The Schwartz-Christoffel Formula

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Where We Left Off

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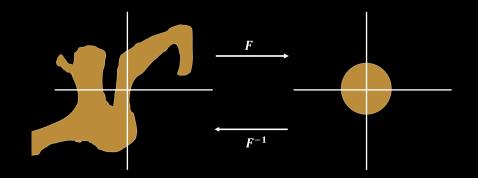
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Wah, wah, wah.....

A Brief Illustration of Our Problem





https://memegenerator.net/instance/71691819/sad-kitty25-the-look-you-give-someone-when-you-want-something



Scwharz-Christoffel Formula

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https://knowyourmeme.com/photos/71862-happy-cat

More Background

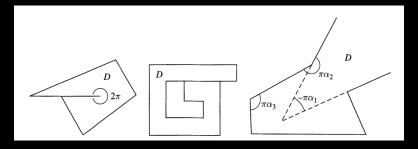
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Let g be a conformal mapping from the upper half plane Π^+ onto a polygonal domain of n sides which has interior angles with measures $\alpha_1\pi,...,\alpha_n\pi$ and let $a_1,a_2,...,a_n$ be the points on the real axis mapped onto the vertices of the polygon.

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(taken from Bruna, Cufi, p. 361)

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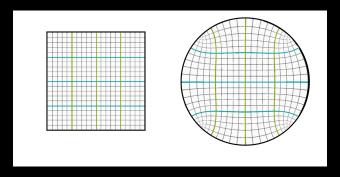
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Conformal

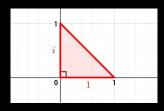


Taken from Fong's The Conformal Hyperbolic Square and Its IIk

Example with Triangle

Consider the triangle with vertices 0, 1, i with interior angles

 $\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}.$



From lecture, we have a biholomorphism from the half plane to the unit disk. So, finding a biholomorphism from the half plane to the triangle is sufficient.

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Let g(z) map the upper half plane to our polygon with g(0) = 0, g(1) = 1, and g(a) = i for some a > 1. Then, by the Schwartz-Christoffel Formula

$$g(z) = A \int_0^z t^{\frac{1}{2}-1} (1-t)^{\frac{1}{4}-1} (a-t)^{\frac{1}{4}-1} dt$$

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A can be found by using the fact that g(1) = 1.

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Let w=g(z) be the Scwartz-Christoffel map of the upper half-plane onto D that sends 0 to ia and ± 1 to the two vertices at 0.This determines g(z) uniquely, since we have specified 3 real parameters.

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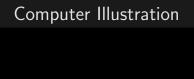
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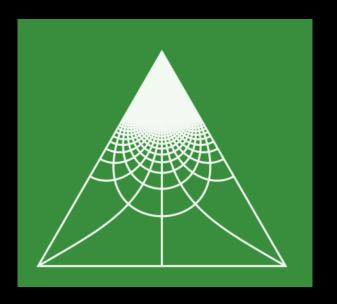
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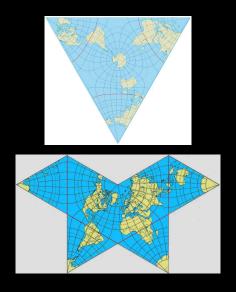
$$=\frac{A_z}{\sqrt{z^2-1}}$$



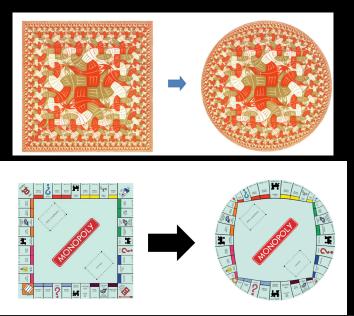
Conformal



A Cool Application



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Sources

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