

Odwzorowania konforemne pól elektrostatycznych

```
In[137]:= Re[x] ^= x; Im[x] ^= 0; Re[y] ^= y; Im[y] ^= 0;
           [część rzeczywista] [część urojona] [część rzeczywista] [część urojona]
```

```
In[138]:= z = x + I y;
           [jedno]
```

```
In[139]:= argrule = {Arg[m_] :>
           [argument liczby zespolonej]
           ArcTan[Im[m]/Re[m] // ComplexExpand // PowerExpand // FullSimplify]};
           [arcus tangens] [część urojona] [część rzeczywista] [rozwiń na część rzeczywistą] [rozwiń potęgę] [uproszcz pełniej]
re[w_] := Re[w] // ComplexExpand // Simplify;
           [część rzeczywista] [rozwiń na część rzeczywistą] [uproszcz]
im[w_] := Im[w] // ComplexExpand // Simplify;
           [część urojona] [rozwiń na część rzeczywistą] [uproszcz]
```

map1 w = arcsin(z)

```
In[141]:= w1 = ArcSin[z];
           [arcus sinus]
```

```
In[142]:= r1 = re[w1]
           i1 = im[w1] /. argrule
```

```
Out[142]= Arg[i x + Sqrt[1 - (x + i y)^2] - y]
```

```
Out[143]= -1/2 Log[(y - (x^4 + 2 x^2 (-1 + y^2) + (1 + y^2)^2)^(1/4) Cos[1/2 ArcTan[2 x y / (1 - x^2 + y^2)])]^2 +
           (x - (x^4 + 2 x^2 (-1 + y^2) + (1 + y^2)^2)^(1/4) Sin[1/2 ArcTan[2 x y / (1 - x^2 + y^2)])]^2]
```

map2 w = ln(z)

```
In[144]:= w2 = Log[z];
           [logarytm]
```

```
r2 = re[w2]
i2 = im[w2] /. argrule
```

```
Out[145]= 1/2 Log[x^2 + y^2]
```

```
Out[146]= ArcTan[y/x]
```

map3 w=I (1-z)/(1+z)

```
In[147]:= w3 = I (1 - z) / (1 + z);
           [jedność urojona]
```

```
r3 = re[w3]
i3 = im[w3] /. argrule
```

```
Out[148]= 2 y / ((1 + x)^2 + y^2)
```

```
Out[149]= -1 / (1 + 2 x + x^2 + y^2)
```

map4 (odwrotna: $z \rightarrow w$, $w \rightarrow z$) $z = (1 + iw)/(1 - iw)$

```
In[150]:= w4 = (1 + I z) / (1 - I z);
```

[jedność ur... [jedność

```
r4 = re[w4]
```

```
i4 = im[w4]
```

```
Out[151]= - \frac{-1 + x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + (1 + y)^2}
```

```
Out[152]= \frac{2 x}{x^2 + (1 + y)^2}
```

map5 $w = z + 1/z$

```
In[153]:= w5 = z + 1 / z;
```

```
r5 = re[w5]
```

```
i5 = im[w5]
```

```
Out[154]= x \left( 1 + \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right)
```

```
Out[155]= y - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}
```

map6 $z^{1/4}$

```
In[156]:= w6 = z ^ {1 / 4};
```

```
r6 = re[w6] /. argrule
```

```
i6 = im[w6] /. argrule
```

```
Out[157]= { (x^2 + y^2)^{1/8} Cos[ \frac{1}{4} ArcTan[ \frac{y}{x} ] ] }
```

```
Out[158]= { (x^2 + y^2)^{1/8} Sin[ \frac{1}{4} ArcTan[ \frac{y}{x} ] ] }
```

map7 $w = \sqrt{-1 + (x + iy)^2}$

```
In[159]:= w7 = Sqrt[z ^ 2 - 1];
```

[pierwiastek kwadratowy

```
r7 = re[w7] /. argrule
```

```
i7 = im[w7] /. argrule
```

```
Out[160]= \left( x^4 + 2 x^2 (-1 + y^2) + (1 + y^2)^2 \right)^{1/4} Cos[ \frac{1}{2} ArcTan[ \frac{2 x y}{1 - x^2 + y^2} ] ]
```

```
Out[161]= - \left( x^4 + 2 x^2 (-1 + y^2) + (1 + y^2)^2 \right)^{1/4} Sin[ \frac{1}{2} ArcTan[ \frac{2 x y}{1 - x^2 + y^2} ] ]
```

map8 $w = z - 1/z$

```
In[162]:= w8 = z - 1 / z;
```

```
r8 = re[w8]
```

```
i8 = im[w8]
```

```
Out[163]= x -  $\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$ 
```

```
Out[164]= y  $\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}\right)$ 
```

map9 $w = z + \sqrt{1 + z^2}$

```
In[165]:= w9 = z + Sqrt[z^2 + 1];  
           [pierwiastek kwadrato]
```

```
r9 = re[w9] /. argrule
```

```
i9 = im[w9] /. argrule
```

```
Out[166]= x +  $\left(x^4 + (-1 + y^2)^2 + 2 x^2 (1 + y^2)\right)^{1/4} \cos\left[\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ArcTan}\left[\frac{2 x y}{1 + x^2 - y^2}\right]\right]$ 
```

```
Out[167]= y +  $\left(x^4 + (-1 + y^2)^2 + 2 x^2 (1 + y^2)\right)^{1/4} \sin\left[\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{ArcTan}\left[\frac{2 x y}{1 + x^2 - y^2}\right]\right]$ 
```

map10 $w = e^{az}$

```
In[168]:= Re[a]^a;  
           [część rzeczywis]
```

```
Im[a]^0;
```

```
[część urojona]
```

```
In[170]:= w10 = Exp[a z];  
           [funkcja eksp]
```

```
r10 = re[w10]
```

```
i10 = im[w10]
```

```
Out[171]=  $e^{a x} \cos[a y]$ 
```

```
Out[172]=  $e^{a x} \sin[a y]$ 
```

map11 $w = F(\phi + i\psi)$, elliptic function

map12 $w = \sin(\pi z/a)$

```
In[173]:= w12 = Sin[Pi z / a];  
           [sinus [pi]
```

```
r12 = re[w12]
```

```
i12 = im[w12]
```

```
Out[174]=  $\cosh\left[\frac{\pi y}{a}\right] \sin\left[\frac{\pi x}{a}\right]$ 
```

```
Out[175]=  $\cos\left[\frac{\pi x}{a}\right] \sinh\left[\frac{\pi y}{a}\right]$ 
```

mapI3 $w = z + a$

```
In[176]:= w13 = z + a;
          r13 = re[w13]
          i13 = im[w13]
```

```
Out[177]= a + x
```

```
Out[178]= y
```

mapI4 $w = \sqrt{z}$

```
In[179]:= w14 = Sqrt[z];
          [pierwiastek kwadratowy]
          r14 = re[w14] /. argrule
          i14 = im[w14] /. argrule
```

```
Out[180]= (x^2 + y^2)^(1/4) Cos[1/2 ArcTan[y/x]]
```

```
Out[181]= (x^2 + y^2)^(1/4) Sin[1/2 ArcTan[y/x]]
```

mapI5 $w = \arcsin(z/c)$

```
In[182]:= Re[c] ^= c;
          [część rzeczywista]
          Im[c] ^= 0;
          [część urojona]
          w15 = ArcSin[z / c];
          [arcus sinus]
          r15 = re[w15] /. argrule
          i15 = im[w15] /. argrule
```

```
Out[185]= -ArcTan[ (x + c ( (c^4 + 2 c^2 (-x^2 + y^2) + (x^2 + y^2)^2)^(1/4) Sin[1/2 Arg[1 + ((-i x + y)^2 / c^2)] ] ) /
                  (y - c ( (c^4 + 2 c^2 (-x^2 + y^2) + (x^2 + y^2)^2)^(1/4) Cos[1/2 Arg[1 + ((-i x + y)^2 / c^2)] ] ) ]
```

```
Out[186]= -1/2 Log[ 1/c^2 ( (y - c ( (4 x^2 y^2 + (c^2 - x^2 + y^2)^2)^(1/4) Cos[1/2 ArcTan[2 x y / (c^2 - x^2 + y^2)] ] ) )^2 +
                  (x - c ( (4 x^2 y^2 + (c^2 - x^2 + y^2)^2)^(1/4) Sin[1/2 ArcTan[2 x y / (c^2 - x^2 + y^2)] ] ) )^2 ) ]
```

map16 $w = z + i a$

```
In[187]:= Clear[a]
           |wyczyść
w16 = z + I a;
           |jedność
r16 = re[w16]
i16 = im[w16]
```

Out[189]= x

Out[190]= $a + y$

map17 $w = (z-1)/(z+1)$

```
In[191]:= w17 = (z - 1) / (z + 1);
r17 = re[w17]
i17 = im[w17]
```

Out[192]= $\frac{-1 + x^2 + y^2}{1 + 2 x + x^2 + y^2}$

Out[193]= $\frac{2 y}{(1 + x)^2 + y^2}$

map18 $w = \frac{i(1+z)}{1-z}$

```
In[194]:= w18 = I (1 + z) / (1 - z);
           |jedność urojona
r18 = re[w18]
i18 = im[w18]
```

Out[195]= $-\frac{2 y}{1 - 2 x + x^2 + y^2}$

Out[196]= $-\frac{-1 + x^2 + y^2}{1 - 2 x + x^2 + y^2}$

map19 $w = e^{i\theta} z$

```
In[197]:= Re[θ] ^= θ;
           |część rzeczywista
Im[θ] ^= 0;
           |część urojona
w19 = Exp[i θ] z;
           |funkcja eksponencjalna
r19 = re[w19] // ExpToTrig
           |zamień funkcje
i19 = im[w19] // ExpToTrig
           |zamień funkcje
```

Out[200]= $x \cosh[i \theta] + x \sinh[i \theta]$

Out[201]= $y \cosh[i \theta] + y \sinh[i \theta]$

map20 w = 1/z

```
In[202]:= w20 = 1 / z;
          r20 = re[w20]
          i20 = im[w20]
```

```
Out[203]=  $\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$ 
```

```
Out[204]=  $-\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$ 
```

Inne

Nitka nad uziemioną płaszczyzną

```
In[205]:= w = Log[(z - I) / (z + I)]
          [logarytm [jedność ...]jednc]
```

```
Out[205]= Log[ $\frac{-i + x + i y}{i + x + i y}$ ]
```

```
In[206]:= re[w] /. argrule
```

```
Out[206]= Log[ $\frac{\sqrt{x^2 + (-1 + y)^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 + (1 + y)^2}}$ ]
```

```
In[207]:= im[w] /. argrule
```

```
Out[207]= -ArcTan[ $\frac{2 x}{-1 + x^2 + y^2}$ ]
```

```
In[208]:= eq = (x^2 + (-1 + y)^2) / (x^2 + (1 + y)^2) == (1 / Tan[c])^2 /. {x -> r Cos[θ], y -> r Sin[θ]};
          [tangens [cosinus [sinus]
```

```
In[209]:= sol = Solve[eq, r] // FullSimplify
          [rozwiąż równanie [uprość pełniej]
```

```
Out[209]= {{r ->  $\left(\sqrt{2} \sqrt{-(\cos[4 c] + \cos[2 \theta]) \csc[c]^4 - 2 \csc[c]^2 \sin[\theta]}\right) / (-2 + 2 \cot[c]^2)}$ },
           {r ->  $\frac{1}{2 - 2 \cot[c]^2} \left(\sqrt{2} \sqrt{-(\cos[4 c] + \cos[2 \theta]) \csc[c]^4 + 2 \csc[c]^2 \sin[\theta]}\right)}$ }}
```

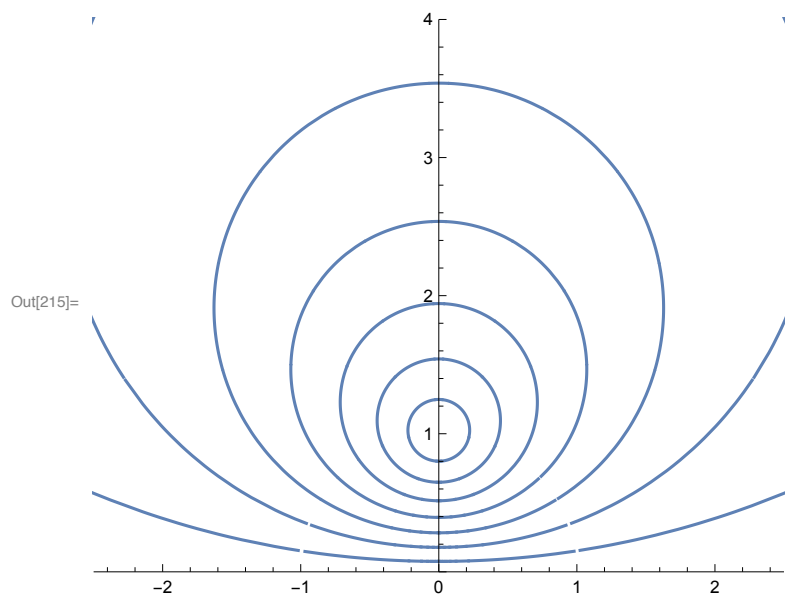
```
In[210]:= Clear[p1, p2, c]
          [wyczyść]
```

```
p1 = r /. sol[[1]];
p2 = r /. sol[[1]];
```

```
In[213]:= {xp1, yp1} = {p1 Cos[θ], p1 Sin[θ]};
          [cosinus [sinus]
```

```
In[214]:= pltab = Table[{xp1, yp1}, {c, 0.01, Pi / 4, .1}];
          [tabela [pi]
```

```
pl1 = ParametricPlot[-pltab, {θ, 0, 2 Pi}, PlotRange -> {{-2.5, 2.5}, {0, 4}}]
          [wykres parametryczny [pi [zakres wykresu]
```



In[216]:= $\text{neq} = \frac{2x}{-1+x^2+y^2} = c /. \{x \rightarrow r \cos[\theta], y \rightarrow r \sin[\theta]\}$

Out[216]= $\frac{2r \cos[\theta]}{-1+r^2 \cos^2[\theta] + r^2 \sin^2[\theta]} = c$

In[217]:= $\text{nsol} = \text{Solve}[\text{neq}, r] // \text{FullSimplify}$

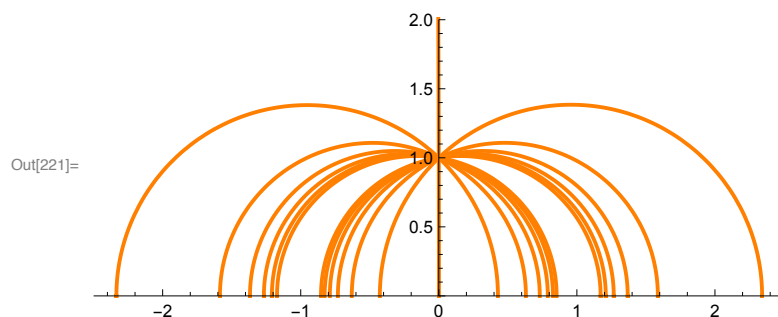
Out[217]= $\left\{ \left\{ r \rightarrow -\frac{-2 \cos[\theta] + \sqrt{2} \sqrt{1 + 2c^2 + \cos[2\theta]}}{2c} \right\}, \left\{ r \rightarrow \frac{2 \cos[\theta] + \sqrt{2} \sqrt{1 + 2c^2 + \cos[2\theta]}}{2c} \right\} \right\}$

In[218]:= $\text{q1} = r /. \text{nsol}[[2]];$

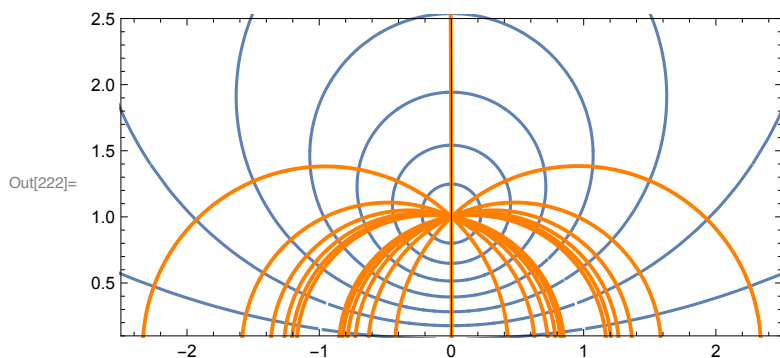
In[219]:= $\{x1, y1\} = \{q1 \cos[\theta], q1 \sin[\theta]\};$

In[220]:= $\text{tab} = \text{Table}[\{x1, y1\}, \{c, -2 \text{Pi}, 2 \text{Pi}, \text{Pi}/3.001\}];$

In[221]:= $\text{pl2} = \text{ParametricPlot}[\text{tab}, \{\theta, 0, 2 \text{Pi}\},$
 $\text{PlotRange} \rightarrow \{-2.5, 2.5\}, \{0, 2\}, \text{PlotStyle} \rightarrow \{\text{Orange}, \text{Thick}\}]$



In[222]:= Show[pl1, pl2, PlotRange → {{-2.5, 2.5}, {0.1, 2.5}}, Frame → True]
 [pokaż] [zakres wykresu] [ramka] [prawda]



Naładowana wstęga $x \in [-1, 1]$

Linie ekwipotencjalne

In[223]:= p = Integrate[1/Sqrt[(x - s)^2 + y^2], s]
 [całka] [pierwiastek kwadratowy]

Out[223]= $\text{Log}\left[s - x + \sqrt{s^2 - 2sx + x^2 + y^2}\right]$

In[224]:= pp1 = p /. {s → 1};

pm1 = p /. {s → -1};

w = pp1 - pm1

Out[226]= $\text{Log}\left[1 - x + \sqrt{1 - 2x + x^2 + y^2}\right] - \text{Log}\left[-1 - x + \sqrt{1 + 2x + x^2 + y^2}\right]$

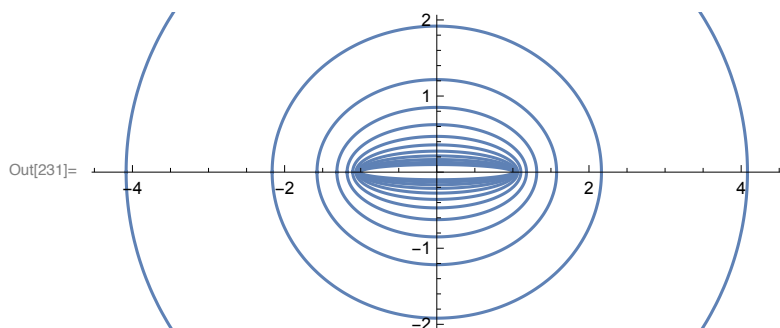
In[227]:= eq = w == c /. {x → r Cos[θ], y → r Sin[θ]};
 [cosinus] [sinus]

In[228]:= solr = Solve[eq, r];
 [rozwiąż równanie]

In[229]:= {x1, y1} = {r Cos[θ], r Sin[θ]} /. solr[[1]];
 [cosinus] [sinus]

In[230]:= tal = Table[{x1, y1}, {c, .5, 6, .5}];
 [tabela]

tap = ParametricPlot[tal, {θ, 0, 2 Pi}]
 [wykres parametryczny] [pi]



Linie sił pola

```

In[232]:= Clear[u];
           Wyczyść
           u[x_, y_] := w

In[234]:= dux = D[u[x, y], x] // Simplify;
           oblicz pochodną Uprość
           duy = D[u[x, y], y] // FullSimplify;
           oblicz pochodną Uprość pełniej

In[236]:= dvx = duy;
           v = Integrate[dvx, x] // FullSimplify;
           całka Uprość pełniej

In[238]:= dvx = D[v, y] // FullSimplify;
           oblicz pochodną Uprość pełniej

In[239]:= dCy = -duy - dvx // FullSimplify;
           Uprość pełniej

In[240]:= vl = v + Integrate[dCy, y] // FullSimplify
           całka Uprość pełniej

Out[240]= Log[1 - x - Sqrt[(-1 + x)^2 + y^2]] - Log[1 + x + Sqrt[(1 + x)^2 + y^2]]

In[241]:= vlines = vl /. {x -> R Cos[θ], y -> R Sin[θ]} // FullSimplify;
           cosinus sinus Uprość pełniej

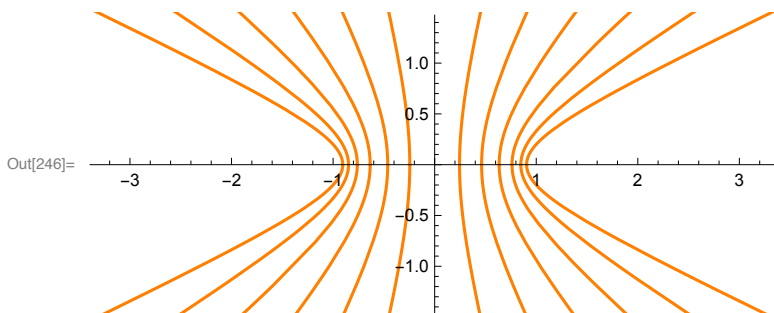
In[242]:= solv = Solve[vlines == c, R]
           rozwiąż równanie

Out[242]= {{R -> -((2 e^(c/2) (-1 + e^c)) / (Sqrt[-1 + 2 e^(2 c) - e^(4 c) + Cos[θ]^2 +
           4 e^c Cos[θ]^2 + 6 e^(2 c) Cos[θ]^2 + 4 e^(3 c) Cos[θ]^2 + e^(4 c) Cos[θ]^2)))},
           {R -> (2 e^(c/2) (-1 + e^c)) / (Sqrt[-1 + 2 e^(2 c) - e^(4 c) + Cos[θ]^2 + 4 e^c Cos[θ]^2 +
           6 e^(2 c) Cos[θ]^2 + 4 e^(3 c) Cos[θ]^2 + e^(4 c) Cos[θ]^2))}}

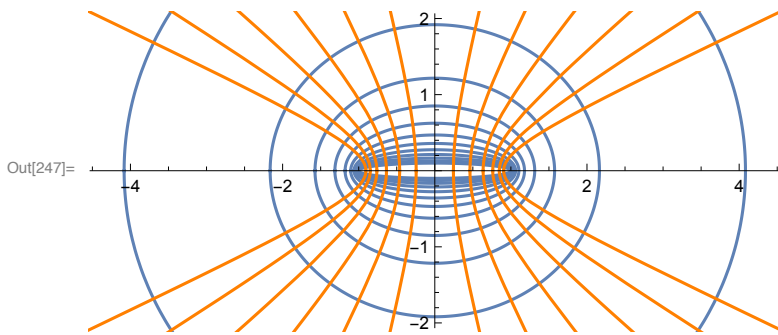
In[243]:= x1 = R Cos[θ] /. {solv[[1]]};
           cosinus
           y1 = R Sin[θ] /. {solv[[1]]};
           sinus

In[245]:= tab1 = Table[{x1, y1}, {c, -3, 3, .5}];
           tabela
           tal1 = ParametricPlot[tab1, {θ, 0, Pi}, PlotStyle -> {Orange}]
           wykres parametryczny Pi styl grafiki pomarańczowy

```



In[247]:= Show[ta, ta1]
[pokaż](#)



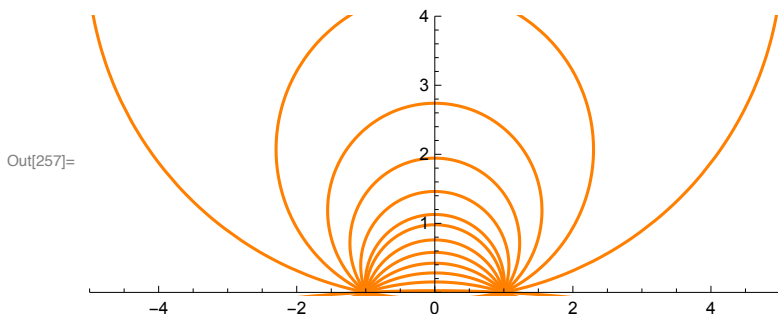
Taśma $|x| < a$, i uziemione półpłaszczyzny, $|x| > a$

Wstęga o zadanym potencjale, między uziemionymi półpłaszczyznami

In[248]:= Clear[M, K, λ, a, k, c];
[wyczyść](#)
 Re[a] ^= a; Im[a] ^= 0; Re[k] ^= k; Im[k] ^= 0; Re[c] ^= c; Im[c] ^= 0;
[część rzeczywista](#) [część urojona](#) [część rzeczywista](#) [część urojona](#) [część rzeczywista](#) [część urojona](#)

$$M[x_, y_] := 2 k \lambda \left(\text{ArcTan}[y / (x - a)] - \text{ArcTan}[y / (x + a)] \right)$$
[arcus tangens](#) [arcus tangens](#)

$$K[x_, y_] := 2 k \lambda \text{ArcTan}\left[2 a y / (x^2 + y^2 - a^2)\right]$$
[arcus tangens](#)
 In[252]:= λ = a = k = 1;
 eq = c == K[x, y] //. {x → r Cos[θ], y → r Sin[θ]} // Simplify;
[cosinus](#) [sinus](#) [uproszcz](#)
 soln = Solve[eq, r] // FullSimplify;
[rozwiąż równanie](#) [uproszcz pełniej](#)
 rrule = soln[[1]];
 tabul = Table[{r Cos[θ] /. rrule, r Sin[θ] /. rrule}, {c, -3.1, 3.1, .5}];
[tabela](#) [cosinus](#) [sinus](#)
 pl1 = ParametricPlot[tabul, {θ, 0, 2 Pi},
[wykres parametryczny](#) [pi](#)
 PlotStyle → {Orange}, PlotRange → {{-5, 5}, {0, 4}}]
[styl grafiki](#) [pomarańcz](#) [zakres wykresu](#)



Linie sił

In[258]:= V[x_, y_] := 2 λ k Log[Sqrt[(x - a)^2 + y^2] / Sqrt[(x + a)^2 + y^2]]
[log](#) [pierwiastek kwadratowy](#) [pierwiastek kwadratowy](#)

```
In[259]:= eq = c == V[x, y] /. {x → r Cos[t], y → r Sin[t]}
```

```
Out[259]:= c == 2 Log[ $\frac{\sqrt{(-1 + r \cos[t])^2 + r^2 \sin[t]^2}}{\sqrt{(1 + r \cos[t])^2 + r^2 \sin[t]^2}}$ ]
```

```
In[260]:= soln = Solve[eq, r]
```

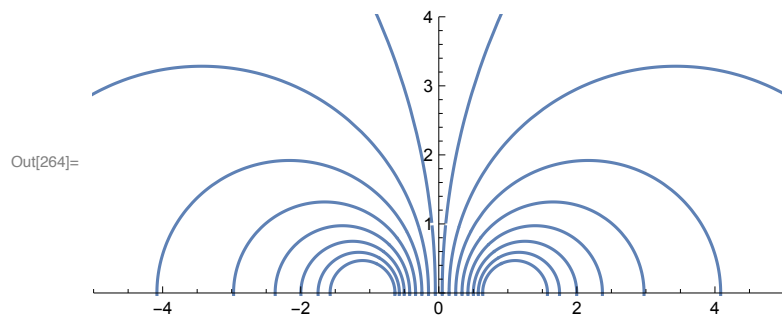
```
Out[260]:= {{r →  $\frac{-2 \cos[t] - 2 e^c \cos[t] - \sqrt{2} \sqrt{-1 + 6 e^c - e^{2c} + \cos[2t] + 2 e^c \cos[2t] + e^{2c} \cos[2t]}}{2 (-\cos[t]^2 + e^c \cos[t]^2 - \sin[t]^2 + e^c \sin[t]^2)}$ },  
{r →  $\frac{-2 \cos[t] - 2 e^c \cos[t] + \sqrt{2} \sqrt{-1 + 6 e^c - e^{2c} + \cos[2t] + 2 e^c \cos[2t] + e^{2c} \cos[2t]}}{2 (-\cos[t]^2 + e^c \cos[t]^2 - \sin[t]^2 + e^c \sin[t]^2)}$ }}
```

```
In[261]:= x1 = r Cos[t] /. soln[[2]];
```

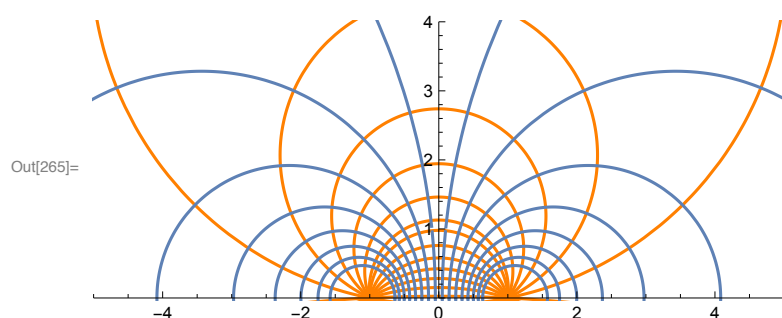
```
y1 = r Sin[t] /. soln[[2]];
```

```
In[263]:= tab = Table[{x1, y1}, {c, -3, 3, .4}];
```

```
pl2 = ParametricPlot[tab, {t, 0, 2 Pi}, PlotRange → {{-5, 5}, {0, 4}}]
```



```
In[265]:= Show[pl1, pl2, PlotStyle → {Thin}]
```



Dodatek

```
In[266]:= Clear[a]
```

```
Re[a] ^= a; Im[a] ^= 0;
```

In[268]:= **w = Log[(z - a) / (z + a)]**
Logarytm

Out[268]= **Log** $\left[\frac{-a + x + i y}{a + x + i y}\right]$

In[269]:= **re[w]**

Out[269]= **Log** $\left[\frac{\sqrt{(a - x)^2 + y^2}}{\sqrt{(a + x)^2 + y^2}}\right]$

In[270]:= **im[w] /. argrule**

Out[270]= **ArcTan** $\left[\frac{2 a y}{-a^2 + x^2 + y^2}\right]$