# Theorem (Cauchy-Riemann I)

Suppose that f(x + iy) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y) is complex differentiable at  $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$ . Then

$$f'(z_0) = f_x(z_0) = -if_y(z_0).$$

In particular, both u and v have first partials at  $(x_0, y_0)$  and

 $u_x(x_0, y_0) = v_y(x_0, y_0)$  and  $u_y(x_0, y_0) = -v_x(x_0, y_0).$  (1)

#### Remark

We call (1) the Cauchy-Riemann Equations for f at  $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$ .

### Remark (Obvious Question)

If the Cauchy-Riemann equations hold at  $z_0$ , does it follow that  $f'(z_0)$  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 + iy) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y) is defined on  $D = B_r(z_0)$  for some r > 0, and that that the Cauchy-Riemann equations for f are satisfied at  $z_0 = x_0 + iy_0$ . Suppose in addition that

• u and v have first partials in all of D, and that

2 these partials are continuous at  $(x_0, y_0)$ .

Then f is complex differentiable at  $z_0$ .

# Corollary

Suppose that  $D \subset \mathbf{C}$  is a domain and  $f : D \subset \mathbf{C} \to \mathbf{C}$  is given by f(z) = u(z) + iv(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  $f'(z) = e^z$  for all  $z \in \mathbf{C}$ .

#### Theorem

Suppose that f is analytic on a domain D and that f'(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.