Vector Calculus (1B)

Young Won Lim
11/23/12

Please send corrections (or suggestions) to youngwlim@hotmail.com.

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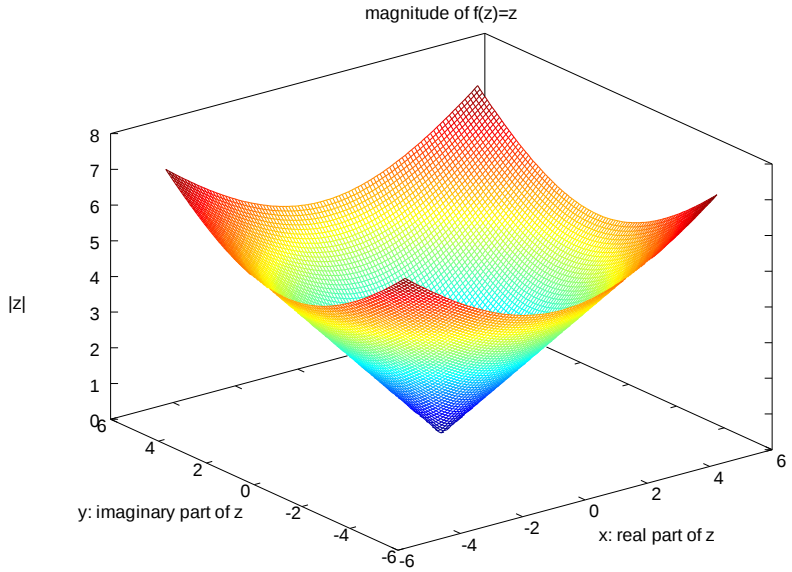
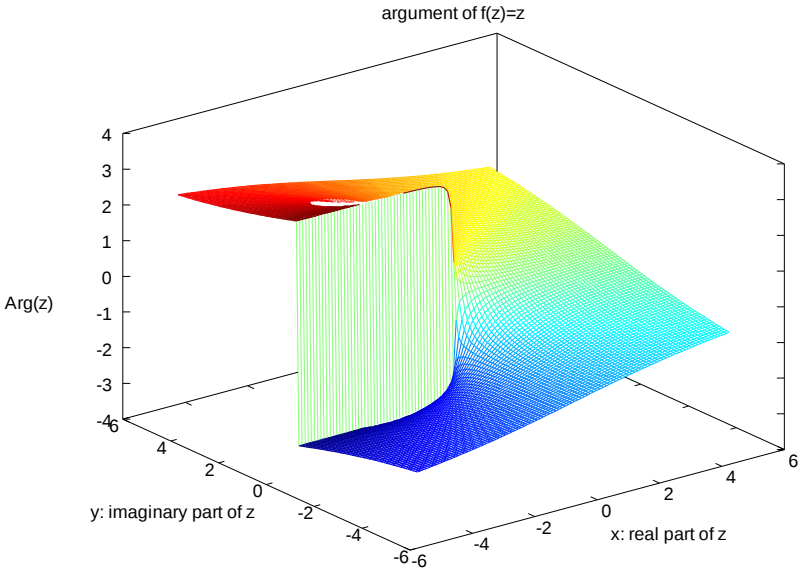
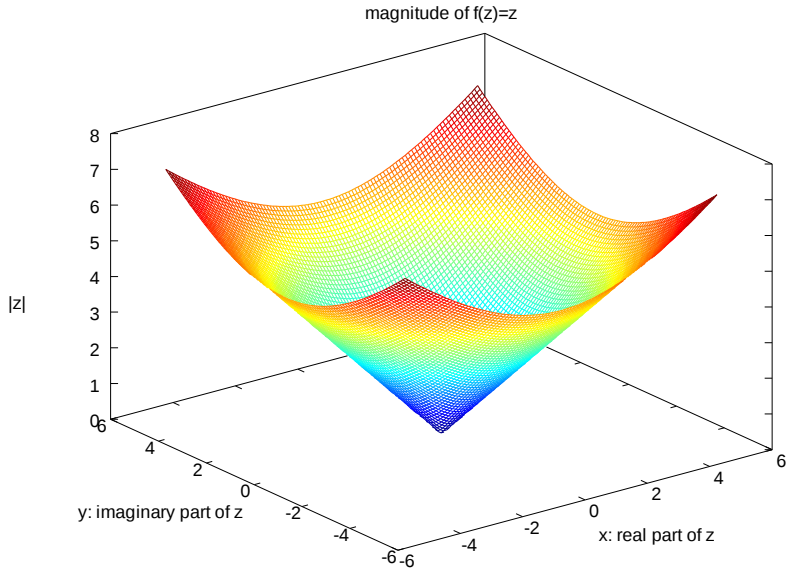
f(z)=z

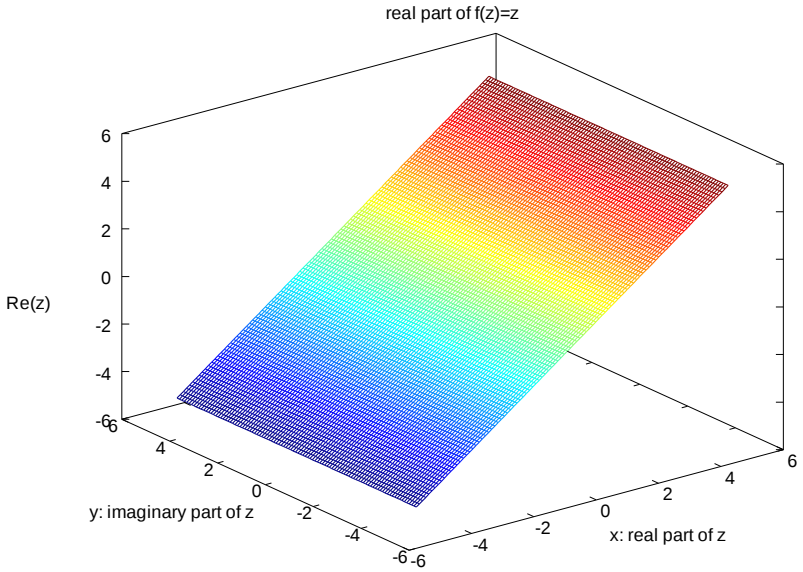


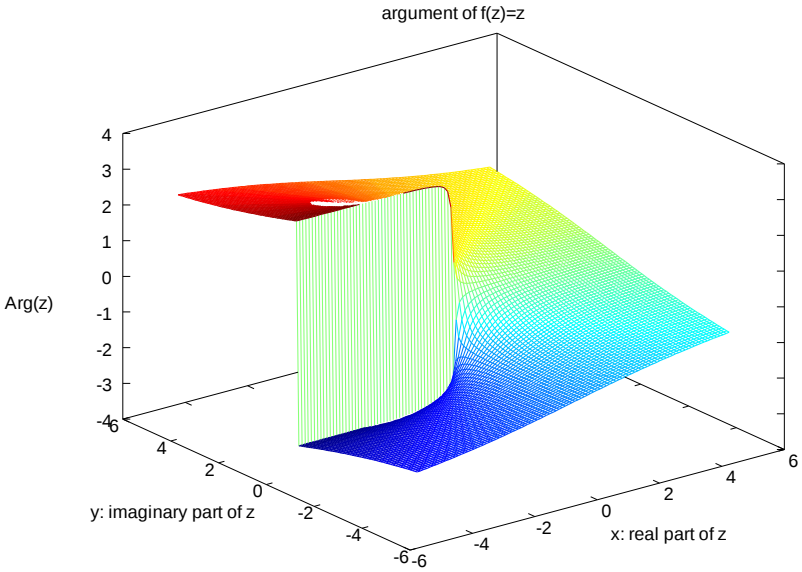


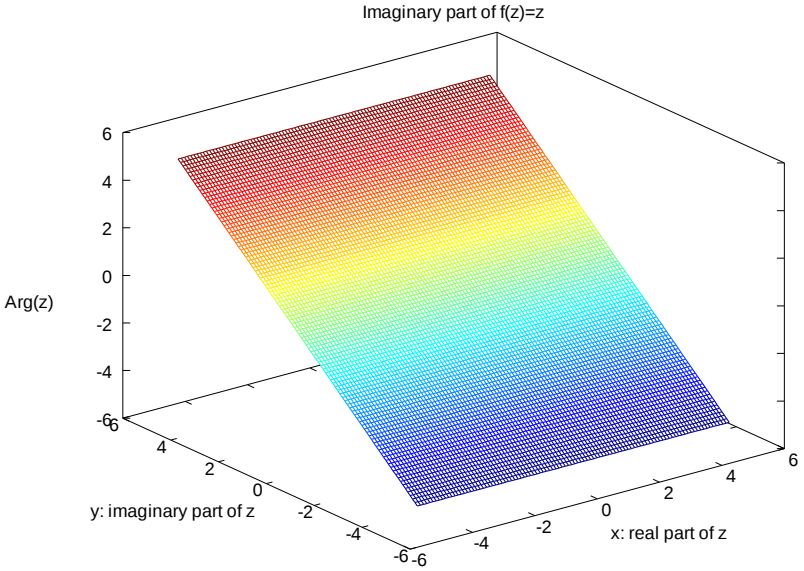

```
%-------------------------------------------------------------------------
% Plot f(z) = z^2
% Licensing: This code is distributed under the GNU LGPL license.
% Modified: 2012.11.23
% Author: Young W. Lim
%-------------------------------------------------------------------------

x = linspace(-5, +5, 100);
y = linspace(-5, +5, 100);
[xx yy] = meshgrid(x, y);

z = xx + i* yy;


mesh(xx, yy, abs(z))
title("magnitude of f(z)=z");
xlabel("x: real part of z");
ylabel("y: imaginary part of z");
zlabel("|z|");
print -demf z.mag.emf

pause

mesh(xx, yy, arg(z))
title("argument of f(z)=z");
xlabel("x: real part of z");
ylabel("y: imaginary part of z");
zlabel("Arg(z)");
print -demf z.arg.emf
```

f(z)=z

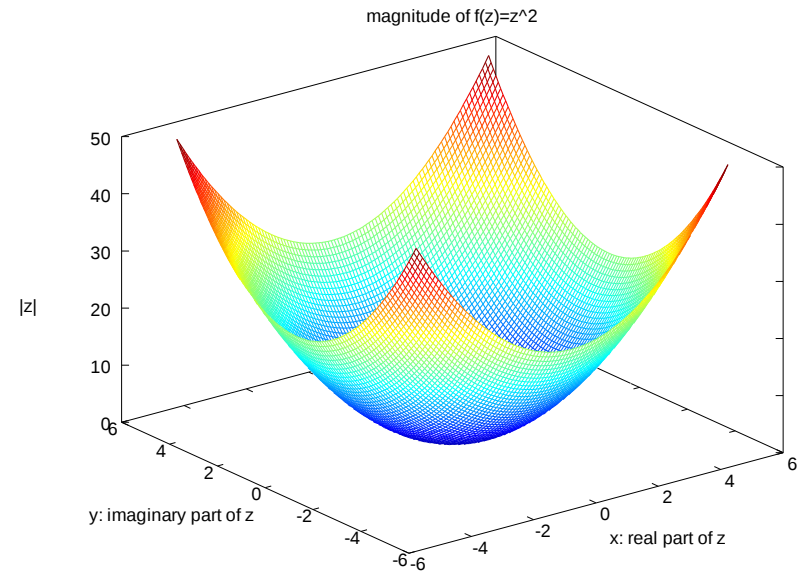

magnitude of f(z)=z
|z|
y: imaginary part of z
x: real part of z

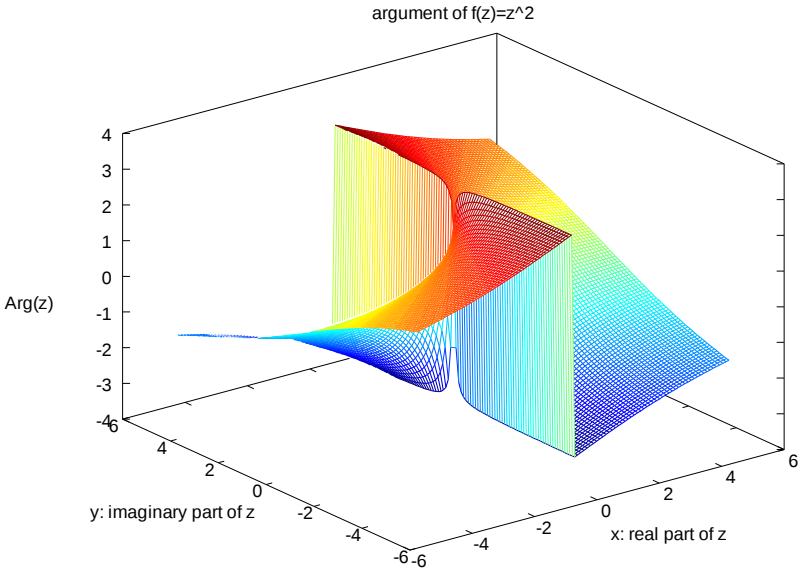

real part of f(z)=z
Re(z)
y: imaginary part of z
x: real part of z


argument of f(z)=z
Arg(z)
y: imaginary part of z
x: real part of z


Imaginary part of f(z)=z
Arg(z)
y: imaginary part of z
x: real part of z

f(z)=z^2



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zlabel("Arg(z)");
print -demf z.arg.emf
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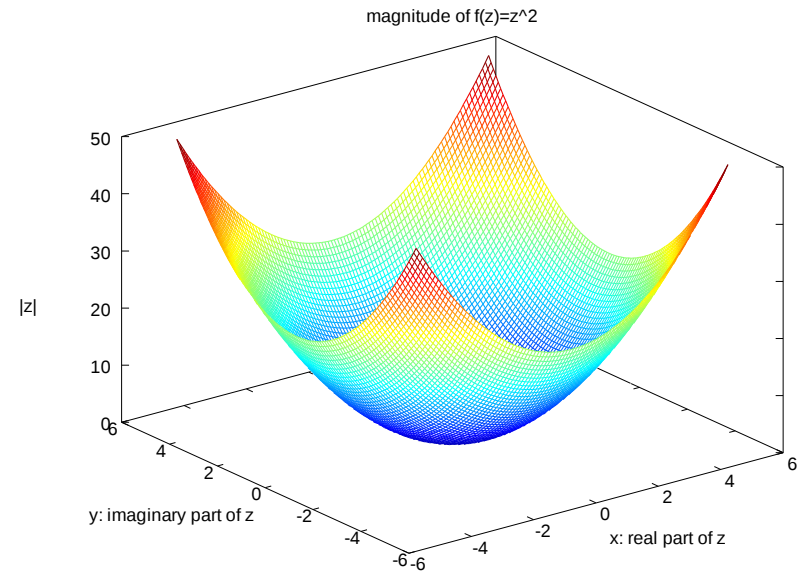
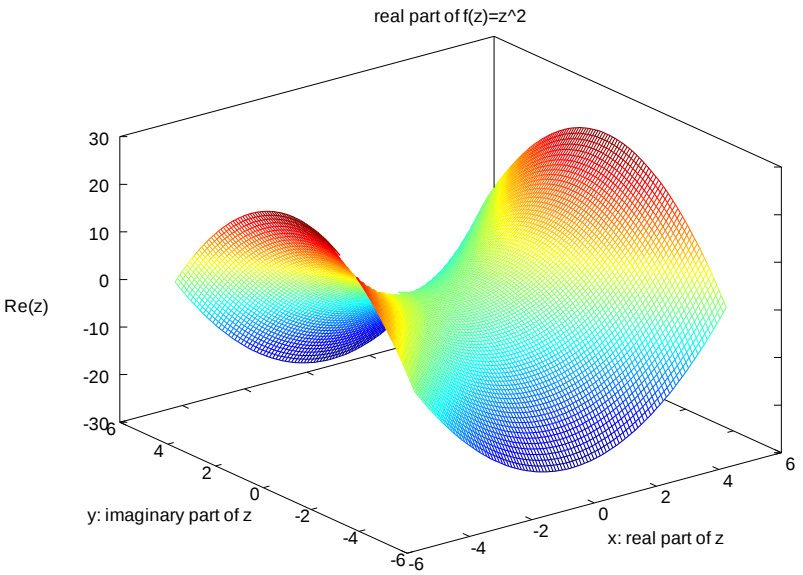
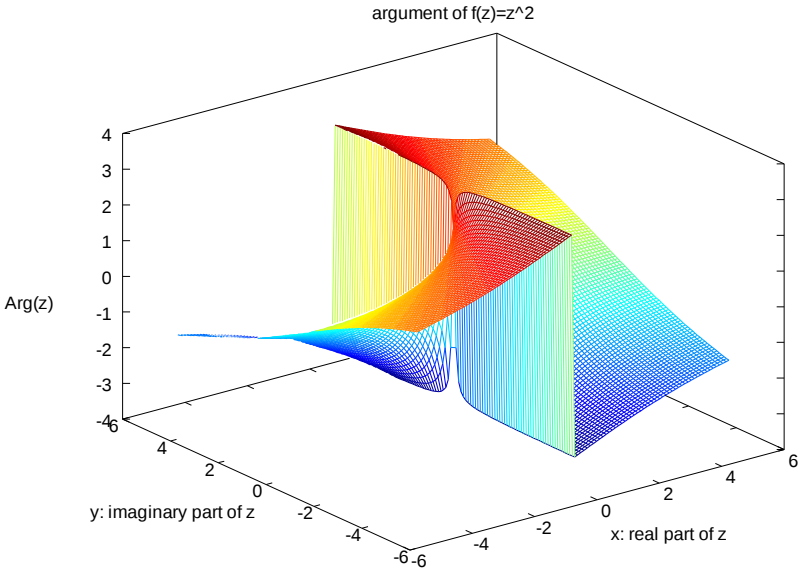
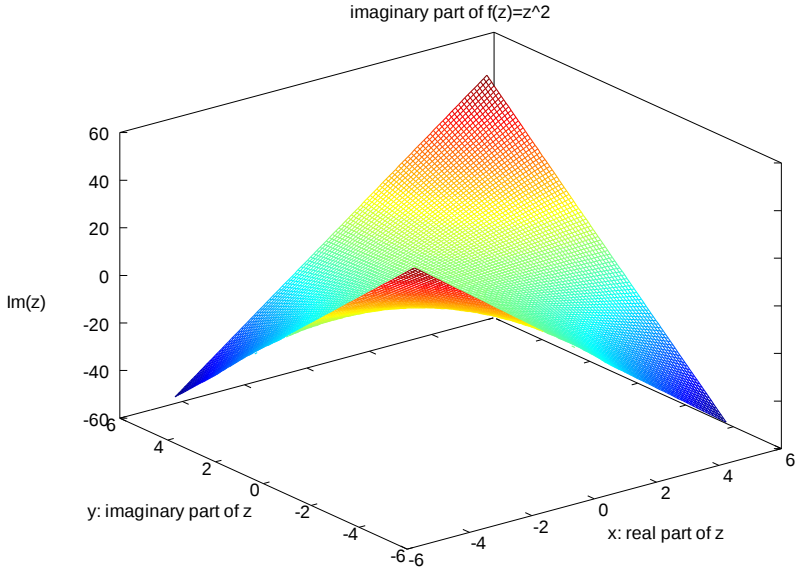
f(z)=z^2

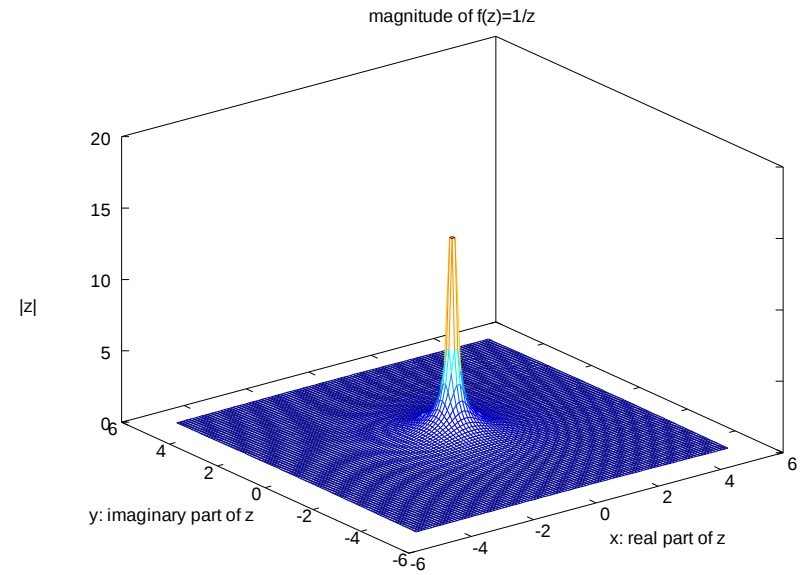

magnitude of f(z)=z^2
|z|
y: imaginary part of z
x: real part of z

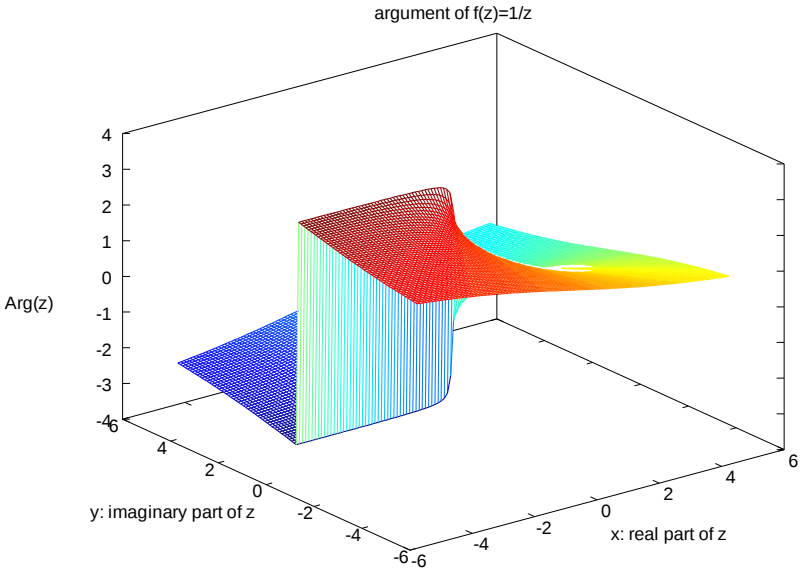

real part of f(z)=z^2
Re(z)
y: imaginary part of z
x: real part of z


argument of f(z)=z^2
Arg(z)
y: imaginary part of z
x: real part of z


imaginary part of f(z)=z^2
Im(z)
y: imaginary part of z
x: real part of z

f(z)=1/z



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x = linspace(-5, +5, 100);
y = linspace(-5, +5, 100);
[xx yy] = meshgrid(x, y);

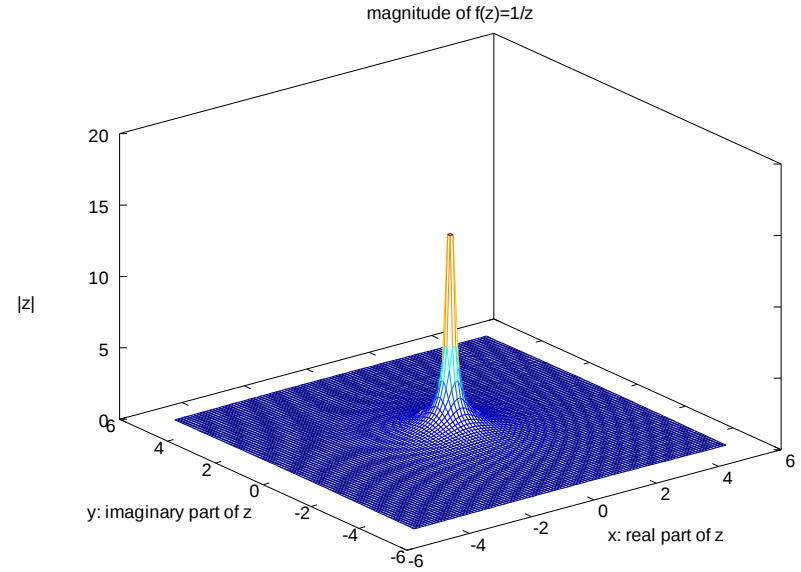
z1 = xx + i* yy;
z = 1 ./ z1;

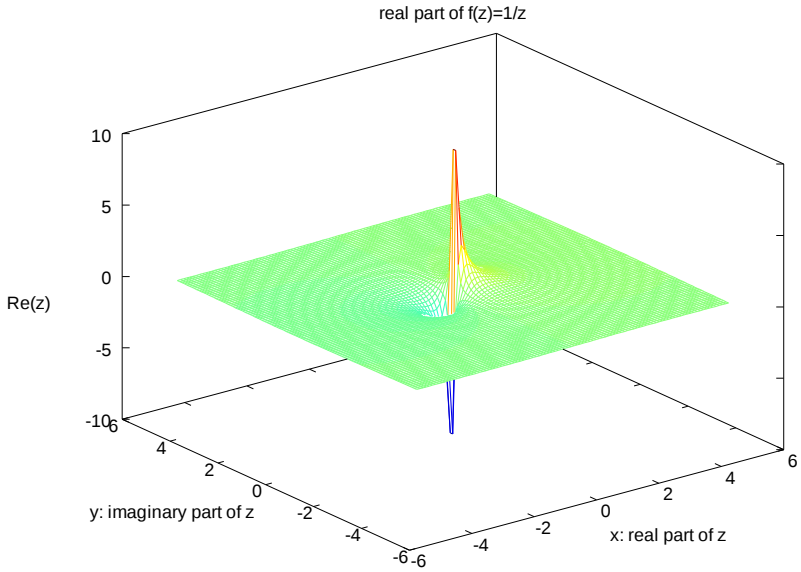

mesh(xx, yy, abs(z))
title("magnitude of f(z)=1/z");
xlabel("x: real part of z");
ylabel("y: imaginary part of z");
zlabel("|z|");
print -demf 1_z.mag.emf

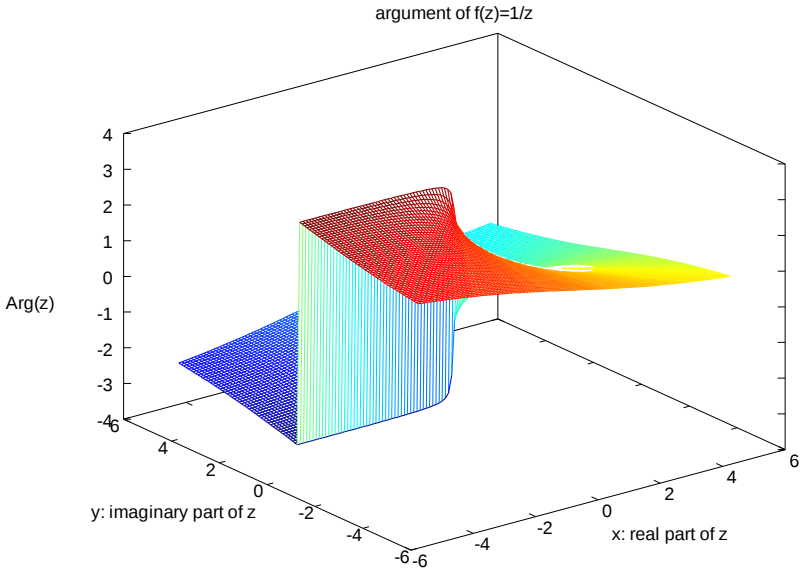
pause

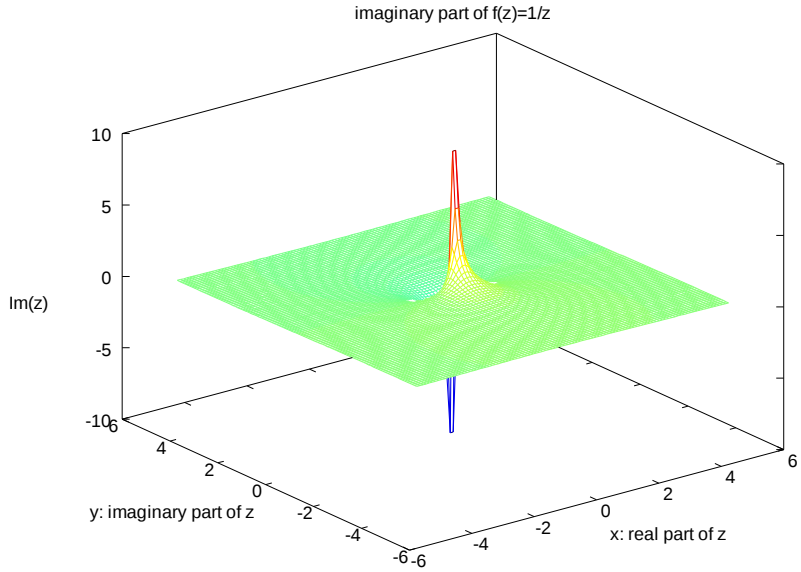
mesh(xx, yy, arg(z))
title("argument of f(z)=1/z");
xlabel("x: real part of z");
ylabel("y: imaginary part of z");
zlabel("Arg(z)");
print -demf 1_z.arg.emf
```

f(z)=1/z

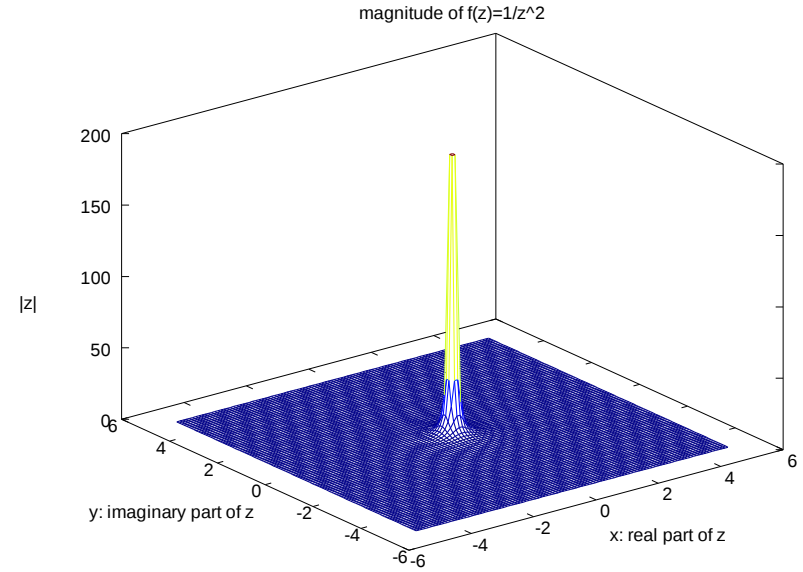

magnitude of f(z)=1/z
|z|
y: imaginary part of z
x: real part of z

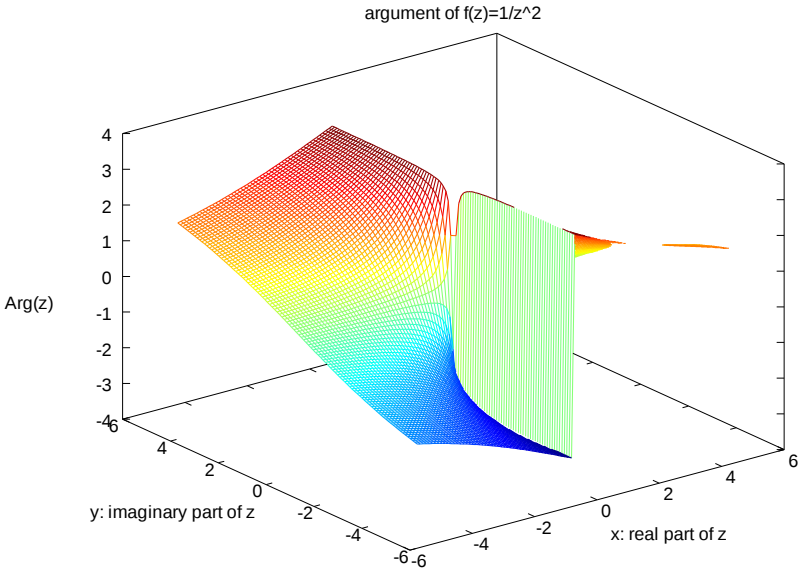

real part of f(z)=1/z
Re(z)
y: imaginary part of z
x: real part of z


argument of f(z)=1/z
Arg(z)
y: imaginary part of z
x: real part of z


imaginary part of f(z)=1/z
Im(z)
y: imaginary part of z
x: real part of z

f(z)=1/z^2



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%-------------------------------------------------------------------------

x = linspace(-5, +5, 100);
y = linspace(-5, +5, 100);
[xx yy] = meshgrid(x, y);

z1 = xx + i* yy;
z2 = z1 .* z1;
z = 1 ./ z2;


mesh(xx, yy, abs(z))
title("magnitude of f(z)=1/z^2");
xlabel("x: real part of z");
ylabel("y: imaginary part of z");
zlabel("|z|");
print -demf 1_z2.mag.emf

pause

mesh(xx, yy, arg(z))
title("argument of f(z)=1/z^2");
xlabel("x: real part of z");
ylabel("y: imaginary part of z");
zlabel("Arg(z)");
print -demf 1_z2.arg.emf
```
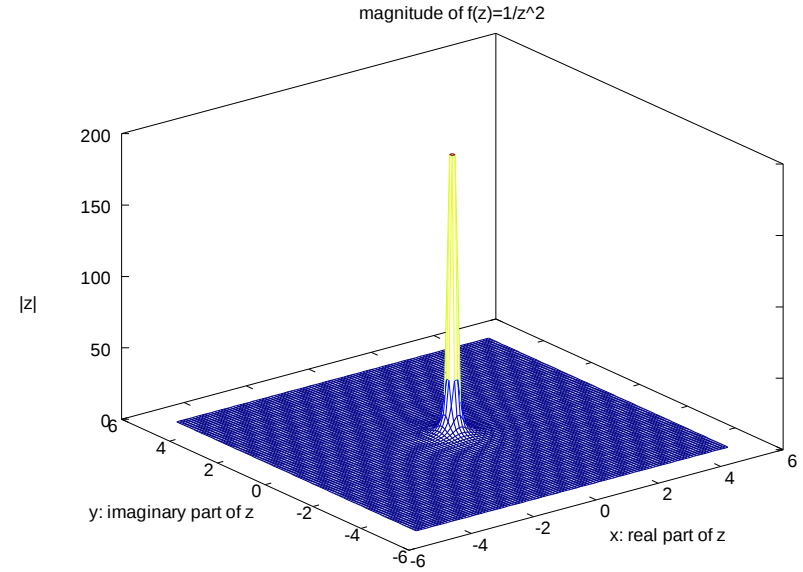
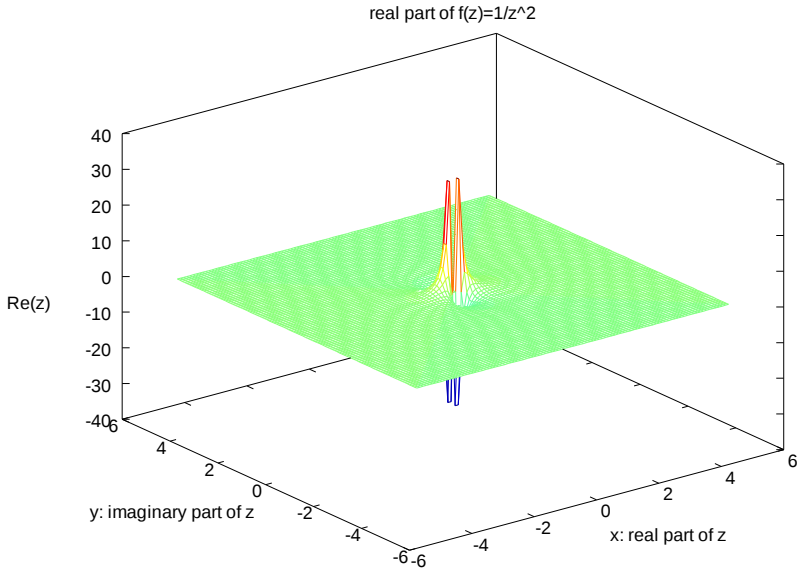
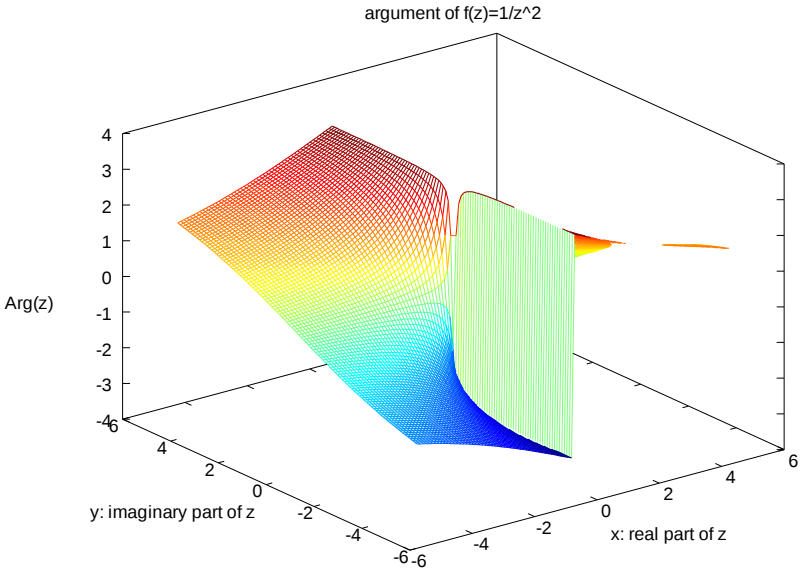
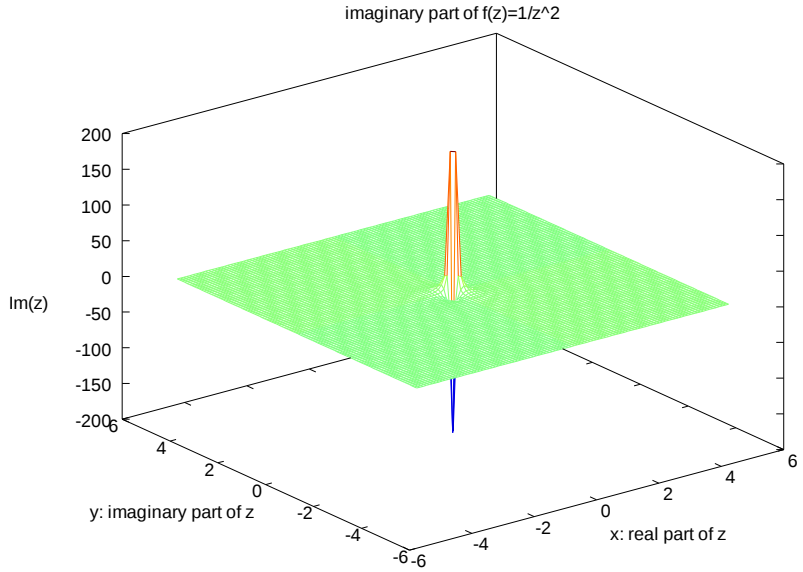

f(z)=1/z^2


magnitude of f(z)=1/z^2
|z|
200
150
100
50
0
6
4
2
0
-2
-4
-6
y: imaginary part of z
-6
-4
-2
0
2
4
6
x: real part of z


real part of f(z)=1/z^2
Re(z)
40
30
20
10
0
-10
-20
-30
-40
6
4
2
0
-2
-4
-6
y: imaginary part of z
-6
-4
-2
0
2
4
6
x: real part of z


argument of f(z)=1/z^2
Arg(z)
4
3
2
1
0
-1
-2
-3
-4
6
4
2
0
-2
-4
-6
y: imaginary part of z
-6
-4
-2
0
2
4
6
x: real part of z


imaginary part of f(z)=1/z^2
Im(z)
200
150
100
50
0
-50
-100
-150
-200
6
4
2
0
-2
-4
-6
y: imaginary part of z
-6
-4
-2
0
2
4
6
x: real part of z

Right Hand Rule

References

[1] http://en.wikipedia.org/
[2] http://planetmath.org/
[3] M.L. Boas, “Mathematical Methods in the Physical Sciences”
[4] D.G. Zill, “Advanced Engineering Mathematics”