

**Question**

What sort of geometric shapes are the objects  $|z - 9i| \leq 15$ ,  $|z + 16i| \leq 20$ ? Where do the boundaries of these regions meet the real axis? Sketch the regions. Show that the Möbius map  $w = \left(\frac{z - 12}{z + 12}\right)$  transforms the boundaries into two straight lines, and find the equations of these lines.

**Answer**

$\left. \begin{array}{l} |z - 9i| \leq 15 \\ |z + 16i| \leq 20 \end{array} \right\}$  are filled circles

(1)  $|z - 9i| < 15 \Rightarrow$  circle centre  $9i$ , radius  $\leq 15$

(2)  $|z + 16i| \leq 20 \Rightarrow$  circle centre  $-16i$ , radius  $\leq 20$

(z)

PICTURE

(1) intersects  $x$ -axis where

$$\begin{aligned} |x - 9i| &= 15 \\ \Rightarrow x^2 + 81 &= 225 \\ \Rightarrow x^2 &= 144 \\ x &= \pm 12! \end{aligned}$$

(2) intersects  $x$ -axis where

$$\begin{aligned} |x + 16i| &= 20 \\ \Rightarrow x^2 + 256 &= 400 \\ \Rightarrow x^2 &= 144 \\ x &= \pm 12! \end{aligned}$$

If we want to map circles  $\rightarrow$  lines we need something to go to  $\infty$  in the Möbius mapping.

$w = \frac{\alpha z + \beta}{\gamma z + \delta}$ , e.g., we could map  $z = -12$  to  $\infty$ . Then any circle through

$z = -12$  maps to a line, so take  $w = \frac{z - 12}{z + 12}$  say.

What lines?

$$w(z + 12) = (z - 12) \Rightarrow z = -12 \frac{(w + 1)}{(w - 1)}$$

so

$$\begin{aligned} |z - 9i| = 15 &\rightarrow \left| -12 \frac{(w + 1)}{(w - 1)} - 9i \right| = 15 \\ &\Rightarrow \left| w + \frac{(12 - 9i)}{(12 + 9i)} \right| = |w - 1| \\ |z + 16i| = 20 &\rightarrow \left| -12 \frac{(w + 1)}{(w - 1)} + 16i \right| = 20 \\ &\Rightarrow \left| w + \frac{(12 + 16i)}{(12 - 16i)} \right| = |w - 1| \end{aligned}$$

UGH!

Note that  $\left(\frac{12 - 9i}{12 + 9i}\right)$  and  $\left(\frac{12 + 16i}{12 - 16i}\right)$  lie on the circle  $|w| = 1$ . Thus the lined bisect the chords joining two points on a circle's circumference. Thus the two lined must pass through the centre of  $w = 0$ !

PICTURE

$A, B$  are any two points on circle centre 0. The bisector of chord  $AB$  is what we want, which by definition (equals  $\theta$ 's) must pass through 0!