

Harmonic functions in 2-D for $z = x + iy \in D$.

If D is a domain and $u(x, y) \in C^2(D)$ (i. e. has cts 2nd. der. wrt x, y)

and u satisfies $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$, u is called harmonic in D .

Theorem If $f(z)$ is analytic in D then both $u(x, y)$ and $v(x, y)$ (where $f(x + iy) = u(x, y) + i v(x, y)$) are harmonic.

Proof Cauchy-Riemann: $u_x = v_y, u_y = -v_x$.

So $u_{xx} = v_{yx}, u_{yy} = -v_{xy}$ Since f' is analytic so $u, v \in C^2$

but $v_{yx} = v_{xy}$ so $u_{xx} = -u_{yy}$ so $u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$.

Similarly, $u_{xy} = v_{yx}$ and $u_{yx} = -v_{xx}$ so $v_{xx} + v_{yy} = 0$. \square

Defn If $u + iv = f$ where $z = x + iy$ and f is analytic in D , then v is defined to be the harmonic conjugate of u

eg $e^x \sin y + c$ is harmonic conjugate of $e^x \cos y + d$.

Since $e^{x+iy} + d + ic$ is analytic.

Notice if v is h.c. of u then $-u$ is h.c. of v .

Since $-if$ is analytic

Theorem: Let D be a domain. Every harmonic function in D

has a harmonic conjugate in D iff D is simply connected.

Proof

Assume first that D is simply connected. Consider function

$g = u_x - i u_y$. Notice the CR conditions are satisfied by g :

$u_{xx} = -u_{yy}$, and $u_{xy} = u_{yx}$. So g is analytic in D .

Define f to be a primitive of g , which exists

Since D simply connected. Then $f' = u_x - i u_y$.

Let $f = U + iV$, and then $f' = U_x - iU_y$. So $u = U + c$,

and so $V + d$ is a harmonic conjugate to u . \square

Now assume each u has a harmonic conjugate in D

Take $u = \ln|z - z_0|$ for some $z_0 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus D$. $u = \operatorname{Re} \log(z - z_0)$

[So $\log(z - z_0)$ is analytic in $\mathbb{C} \setminus D$] Let $f = u + iv$ be analytic.

Consider $h(z) = (z - z_0) e^{-f(z)}$. $h'(z) = e^{-f(z)} (1 + (z - z_0)(-f'(z)))$.

but $f'(z) = u_x - i u_y = \frac{1}{z - z_0}$ (exercise) so $h'(z) = 0$, so

h is constant in D , so $(z - z_0) e^{-f(z)} = c$ so $e^{f(z)} = c(z - z_0)$

so f is a branch of $\log(z - z_0) + C$ which is analytic in D .

So D is simply connected.