

# Fun Exercises II

For maa4402

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Use the theorem on uniqueness of analytic functions to provide fast proofs of the following identities. Always  $z = x + iy$  and same for subscripted variables, so  $z_2 = x_2 + iy_2$ .

1.  $e^z = e^x \cos y + ie^x \sin y$

*Answer* The LHS is entire, its derivative is  $e^z$ . The RHS is entire by Cauchy Riemann

$$u_x = (e^x \cos y)_x = e^x \cos y = (e^x \sin y)_y = v_y$$

$$u_y = (e^x \cos y)_y = -e^x \sin y = -(e^x \sin y)_x = -v_x$$

And LHS = RHS when  $z$  is real, since  $z = x$  and  $y = 0$  imply  $\cos 0 = 1$  and  $\sin 0 = 0$ . So by the uniqueness theorem LHS = RHS for all  $z$ .

2.  $\cosh z = \cosh x \cos y + i \sinh x \sin y$

3.  $\cos z = \cos x \cosh y - i \sin x \sinh y$

4. Explain why this techniques can't prove  $\cos z = \cos x \cosh y + i \sin x \sinh y$

5.  $\cos^2 z + \sin^2 z = 1$

6.  $\cos 2z = \cos^2 z - \sin^2 z$

7.  $\sin(z + 2\pi) = \sin z$

8.  $\sin(z + \pi) = -\sin z$

9.  $\sin(z + \pi/2) = \cos z$

10.  $\cos^2 z = (1 + \cos 2z)/2$

11.  $\cosh^2 z - \sinh^2 z = 1$

12.  $\sec^2 z = \tan^2 z + 1$  where the LHS or RHS is defined.

13.  $\sin(z_1 + z_2) = \sin z_1 \cos z_2 + \cos z_1 \sin z_2$

*Answer* First suppose  $z_2$  a fixed real number. Then as a function of  $z_1$ , the LHS is entire with derivative  $\cos(z_1 + z_2)$  and the RHS is entire with derivative  $\cos z_1 \cos z_2 - \sin z_1 \sin z_2$ . They agree when  $z_1$  is real, so the two sides are equal if  $z_2$  is real. Now suppose  $z_1$  is a fixed complex number. Then as a function of  $z_2$ , the LHS is entire with derivative  $\cos(z_1 + z_2)$  and the RHS is entire with derivative  $-\sin z_1 \sin z_2 + \cos z_1 \cos z_2$ . And the first part of the proof, showed LHS = RHS if  $z_2$  was real. So they are equal for all  $z_2$ . Since  $z_1$  was arbitrary, it is true for all complex  $z_1$  and  $z_2$ .

14.  $\cos(z_1 + z_2) = \cos z_1 \cos z_2 - \sin z_1 \sin z_2$

15.  $\cos z_1 \cos z_2 = (\cos(z_1 - z_2) + \cos(z_1 + z_2))/2$

16.  $\tan(z_1 + z_2) = (\tan z_1 + \tan z_2)/(1 - \tan z_1 \tan z_2)$  where the LHS or RHS is defined.