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The Cauchy-Riemann Differential Equations of Complex Functions

Hiroshi Yamazaki
Shinshu University
Nagano, Japan

Yasunari Shidama
Shinshu University
Nagano, Japan

Chanapat Pacharapokin
Shinshu University
Nagano, Japan

Yatsuka Nakamura
Shinshu University
Nagano, Japan

Summary. In this article we prove Cauchy-Riemann differential equations of complex functions. These theorems give necessary and sufficient condition for differentiable function.

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The articles [20], [21], [6], [7], [22], [8], [3], [1], [4], [14], [13], [19], [16], [9], [2], [5], [10], [17], [11], [18], [12], and [15] provide the notation and terminology for this paper.

Let f be a partial function from $\mathbb{C}$ to $\mathbb{C}$. The functor $\Re(f)$ yielding a partial function from $\mathbb{C}$ to $\mathbb{R}$ is defined as follows:

(Def. 1) $\operatorname{dom} f = \operatorname{dom} \Re(f)$ and for every complex number z such that $z \in \operatorname{dom} \Re(f)$ holds $\Re(f)(z) = \Re(f_z)$.

Let f be a partial function from $\mathbb{C}$ to $\mathbb{C}$. The functor $\Im(f)$ yields a partial function from $\mathbb{C}$ to $\mathbb{R}$ and is defined as follows:

(Def. 2) $\operatorname{dom} f = \operatorname{dom} \Im(f)$ and for every complex number z such that $z \in \operatorname{dom} \Im(f)$ holds $\Im(f)(z) = \Im(f_z)$.

One can prove the following propositions:

(1) For every partial function f from $\mathbb{C}$ to $\mathbb{C}$ such that f is total holds $\operatorname{dom} \Re(f) = \mathbb{C}$ and $\operatorname{dom} \Im(f) = \mathbb{C}$.

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(2) Let f be a partial function from $\mathbb{C}$ to $\mathbb{C}$, u, v be partial functions from $\mathcal{R}^2$ to $\mathbb{R}$, z_0 be a complex number, x_0, y_0 be real numbers, and x_1 be an element of $\mathcal{R}^2$. Suppose that

(i) for all real numbers x, y such that $x+y\cdot i \in \operatorname{dom} f$ holds $\langle x, y\rangle \in \operatorname{dom} u$ and $u(\langle x, y\rangle) = \Re(f)(x + y \cdot i)$,

(ii) for all real numbers x, y such that $x+y\cdot i \in \operatorname{dom} f$ holds $\langle x, y\rangle \in \operatorname{dom} v$ and $v(\langle x, y\rangle) = \Im(f)(x + y \cdot i)$,

(iii) $z_0 = x_0 + y_0 \cdot i$,

(iv) $x_1 = \langle x_0, y_0\rangle$, and

(v) f is differentiable in z_0.

Then

(vi) u is partially differentiable in x_1 w.r.t. coordinate 1 and partially differentiable in x_1 w.r.t. coordinate 2,

(vii) v is partially differentiable in x_1 w.r.t. coordinate 1 and partially differentiable in x_1 w.r.t. coordinate 2,

(viii) $\Re(f'(z_0)) = \operatorname{partdiff}(u, x_1, 1)$,

(ix) $\Re(f'(z_0)) = \operatorname{partdiff}(v, x_1, 2)$,

(x) $\Im(f'(z_0)) = -\operatorname{partdiff}(u, x_1, 2)$, and

(xi) $\Im(f'(z_0)) = \operatorname{partdiff}(v, x_1, 1)$.

(3) For every sequence s of real numbers holds s is convergent and $\lim s = 0$ iff $|s|$ is convergent and $\lim|s| = 0$.

(4) Let X be a real normed space and s be a sequence of X. Then s is convergent and $\lim s = 0_X$ if and only if $\|s\|$ is convergent and $\lim\|s\| = 0$.

(5) Let u be a partial function from $\mathcal{R}^2$ to $\mathbb{R}$, x_0, y_0 be real numbers, and x_1 be an element of $\mathcal{R}^2$. Suppose $x_1 = \langle x_0, y_0\rangle$ and $\langle u\rangle$ is differentiable in x_1. Then

(i) u is partially differentiable in x_1 w.r.t. coordinate 1 and partially differentiable in x_1 w.r.t. coordinate 2,

(ii) $\langle\operatorname{partdiff}(u, x_1, 1)\rangle = \langle u\rangle'(x_1)(\langle 1, 0\rangle)$, and

(iii) $\langle\operatorname{partdiff}(u, x_1, 2)\rangle = \langle u\rangle'(x_1)(\langle 0, 1\rangle)$.

(6) Let f be a partial function from $\mathbb{C}$ to $\mathbb{C}$, u, v be partial functions from $\mathcal{R}^2$ to $\mathbb{R}$, z_0 be a complex number, x_0, y_0 be real numbers, and x_1 be an element of $\mathcal{R}^2$. Suppose that for all real numbers x, y such that $\langle x, y\rangle \in \operatorname{dom} v$ holds $x+y\cdot i \in \operatorname{dom} f$ and for all real numbers x, y such that $x+y\cdot i \in \operatorname{dom} f$ holds $\langle x, y\rangle \in \operatorname{dom} u$ and $u(\langle x, y\rangle) = \Re(f)(x + y \cdot i)$ and for all real numbers x, y such that $x+y\cdot i \in \operatorname{dom} f$ holds $\langle x, y\rangle \in \operatorname{dom} v$ and $v(\langle x, y\rangle) = \Im(f)(x+y\cdot i)$ and $z_0 = x_0 + y_0 \cdot i$ and $x_1 = \langle x_0, y_0\rangle$ and $\langle u\rangle$ is differentiable in x_1 and $\langle v\rangle$ is differentiable in x_1 and $\operatorname{partdiff}(u, x_1, 1) = \operatorname{partdiff}(v, x_1, 2)$ and $\operatorname{partdiff}(u, x_1, 2) = -\operatorname{partdiff}(v, x_1, 1)$. Then f is differentiable in z_0 and u is partially differentiable in x_1 w.r.t. coordinate 1 and partially differentiable in x_1 w.r.t. coordinate 2 and v is partially differentiable in

x_1 w.r.t. coordinate 1 and partially differentiable in x_1 w.r.t. coordinate 2 and $\Re(f'(z_0)) = \mathrm{partdiff}(u, x_1, 1)$ and $\Re(f'(z_0)) = \mathrm{partdiff}(v, x_1, 2)$ and $\Im(f'(z_0)) = -\mathrm{partdiff}(u, x_1, 2)$ and $\Im(f'(z_0)) = \mathrm{partdiff}(v, x_1, 1)$.

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