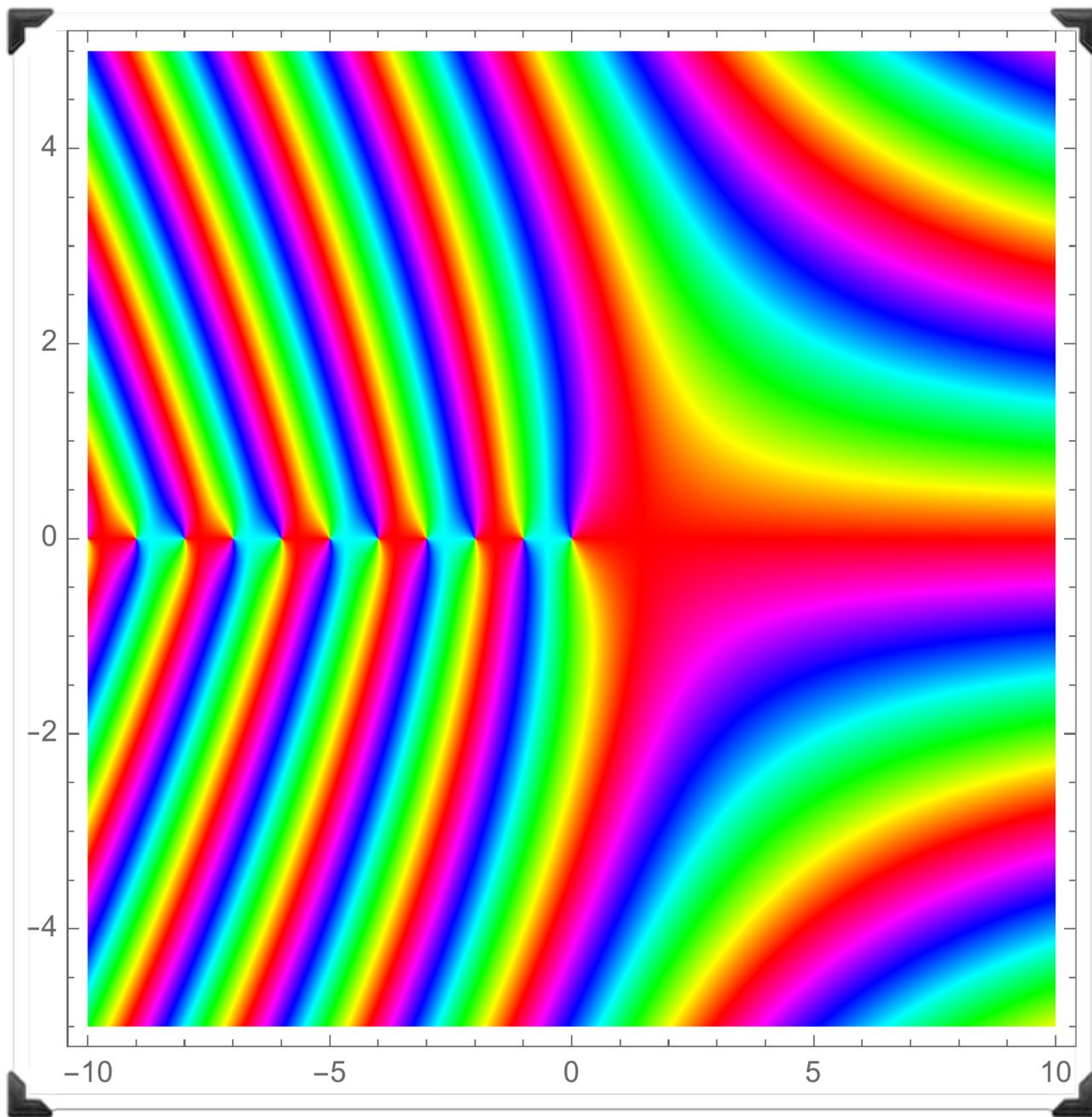
$$w = f(z) = \text{Log } z$$

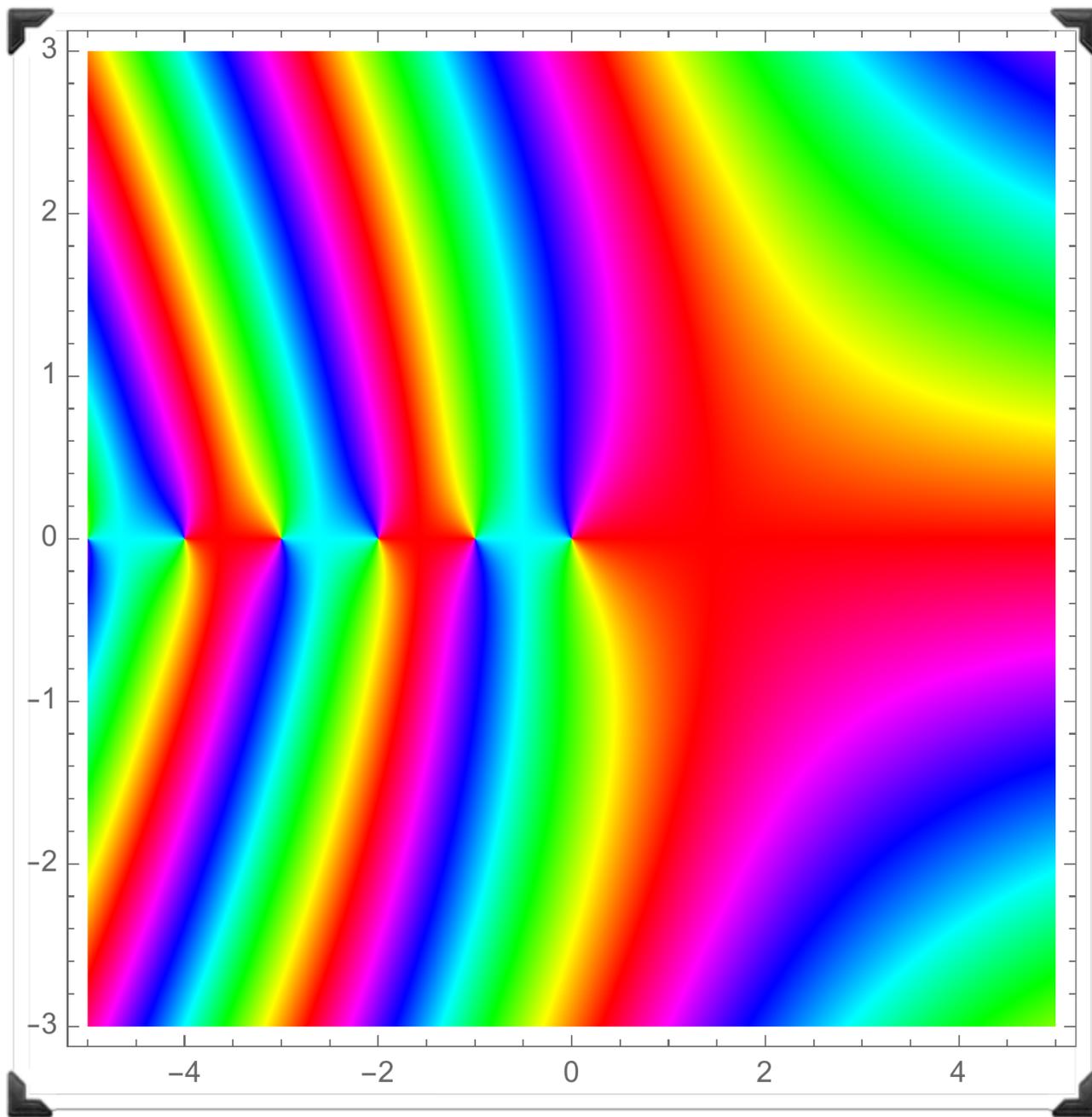




$$w = f(z) = \sqrt{z}$$

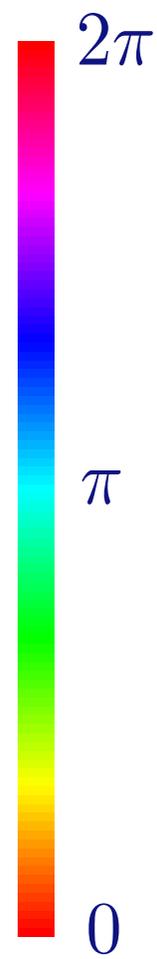


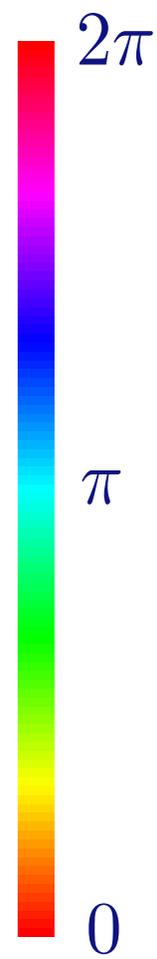
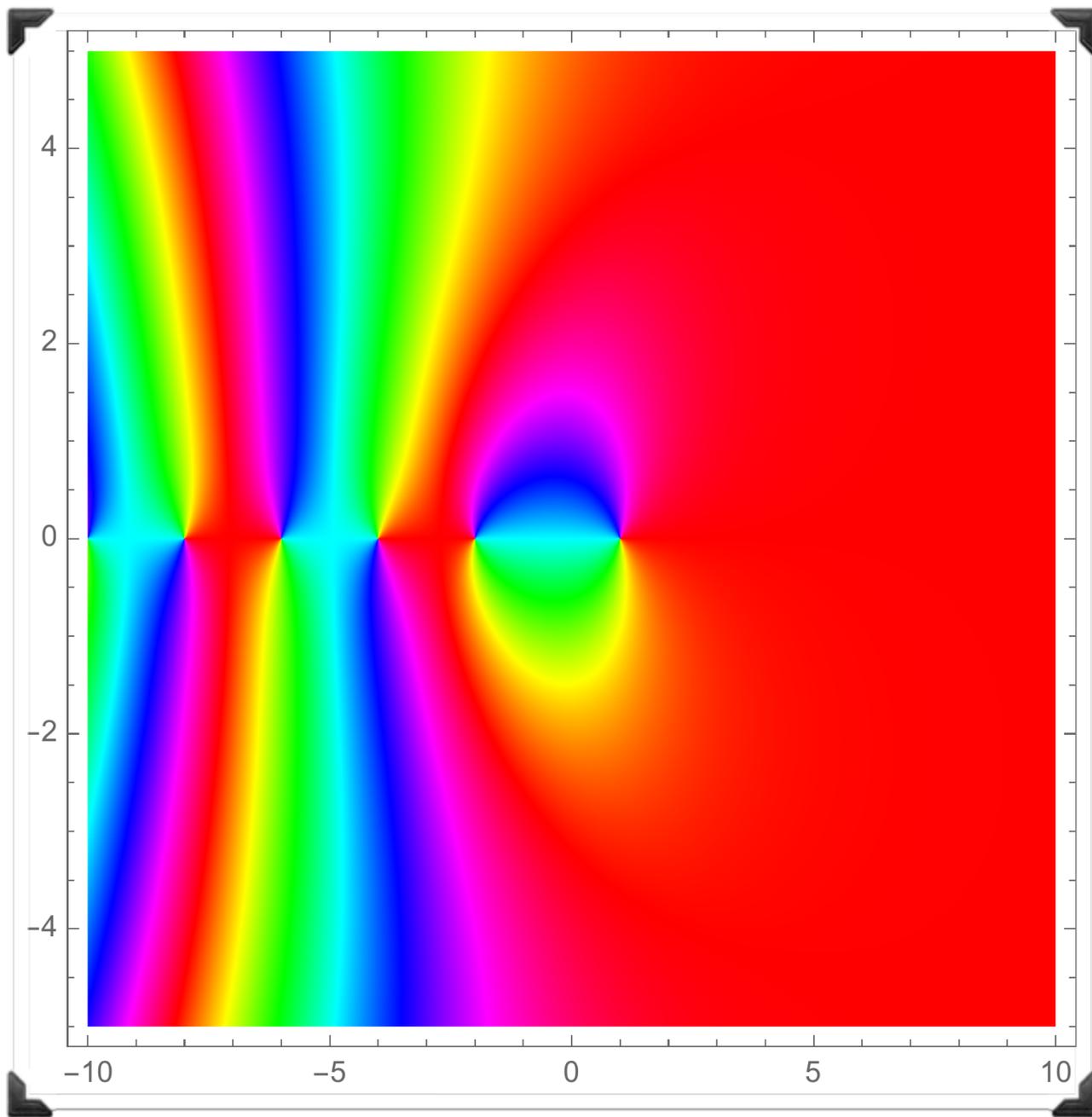






$$\begin{aligned} w = f(z) &= \Gamma(z) \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} t^{z-1} e^{-t} dt \quad \text{for } \operatorname{Re} z > 0 \end{aligned}$$



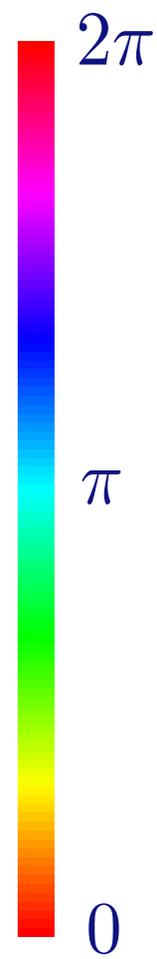
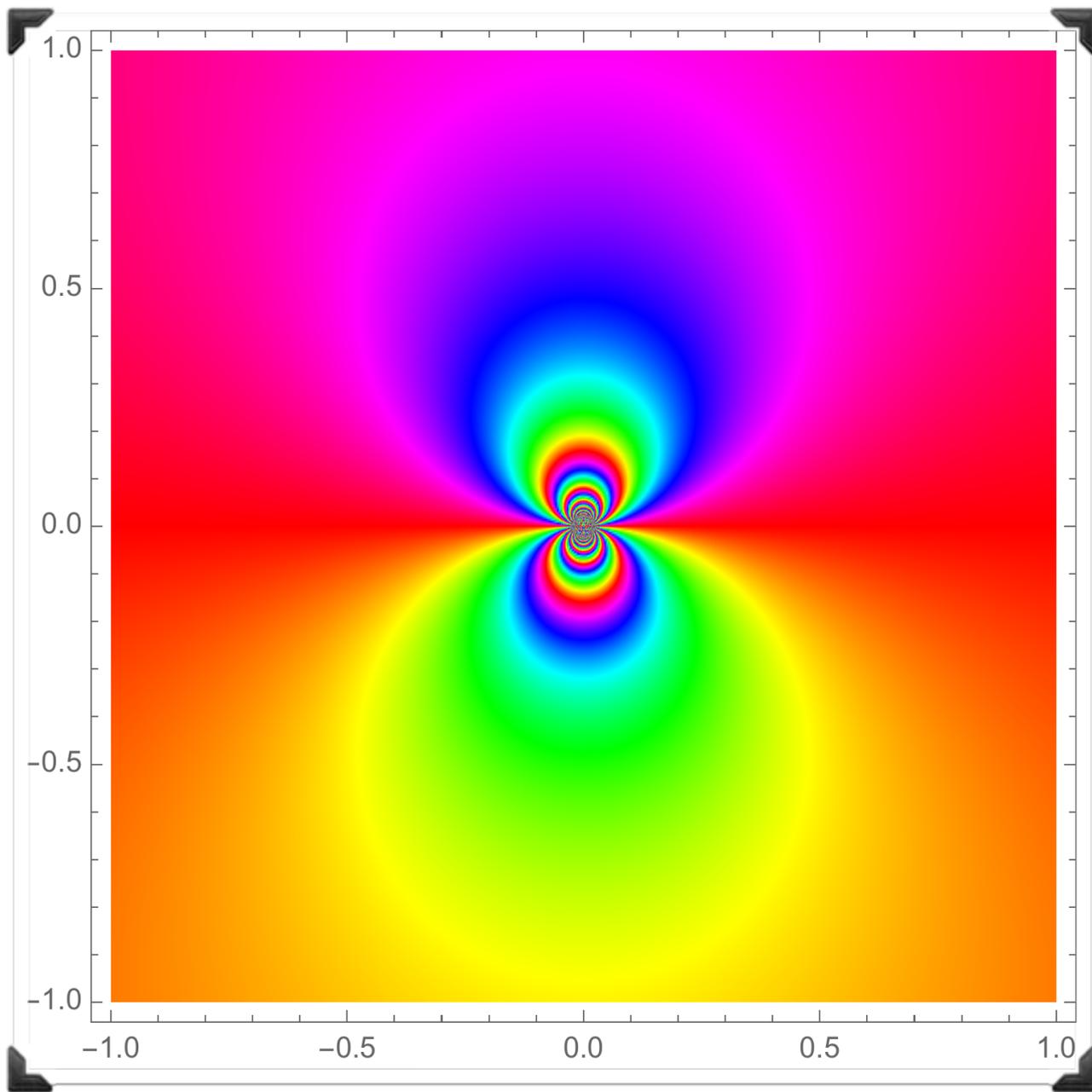


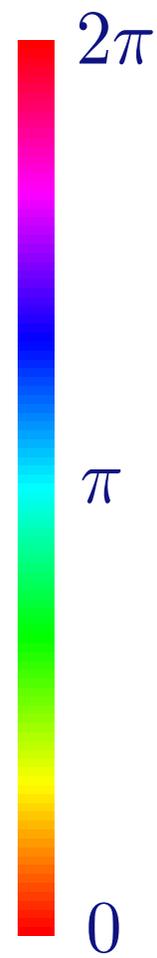
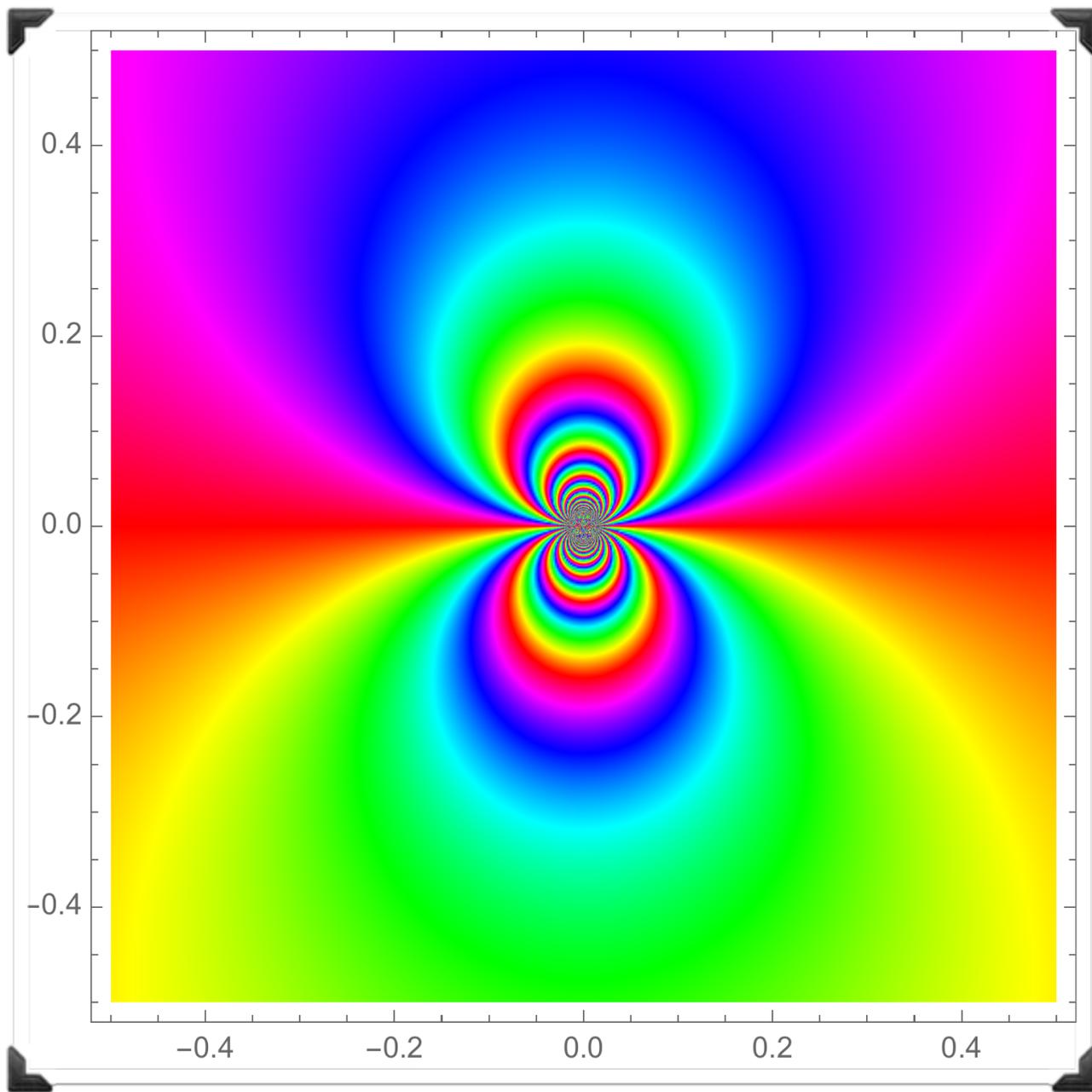


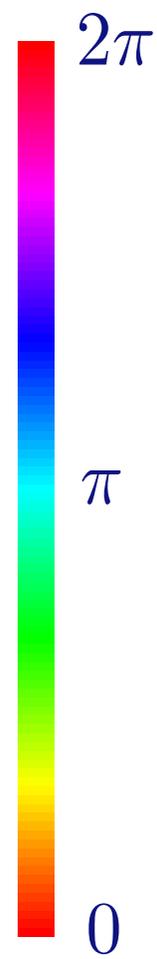
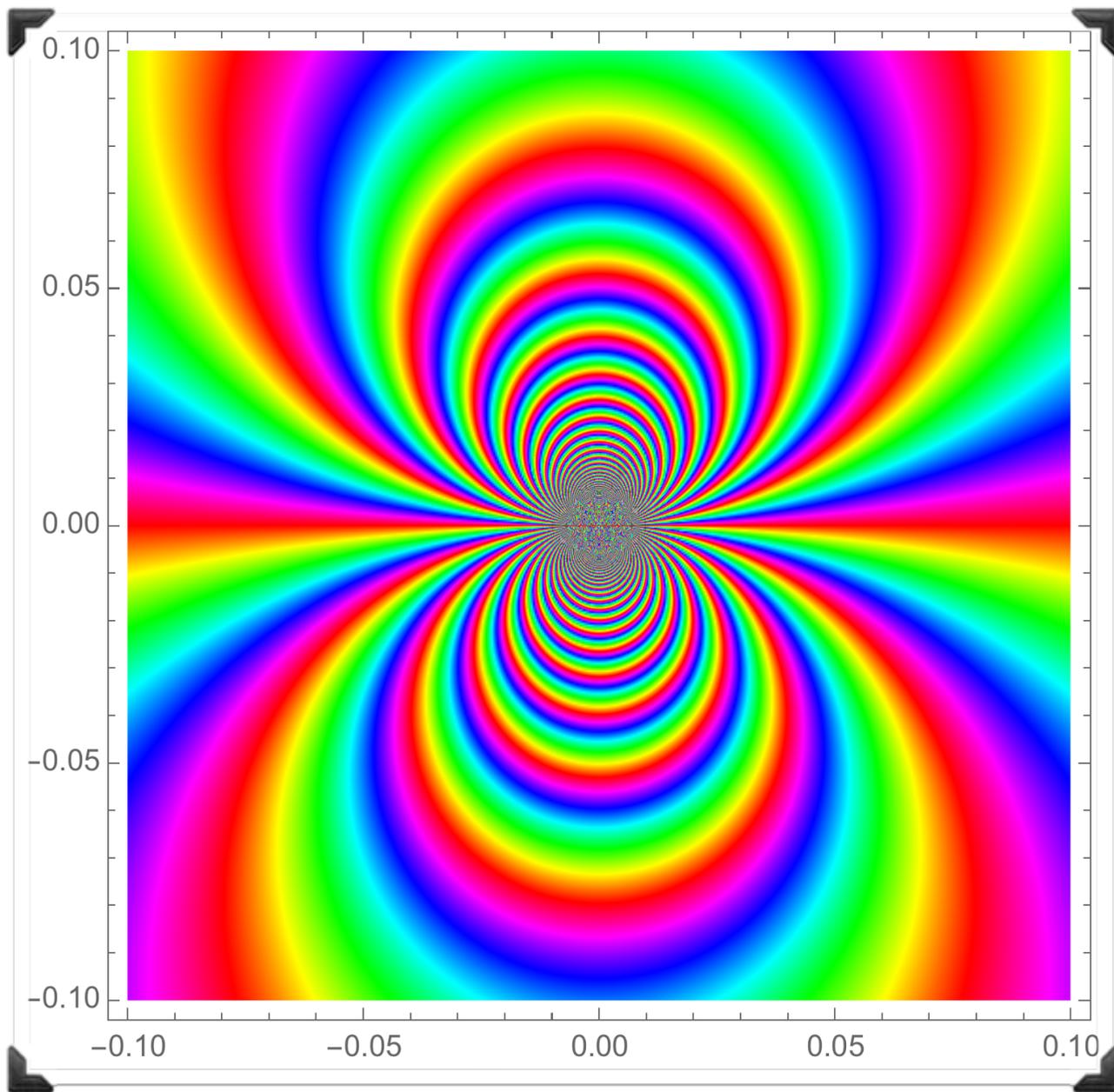
$$w = f(z) = \zeta(z)$$

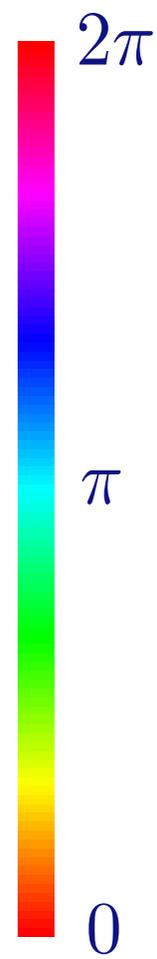
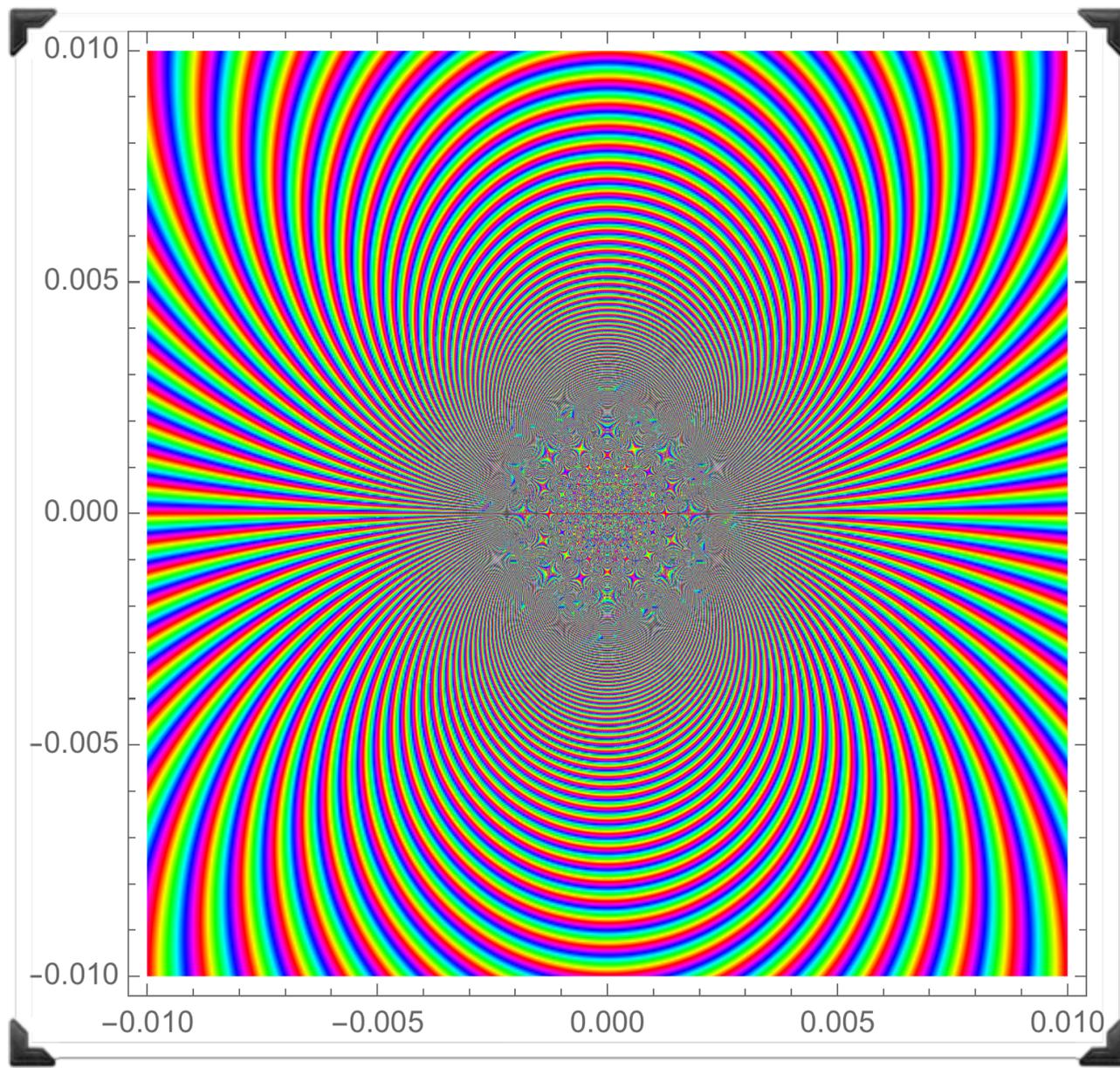
$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^z}$$

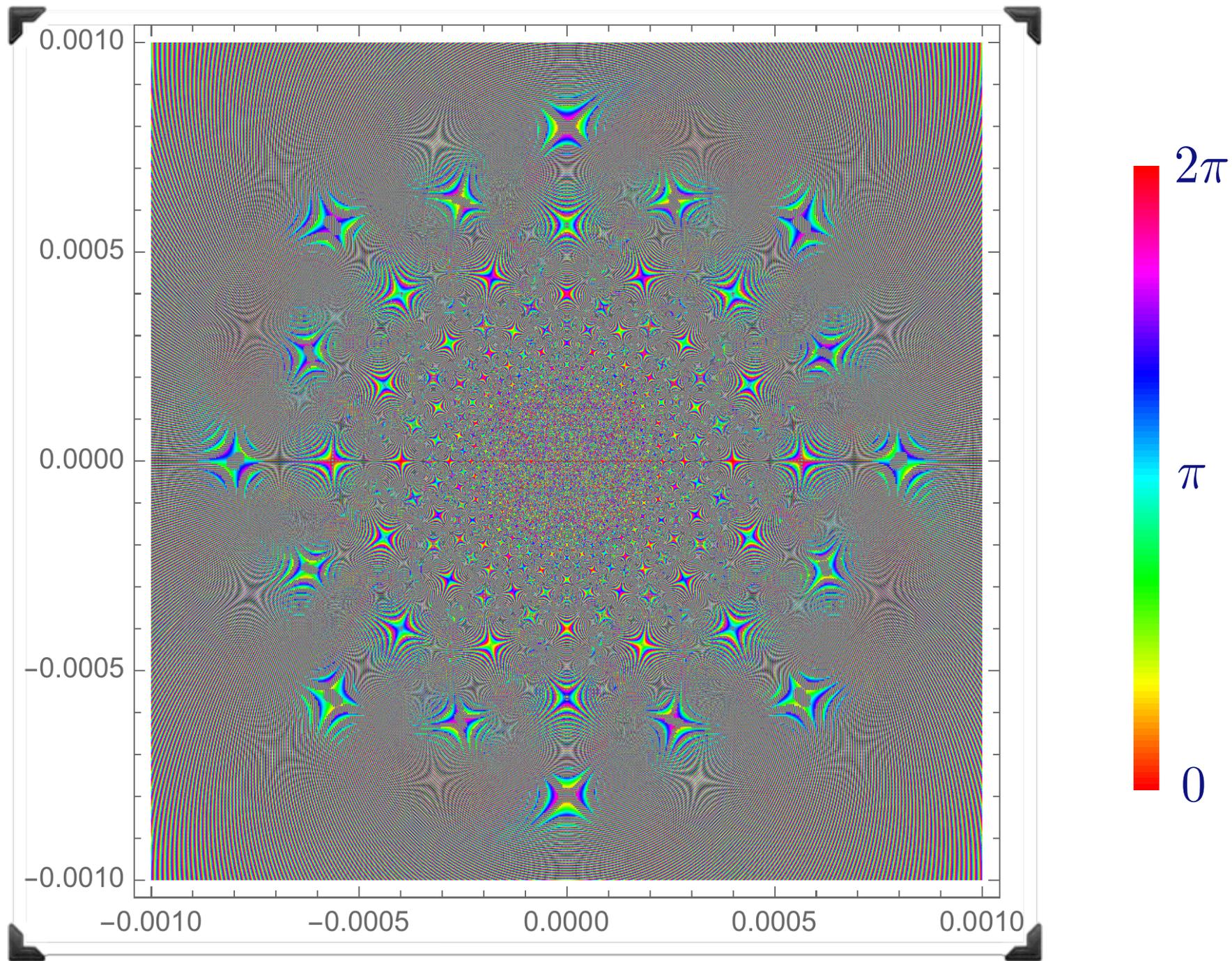
for $\operatorname{Re} z > 1$













$$w = f(z) = \exp\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$$

COMPLEX BEAUTIES



2017

“Complex Beauties” calendar:

<http://www.mathe.tu-freiberg.de/files/information/cal17.pdf>

Slides made by José Figueroa-O’Farrill & Dennis The
Phase plots here were made in Mathematica.

```
f[z_] := Sqrt[z]
```

```
DensityPlot[Rescale[Mod[Arg[f[x + I y]], 2  $\pi$ ], {0, 2  $\pi$ }], {x, -6, 6}, {y, -6, 6}, PlotPoints  $\rightarrow$  500,  
ColorFunction  $\rightarrow$  Hue, ColorFunctionScaling  $\rightarrow$  None, Exclusions  $\rightarrow$  None, PerformanceGoal  $\rightarrow$  "Quality"]
```