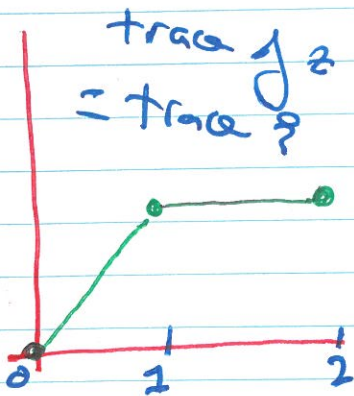


LECTURE 18

Ex 1 $z(t) = \begin{cases} t+it & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ t+i & 1 < t \leq 2 \end{cases}$

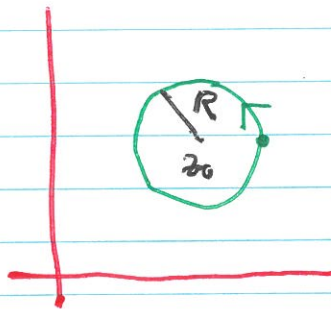


$$z(t) = \begin{cases} 2t+2i & 0 \leq t \leq 1/2 \\ 1+i & 1/2 < t \leq 1 \\ t+i & 1 < t \leq 2 \end{cases}$$

Ex 2

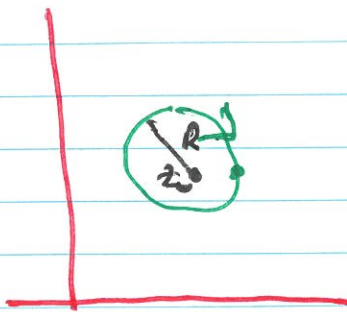
$$z = z_0 + R e^{i\theta}$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

Ex 3

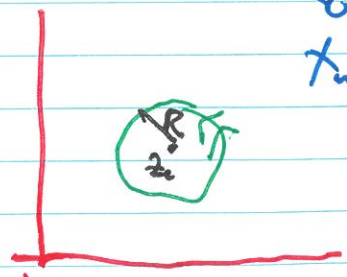
$$z = z_0 + R e^{-i\theta}$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

Ex 3

$$z = z_0 + R e^{2i\theta}$$

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$



"Cover twice"

arcs & curves.

Jordan arc a.k.a. simple arc:

arc s.t. $z(t_1) \neq z(t_2)$ for $t_1 \neq t_2$.

(here $z(t) = x(t) + iy(t)$, $t \in [a, b]$).

Jordan curve a.k.a. simple closed curve:

① $z(b) = z(a)$

② otherwise $z(t_1) \neq z(t_2)$ for $t_1 \neq t_2 \in [a, b]$.

Ex 1 is a Jordan arc;

Exs 2 & 3 are Jordan curves;

Ex 4 is neither.

Note: Ex 2, 3 & 4 have the same trace.

An arc/curve is called differentiable if $z'(t)$ exists ($\forall t \in (a, b)$ for a Jordan arc; $\forall t \in [a, b]$ for a Jordan curve).

If z' is also cts on $[a, b]$, then $\int_a^b |z'(t)| dt$ exists, & defines the arc length.

Note: If $z(t)$ is a parametrisation of the image arc, we can define another one by

$$t = \Phi(\tau) \quad \text{with } \Phi(\alpha) = a \text{ \& } \Phi(\beta) = b,$$

$$\text{s.t. } \Phi \in C([\alpha, \beta]) \text{ \& } \Phi' \in C([\alpha, \beta]),$$

$$\text{i.e., } \Phi \in C^1([\alpha, \beta])$$

$$\text{So } z(t) = Z(\tau) = z(\Phi(\tau)).$$

Assume $\Phi'(\tau) > 0 \quad \forall \tau$

$$\int_a^b |z'(t)| dt = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} |z'(\Phi(\tau))| \Phi'(\tau) d\tau$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} |Z'(\tau)| d\tau.$$

i.e. arc length is independent of parametrisation.

A contour is an arc / (simple closed curve) (e.g.,

s.t.:

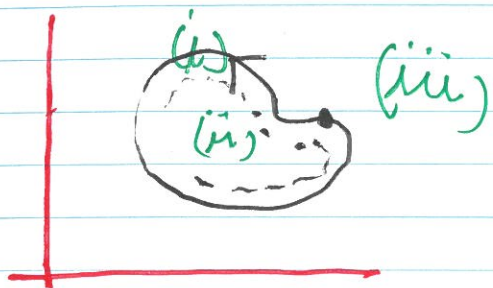
(I) z is cts;

(II) piecewise differentiable, i.e., z' is piecewise cts.

If initial & final values of z coincide & there are no other self intersections, we have a simple closed contour.

Jordan curve Th^m : Any simple closed contour divides \mathbb{C} into 3 disjoint sets;

- (i) on the curve;
- (ii) inside the curve;
- (iii) outside the curve.



cylinder.



Remark:

Statement still holds if we remove assumption

(II) : CAVE!



Möbius strip.