

# Klein's approach

# ALGEBRAIC CURVES AND RIEMANN SURFACES

# Lecture V

Preliminaries

$$(x, y) \equiv x + iy$$

Review:

$$f = u + iv \quad \text{holomorphic}$$

$$\bar{V} = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)$$

|| CR

$$\left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)$$



Streamlines

$u = c$

$$\equiv \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$$

$$dV =$$

$$u_{xx} + v_{yy} = 0$$

$$\text{curl } V = \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \hat{k}$$

$$\equiv 0$$

$V$  solenoidal, irrotational

But

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - i \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + i \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2 i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right] = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$$

$$\Rightarrow V \leftrightarrow \bar{f}'$$

$$1 = \frac{d}{dz}$$

check:  $f = z$

$$1 = \frac{\partial(x+iy)}{\partial z} \quad \checkmark$$

conjugate flow

$$\bar{W} = \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = \left( -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)$$

$\bar{W} \perp V$

$$-\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$= - \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$= - \frac{\partial \bar{f}}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{f}}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + 2 i \left( -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \right] = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -i \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= -i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{f}}{\partial z} = i \frac{\partial \bar{f}}{\partial y}$$



$$V = -i \bar{W}$$

$$\bar{W} = i V$$

$V \perp \bar{W}$

check

$$f = z \quad 1 + i \cdot \frac{\partial(x+iy)}{\partial y} = -i \cdot i = +1 \quad \checkmark$$

\* On Klein's approach

logarithmic singularities

$$w = A \log(z - z_0) + C_0 + C_1(z - z_0) + \dots$$

$A \in \mathbb{R}$

$C_0 = a + ib$

$w = u + iv$   
 $z - z_0 = r e^{i\phi}$   
 $\log(z - z_0) = \log r + i\phi$

first approximation  

$$\begin{cases} u = A \log r + a \\ v = a\phi + b \end{cases}$$

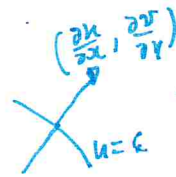
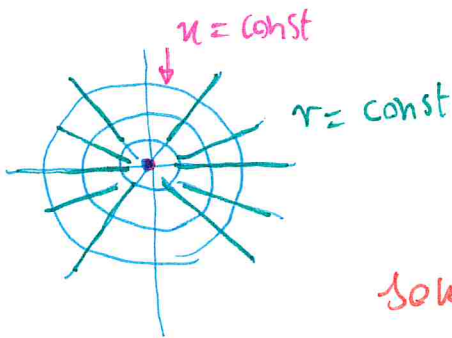
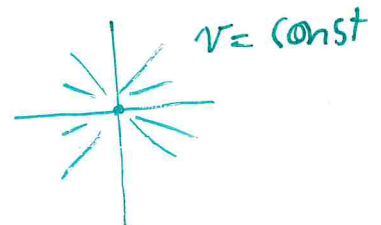
$u - a = A \log r$

$u = a + \log r = c$  (constant)

$\log r = \text{constant}$

$r = \text{constant}$

$v = a\phi + b = \text{const}$



$u = c$  equipotential lines

$v = c$  streamlines

source / sink

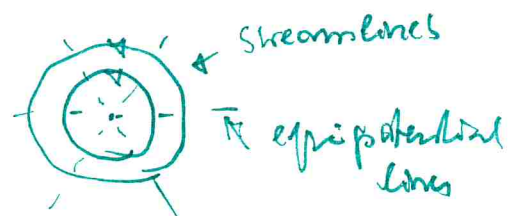
Strength =  $2\pi A$

$A \equiv iA$   
 $\uparrow$   
 $\mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{cases} u = -A\phi + a \\ v = A \log r + b \end{cases}$$

$$iA(\log r + i\phi) + a + ib = \underbrace{(-A\phi + a)}_u + i \underbrace{(A \log r + b)}_v$$

→ get a vortex of strength  $2\pi A$



# \* algebraic singularities

consider  $w = \frac{A_1}{z-z_0} + C_0 + \dots$

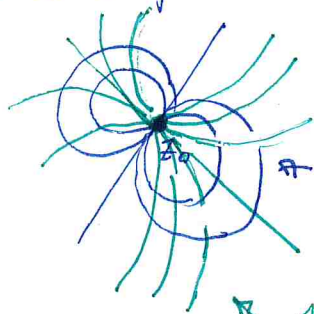
$$z-z_0 = r e^{i\phi}$$

$$A_1 = \rho e^{i\psi}$$

$$w - C_0 = \frac{\rho}{r} \left\{ \cos(\psi - \phi) + i \sin(\psi - \phi) \right\}$$

$$\frac{\rho}{r} \cos(\psi - \phi) = \text{const}$$

penae of circles tangent to  $\phi = \psi + \frac{\pi}{2}$



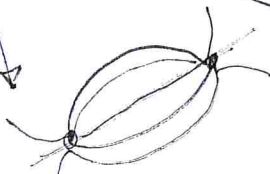
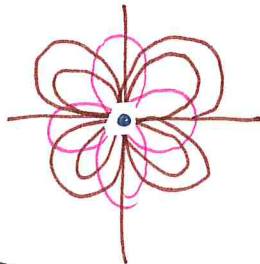
$\rho = \text{constant}$  : equipotential lines

stream lines

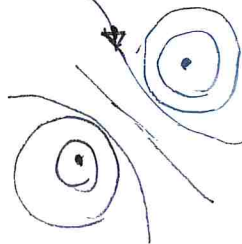
general picture

$$\gamma\text{-ple sing} \sim \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^\gamma}$$

$\gamma=2$



two sources  
coalesce



two vortices  
coalesce