

**Tutorial 0201 (Thursday, 4-5), Quiz 1, rubric.**

1. Use the Cauchy-Riemann equations to determine whether the following function is analytic on the region  $x, y \neq 0$ :

$$f(x + iy) = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} + i \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

Solution: Let  $P = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$  denote the real and  $Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$  the imaginary part of  $f$ , respectively. Then we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} &= -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} &= \frac{(x^2 + y^2) - 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} &= \frac{(x^2 + y^2) - 2x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} &= -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \end{aligned}$$

from which it is clear that

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}$$

and

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x},$$

i.e., that the Cauchy-Riemann equations are satisfied. Since the partial derivatives are also continuous on  $x, y \neq 0$ , the function must be analytic.

Marking: 1 mark for each partial derivative, 1 mark for each of the Cauchy-Riemann equations, for 6 marks total. Mentioning continuity is *not* required since the problem was ambiguous as to whether that was needed or not.

2. Use the Cauchy-Riemann equations to determine whether the following function is analytic on the region  $x, y \neq 0$ :

$$f(x + iy) = -\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} + i \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

Solution: Let  $P = -\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$  denote the real and  $Q = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$  the imaginary part of  $f$ , respectively. Then we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} &= -\frac{(x^2 + y^2) - 2x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} &= \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} &= -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} &= \frac{(x^2 + y^2) - 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

from which we see that

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x},$$

i.e., that the Cauchy-Riemann equations are satisfied. Since the partial derivatives are also continuous on  $x, y \neq 0$ , the function must be analytic.

Marking: 1 mark for each partial derivative, 1 mark for each of the Cauchy-Riemann equations, for 6 marks total. Mentioning continuity is *not* required since the problem was ambiguous as to whether that was needed or not.