

Department of Mathematics and Statistics
620-221: Real and Complex Analysis, 2007

Exercises 9: Conformal transformations

- (1) Find the image under $w = \exp(z)$ of the lines $x = \text{constant}$ and $y = \text{constant}$.
- (2) Show that the function $w = \exp(z)$ takes a vertical strip in the z -plane to an annulus in the w -plane and a horizontal strip in the z -plane to a 'wedge' in the w -plane.
- (3) (a) Find a conformal transformation between the wedge $\{z : 0 \leq \text{Arg} z \leq \pi/4\}$ and the horizontal strip $\{z = x + iy : 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$.
(b) Find a conformal transformation between the strip $\{z = x + iy : -2 \leq x \leq 1\}$ and the unit disk. (Hint: first map the strip to a half-plane.)
- (4) Find the fractional linear transformations which send
 - (a) $1, i, -1$ to $-1, i, 1$ respectively;
 - (b) $-i, 0, i$ to $0, i, 2i$ respectively;
 - (c) $-i, i, 2i$ to $\infty, 0, 1/3$ respectively.

Also, for each triple of points, identify the circle or line that they define.

- (5) The aim of this exercise is to show that every fractional linear transformation can be written as a product of suitable rotations (about 0), translations, inversions (in the unit circle) ($z \mapsto 1/z$) and magnifications ($z \mapsto rz$ with r real) centered on 0.
 - (a) Show that each of the above transformations of the plane can be represented as a fractional linear transformation.
 - (b) Show that the product of an inversion, a translation and an inversion is of the form
$$z \mapsto \frac{z}{\alpha z + 1}.$$
 - (c) Show that any fractional linear transformation

$$z \mapsto \frac{az + b}{cz + d}$$

with $b \neq 0$ can be written as a product of a transformation as in the previous part, a rotation, a magnification and a translation.

(d) Show that any fractional linear transformation

$$z \mapsto \frac{az + b}{cz}$$

can be written as a product of an inversion, a rotation, a magnification and a translation.

(e) Deduce that all fractional linear transformations can be expressed as a product of translations, of inversion in the unit circle and of rotations and magnifications about 0.