

Cultivating Complex Analysis: The logarithm (4.1.1)

Jiří Lebl

Departemento pri Matematiko de Oklahoma Ŝtata Universitato

Consider the primitive of z^n .

Consider the primitive of z^n .

If $n \neq -1$, the primitive is $\frac{z^{n+1}}{n+1}$ (not defined at $z = 0$ if $n + 1 < 0$)

Consider the primitive of z^n .

If $n \neq -1$, the primitive is $\frac{z^{n+1}}{n+1}$ (not defined at $z = 0$ if $n + 1 < 0$)

What about $z^{-1} = 1/z$?

Consider the primitive of z^n .

If $n \neq -1$, the primitive is $\frac{z^{n+1}}{n+1}$ (not defined at $z = 0$ if $n + 1 < 0$)

What about $z^{-1} = 1/z$?

Consider the *slit plane*

$$U = \mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, 0] = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re} z \leq 0, \operatorname{Im} z = 0\}.$$

Consider the primitive of z^n .

If $n \neq -1$, the primitive is $\frac{z^{n+1}}{n+1}$ (not defined at $z = 0$ if $n + 1 < 0$)

What about $z^{-1} = 1/z$?

Consider the *slit plane*

$$U = \mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, 0] = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re} z \leq 0, \operatorname{Im} z = 0\}.$$

U is star-like \Rightarrow holomorphic functions on U have a primitive on U , including $1/z$.

Consider the primitive of z^n .

If $n \neq -1$, the primitive is $\frac{z^{n+1}}{n+1}$ (not defined at $z = 0$ if $n + 1 < 0$)

What about $z^{-1} = 1/z$?

Consider the *slit plane*

$$U = \mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, 0] = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re} z \leq 0, \operatorname{Im} z = 0\}.$$

U is star-like \Rightarrow holomorphic functions on U have a primitive on U , including $1/z$.

Require this primitive to be 0 at $z = 1$ to obtain the *principal branch* of the logarithm:

$$\operatorname{Log}: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

Consider the primitive of z^n .

If $n \neq -1$, the primitive is $\frac{z^{n+1}}{n+1}$ (not defined at $z = 0$ if $n + 1 < 0$)

What about $z^{-1} = 1/z$?

Consider the *slit plane*

$$U = \mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, 0] = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re} z \leq 0, \operatorname{Im} z = 0\}.$$

U is star-like \Rightarrow holomorphic functions on U have a primitive on U , including $1/z$.

Require this primitive to be 0 at $z = 1$ to obtain the *principal branch* of the logarithm:

$$\operatorname{Log}: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

We want to show $\operatorname{Log} z = \log|z| + i \operatorname{Arg} z$ (principal branch of the argument).

Set $L(z) = \log|z| + i \operatorname{Arg} z$ (WTS that $L = \operatorname{Log}$).

Set $L(z) = \log|z| + i \operatorname{Arg} z$ (WTS that $L = \operatorname{Log}$).

$L(1) = 0 = \operatorname{Log}(1)$, good!

Set $L(z) = \log|z| + i \operatorname{Arg} z$ (WTS that $L = \operatorname{Log}$).

$L(1) = 0 = \operatorname{Log}(1)$, good!

$$e^{L(z)} = e^{\log|z|} e^{i \operatorname{Arg} z} = |z| e^{i \operatorname{Arg} z} = z.$$

Set $L(z) = \log|z| + i \operatorname{Arg} z$ (WTS that $L = \operatorname{Log}$).

$L(1) = 0 = \operatorname{Log}(1)$, good!

$$e^{L(z)} = e^{\log|z|} e^{i \operatorname{Arg} z} = |z| e^{i \operatorname{Arg} z} = z.$$

L is the inverse of the exponential $\Rightarrow L$ is holomorphic.

Set $L(z) = \log|z| + i \operatorname{Arg} z$ (WTS that $L = \operatorname{Log}$).

$L(1) = 0 = \operatorname{Log}(1)$, good!

$$e^{L(z)} = e^{\log|z|} e^{i \operatorname{Arg} z} = |z| e^{i \operatorname{Arg} z} = z.$$

L is the inverse of the exponential $\Rightarrow L$ is holomorphic.

Differentiate $z = e^{L(z)}$:

Set $L(z) = \log|z| + i \operatorname{Arg} z$ (WTS that $L = \operatorname{Log}$).

$L(1) = 0 = \operatorname{Log}(1)$, good!

$$e^{L(z)} = e^{\log|z|} e^{i \operatorname{Arg} z} = |z| e^{i \operatorname{Arg} z} = z.$$

L is the inverse of the exponential $\Rightarrow L$ is holomorphic.

Differentiate $z = e^{L(z)}$: $1 = L'(z) e^{L(z)} = L'(z) z$.

Set $L(z) = \log|z| + i \operatorname{Arg} z$ (WTS that $L = \operatorname{Log}$).

$L(1) = 0 = \operatorname{Log}(1)$, good!

$$e^{L(z)} = e^{\log|z|} e^{i \operatorname{Arg} z} = |z| e^{i \operatorname{Arg} z} = z.$$

L is the inverse of the exponential $\Rightarrow L$ is holomorphic.

Differentiate $z = e^{L(z)}$: $1 = L'(z) e^{L(z)} = L'(z) z$.

Et voilà!

Set $L(z) = \log|z| + i \operatorname{Arg} z$ (WTS that $L = \operatorname{Log}$).

$L(1) = 0 = \operatorname{Log}(1)$, good!

$$e^{L(z)} = e^{\log|z|} e^{i \operatorname{Arg} z} = |z| e^{i \operatorname{Arg} z} = z.$$

L is the inverse of the exponential $\Rightarrow L$ is holomorphic.

Differentiate $z = e^{L(z)}$: $1 = L'(z) e^{L(z)} = L'(z) z$.

Et voilà!

Using a different branch of the argument gets another antiderivative.

Set $L(z) = \log|z| + i \operatorname{Arg} z$ (WTS that $L = \operatorname{Log}$).

$L(1) = 0 = \operatorname{Log}(1)$, good!

$$e^{L(z)} = e^{\log|z|} e^{i \operatorname{Arg} z} = |z| e^{i \operatorname{Arg} z} = z.$$

L is the inverse of the exponential $\Rightarrow L$ is holomorphic.

Differentiate $z = e^{L(z)}$: $1 = L'(z) e^{L(z)} = L'(z) z$.

Et voilà!

Using a different branch of the argument gets another antiderivative.

Emboldened, we define

$$\log z \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \log|z| + i \arg z.$$

Set $L(z) = \log|z| + i \operatorname{Arg} z$ (WTS that $L = \operatorname{Log}$).

$L(1) = 0 = \operatorname{Log}(1)$, good!

$$e^{L(z)} = e^{\log|z|} e^{i \operatorname{Arg} z} = |z| e^{i \operatorname{Arg} z} = z.$$

L is the inverse of the exponential $\Rightarrow L$ is holomorphic.

Differentiate $z = e^{L(z)}$: $1 = L'(z) e^{L(z)} = L'(z) z$.

Et voilà!

Using a different branch of the argument gets another antiderivative.

Emboldened, we define

$$\log z \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \log|z| + i \arg z.$$

That sounds crazy:

Set $L(z) = \log|z| + i \operatorname{Arg} z$ (WTS that $L = \operatorname{Log}$).

$L(1) = 0 = \operatorname{Log}(1)$, good!

$$e^{L(z)} = e^{\log|z|} e^{i \operatorname{Arg} z} = |z| e^{i \operatorname{Arg} z} = z.$$

L is the inverse of the exponential $\Rightarrow L$ is holomorphic.

Differentiate $z = e^{L(z)}$: $1 = L'(z) e^{L(z)} = L'(z) z$.

Et voilà!

Using a different branch of the argument gets another antiderivative.

Emboldened, we define

$$\log z \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \log|z| + i \arg z.$$

That sounds crazy:

1) The log on the right (the real log) is different than the log on the left, and

Set $L(z) = \log|z| + i \operatorname{Arg} z$ (WTS that $L = \operatorname{Log}$).

$L(1) = 0 = \operatorname{Log}(1)$, good!

$$e^{L(z)} = e^{\log|z|} e^{i \operatorname{Arg} z} = |z| e^{i \operatorname{Arg} z} = z.$$

L is the inverse of the exponential $\Rightarrow L$ is holomorphic.

Differentiate $z = e^{L(z)}$: $1 = L'(z) e^{L(z)} = L'(z) z$.

Et voilà!

Using a different branch of the argument gets another antiderivative.

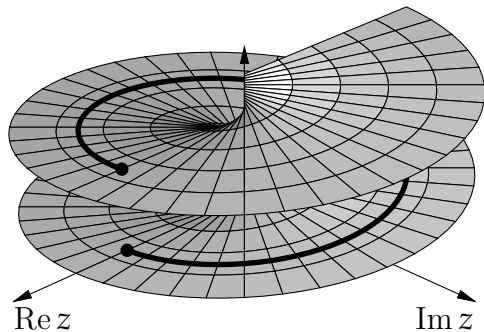
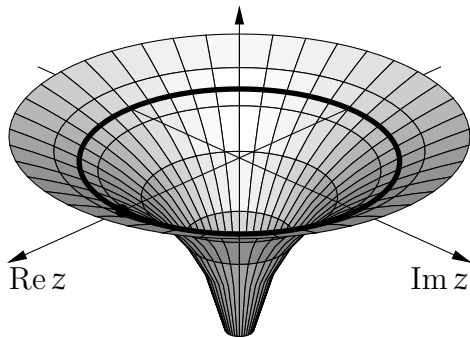
Emboldened, we define

$$\log z \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \log|z| + i \arg z.$$

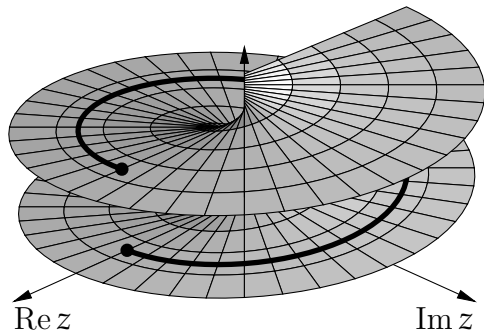
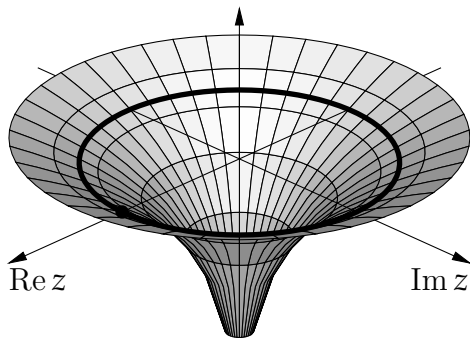
That sounds crazy:

- 1) The log on the right (the real log) is different than the log on the left, and
- 2) \arg has infinitely many values.

Here are the real and imaginary parts of $\log z = \log|z| + i \arg z$:

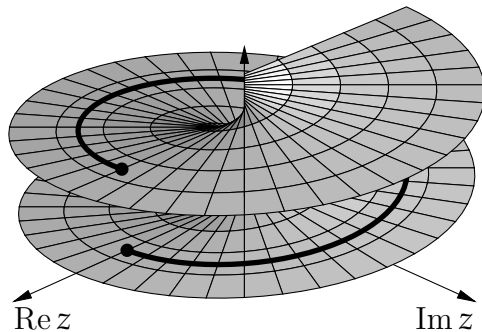
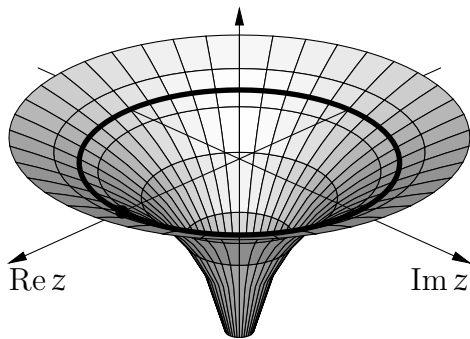


Here are the real and imaginary parts of $\log z = \log|z| + i \arg z$:



If we travel the unit circle in the z -plane, we travel the marked path on the graph.

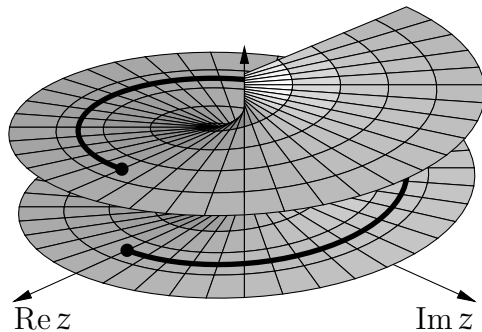
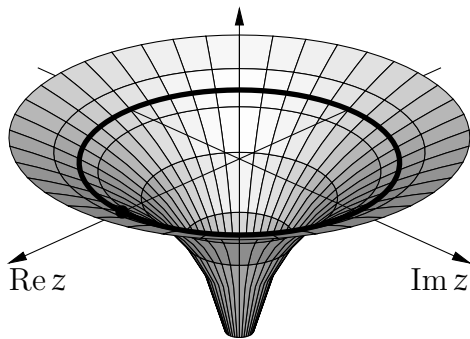
Here are the real and imaginary parts of $\log z = \log|z| + i \arg z$:



If we travel the unit circle in the z -plane, we travel the marked path on the graph.

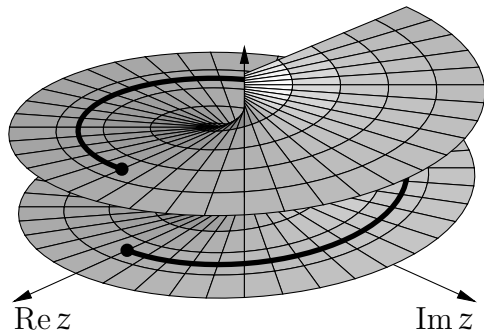
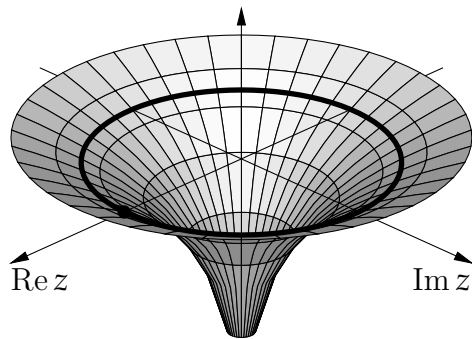
The real part is a nice function, it is the normal real \log : $(0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ applied to $|z|$.

Here are the real and imaginary parts of $\log z = \log|z| + i \arg z$:



If we travel the unit circle in the z -plane, we travel the marked path on the graph.
The real part is a nice function, it is the normal real \log : $(0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ applied to $|z|$.
The imaginary part has infinitely many values.

Here are the real and imaginary parts of $\log z = \log|z| + i \arg z$:



If we travel the unit circle in the z -plane, we travel the marked path on the graph.

The real part is a nice function, it is the normal real \log : $(0, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ applied to $|z|$.

The imaginary part has infinitely many values.

Nevertheless, it is the correct definition. Much more useful than the principal branch.

How do we use log? To compute line integrals:

How do we use log? To compute line integrals:

Parametrize $\partial\mathbb{D}$ starting and ending at $z = 1$ and compute:

$$\int_{\partial\mathbb{D}} \frac{1}{z} dz$$

How do we use log? To compute line integrals:

Parametrize $\partial\mathbb{D}$ starting and ending at $z = 1$ and compute:

$$\int_{\partial\mathbb{D}} \frac{1}{z} dz = \log 1 - \log 1$$

How do we use \log ? To compute line integrals:

Parametrize $\partial\mathbb{D}$ starting and ending at $z = 1$ and compute:

$$\int_{\partial\mathbb{D}} \frac{1}{z} dz = \log 1 - \log 1 = 2\pi i.$$

How do we use log? To compute line integrals:

Parametrize $\partial\mathbb{D}$ starting and ending at $z = 1$ and compute:

$$\int_{\partial\mathbb{D}} \frac{1}{z} dz = \log 1 - \log 1 = 2\pi i.$$

That's nonsense! Let's make it better:

How do we use log? To compute line integrals:

Parametrize $\partial\mathbb{D}$ starting and ending at $z = 1$ and compute:

$$\int_{\partial\mathbb{D}} \frac{1}{z} dz = \log 1 - \log 1 = 2\pi i.$$

That's nonsense! Let's make it better:

$$\int_{\partial\mathbb{D}} \frac{1}{z} dz \text{ ``="} \log 1 - \log 1 \text{ ``="} 2\pi i.$$

How do we use log? To compute line integrals:

Parametrize $\partial\mathbb{D}$ starting and ending at $z = 1$ and compute:

$$\int_{\partial\mathbb{D}} \frac{1}{z} dz = \log 1 - \log 1 = 2\pi i.$$

That's nonsense! Let's make it better:

$$\int_{\partial\mathbb{D}} \frac{1}{z} dz \text{ ``="} \log 1 - \log 1 \text{ ``="} 2\pi i.$$

Maybe still not quite right.

How do we use log? To compute line integrals:

Parametrize $\partial\mathbb{D}$ starting and ending at $z = 1$ and compute:

$$\int_{\partial\mathbb{D}} \frac{1}{z} dz = \log 1 - \log 1 = 2\pi i.$$

That's nonsense! Let's make it better:

$$\int_{\partial\mathbb{D}} \frac{1}{z} dz \text{ ``="} \log 1 - \log 1 \text{ ``="} 2\pi i.$$

Maybe still not quite right.

It works by following one "branch" of the logarithm along the path and then subtracting.

How do we use log? To compute line integrals:

Parametrize $\partial\mathbb{D}$ starting and ending at $z = 1$ and compute:

$$\int_{\partial\mathbb{D}} \frac{1}{z} dz = \log 1 - \log 1 = 2\pi i.$$

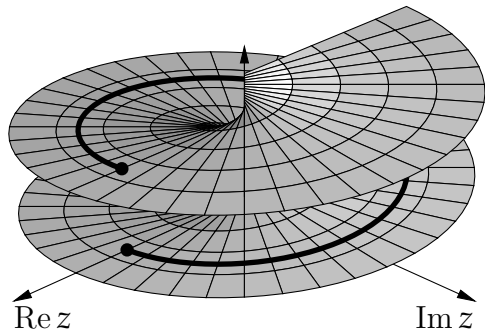
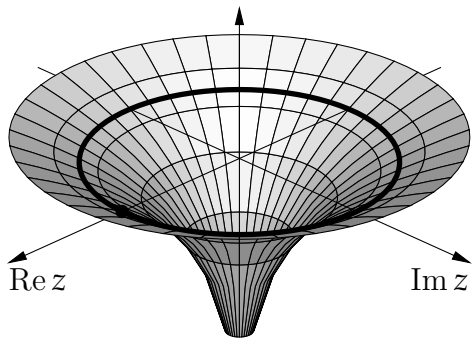
That's nonsense! Let's make it better:

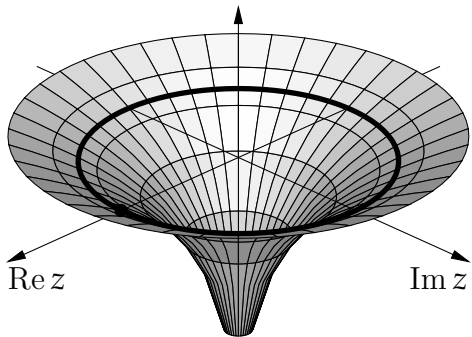
$$\int_{\partial\mathbb{D}} \frac{1}{z} dz \text{ ``="} \log 1 - \log 1 \text{ ``="} 2\pi i.$$

Maybe still not quite right.

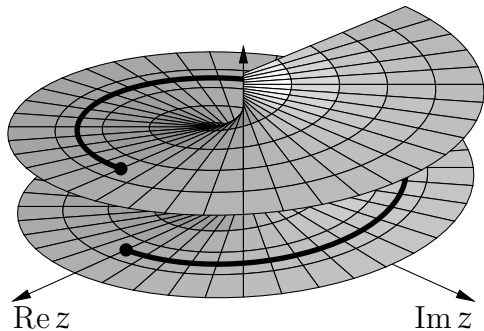
It works by following one "branch" of the logarithm along the path and then subtracting.

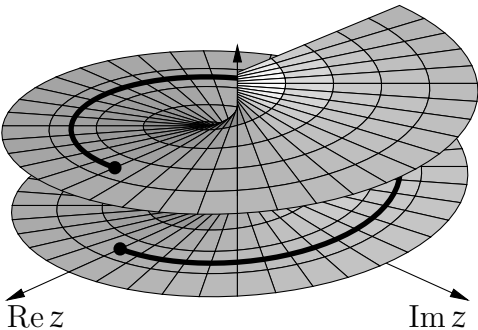
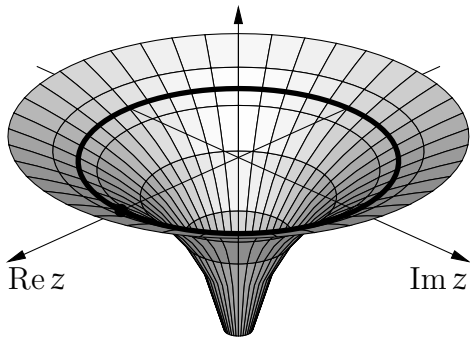
Let's see that graph again.





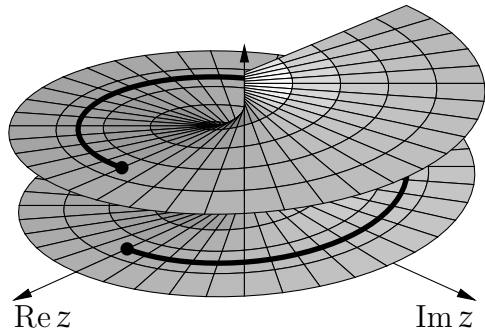
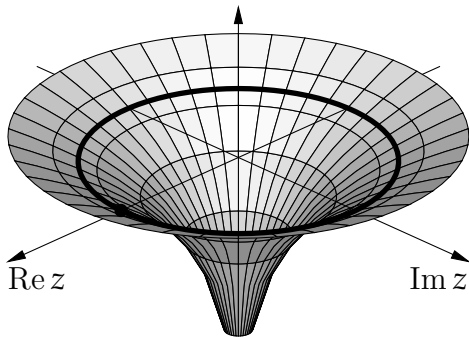
What we do:





What we do:

We start with the value $\log 1 = 0$.



What we do:

We start with the value $\log 1 = 0$.

Then we follow the graph around the circle until we end at $\log 1 = 2\pi i$.

A *branch* of the logarithm in U is an antiderivative of $1/z$ in U that equals one value of $\log z$ at every point.

A *branch* of the logarithm in U is an antiderivative of $1/z$ in U that equals one value of $\log z$ at every point.

We *follow a branch* along a path by taking a branch in a (small enough) neighborhood,

A *branch* of the logarithm in U is an antiderivative of $1/z$ in U that equals one value of $\log z$ at every point.

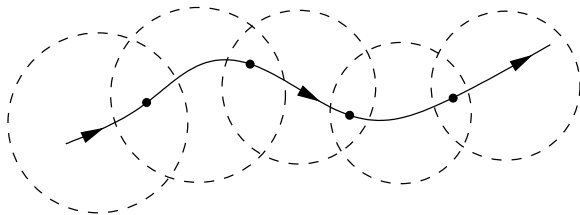
We *follow a branch* along a path by taking a branch in a (small enough) neighborhood, then change to another branch in another neighborhood (equal at some point).

A *branch* of the logarithm in U is an antiderivative of $1/z$ in U that equals one value of $\log z$ at every point.

We *follow a branch* along a path by taking a branch in a (small enough) neighborhood, then change to another branch in another neighborhood (equal at some point). Etc.

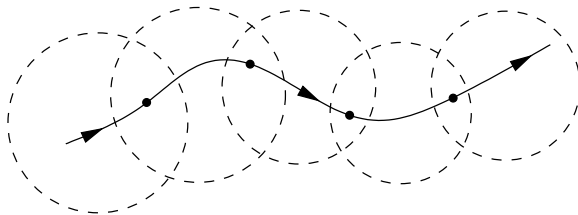
A *branch* of the logarithm in U is an antiderivative of $1/z$ in U that equals one value of $\log z$ at every point.

We *follow a branch* along a path by taking a branch in a (small enough) neighborhood, then change to another branch in another neighborhood (equal at some point). Etc.



A *branch* of the logarithm in U is an antiderivative of $1/z$ in U that equals one value of $\log z$ at every point.

We *follow a branch* along a path by taking a branch in a (small enough) neighborhood, then change to another branch in another neighborhood (equal at some point). Etc.



That's what we did in the computation above.