## The Cauchy-Riemann Equations

## Theorem (Cauchy-Riemann I)

Suppose that $f(x+i y)=u(x, y)+i v(x, y)$ is complex differentiable at $z_{0}=x_{0}+i y_{0}$. Then

$$
f^{\prime}\left(z_{0}\right)=f_{x}\left(z_{0}\right)=-i f_{y}\left(z_{0}\right)
$$

In particular, both $u$ and $v$ have first partials at $\left(x_{0}, y_{0}\right)$ and

$$
\begin{equation*}
u_{x}\left(x_{0}, y_{0}\right)=v_{y}\left(x_{0}, y_{0}\right) \quad \text { and } \quad u_{y}\left(x_{0}, y_{0}\right)=-v_{x}\left(x_{0}, y_{0}\right) \tag{1}
\end{equation*}
$$

## Remark

We call (1) the Cauchy-Riemann Equations for $f$ at $z_{0}=x_{0}+i y_{0}$.

## Remark (Obvious Question)

If the Cauchy-Riemann equations hold at $z_{0}$, does it follow that $f^{\prime}\left(z_{0}\right)$ exists? The answer, unfortunately, is "no". A complicated example is given in problem \#4 in Section 2.4 of the text. This means that the converse of Cauchy-Riemann Theorem I is false. Fortunately, the converse is "almost" true. But we had to work very hard to prove this.

## Theorem (Cauchy-Riemann II)

Suppose that $f(x+i y)=u(x, y)+i v(x, y)$ is defined on $D=B_{r}\left(z_{0}\right)$ for some $r>0$, and that that the Cauchy-Riemann equations for $f$ are satisfied at $z_{0}=x_{0}+i y_{0}$. Suppose in addition that
(1) $u$ and $v$ have first partials in all of $D$, and that
(2) these partials are continuous at $\left(x_{0}, y_{0}\right)$.

Then $f$ is complex differentiable at $z_{0}$.

## The Payoff

## Corollary

Suppose that $D \subset \mathbf{C}$ is a domain and $f: D \subset \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ is given by $f(z)=u(z)+i v(z)$. If $u$ and $v$ both have continuous first partials in $D$ and satisfy the Cauchy-Riemann equations at every point of $D$, then $f$ is analytic in $D$.

## Corollary

Let $f(z)=e^{z}$. Then $f$ is entire and $f^{\prime}(z)=e^{z}$ for all $z \in \mathbf{C}$.

## Zero Derivative

## Theorem

Suppose that $f$ is analytic on a domain $D$ and that $f^{\prime}(z)=0$ for all $z \in D$. Then $f$ is constant on $D$.

## Theorem

Suppose that $f$ is analytic on a domain D. Suppose also that $f(z) \in \mathbf{R}$ for all $z \in D$. Then $f$ is constant.

## Remark

In the homework for this lecture, you will discover that other quite reasonable restrictions on analytic functions on a domain force the function to be constant.

