

CAUCHY'S INTEGRAL THEOREM

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https://www.phys.uconn.edu/~rozman/Courses/P2400_23S/

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Cauchy's theorem states that if $f(z)$ is analytic at all points on and inside a closed contour C in the complex plane, then the integral of the function around that contour vanishes:

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 0. \quad (1)$$

Here is the proof of Cauchy's theorem, as given in [1, pp. 363-5].

We assume that the contour C bounds a *star-shaped region* and that $f'(z)$ is bounded everywhere within and on C . The geometric concept of “star-shaped” is as following. A region is star-shaped if a point O can be found such that every ray from O intersects the bounding curve of the region in precisely one point. An example of such a region is shown in Fig. 1, left. A region which is not star-shaped is illustrated in Fig. 1, right. Restricting our proof to a star-shaped region is not a limitation on the theorem, since any simply connected region may be broken up into a number of star-shaped regions and the Cauchy theorem applied to each one.

Take the point O of the star-shaped region to be the origin of our reference frame. Define $F(\lambda)$ as follows:

$$F(\lambda) = \lambda \oint_C f(\lambda z) dz, \quad (2)$$

where the real parameter $\lambda \in [0, 1]$. When the variable z traverses the integration contour C , the argument of function f in Eq. (2), λz , traverses scaled contours (see Fig. 1, (e) and (f)). Only if C is a star-shaped contours, the scaled contours lie entirely inside C , i.e. inside the area of analyticity of function f .

The Cauchy theorem Eq. (1) states that

$$F(1) = 0. \quad (3)$$

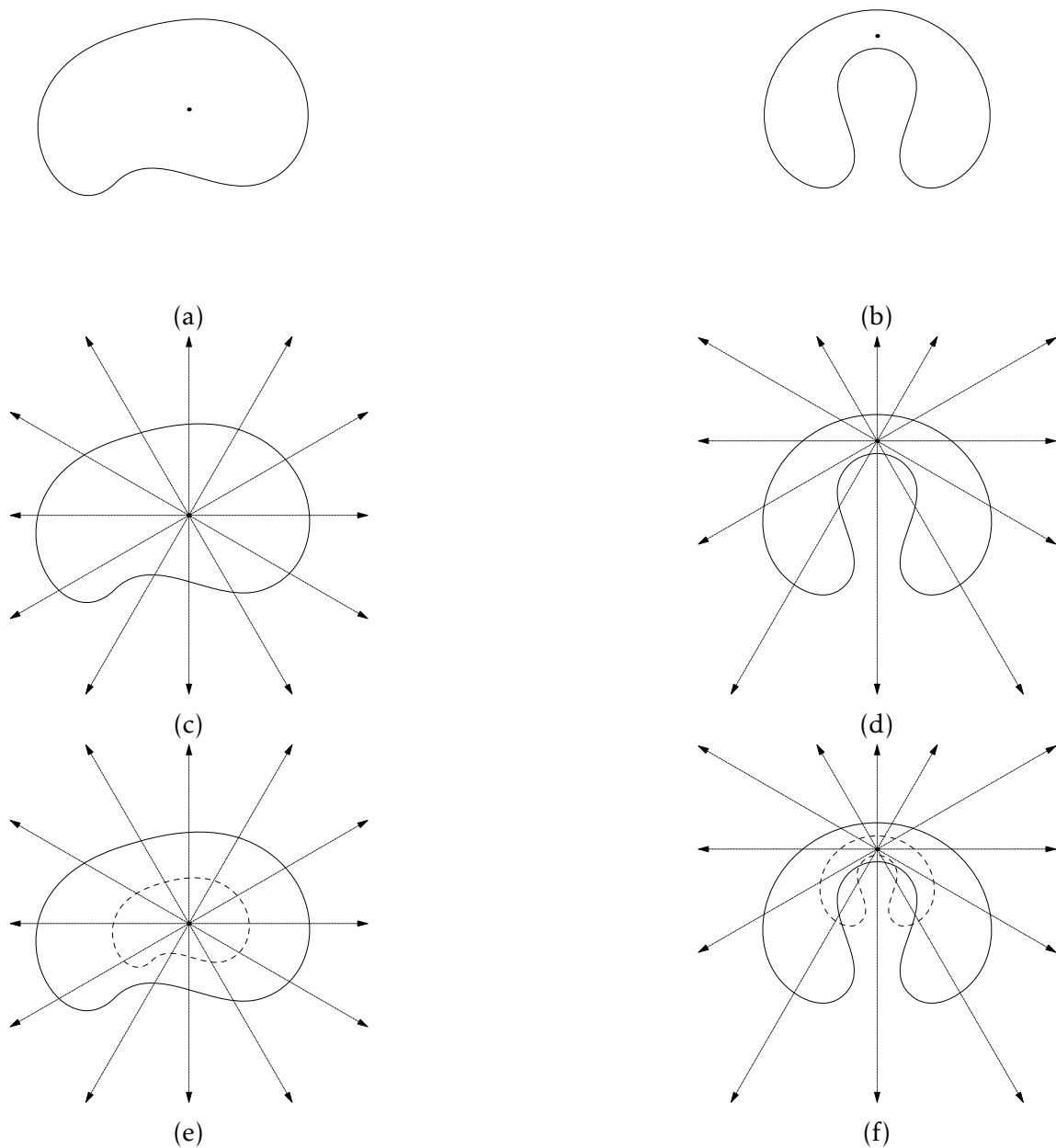


Figure 1: Star-shaped region (figures on the left) and non-star-shaped region (on the right). Solid lines indicate integrating contours, dashed lines - contours scaled by the factor 0.5. Only star-shaped contours guaranteed to have the scaled contours inside the unscaled one.

To prove Eq. (3), we take derivative of $F(\lambda)$ with respect to λ :

$$\frac{dF}{d\lambda} = \oint_C f(\lambda z) dz + \lambda \oint_C z f'(\lambda z) dz = \oint_C f(\lambda z) dz + \oint_C z df(\lambda z) \quad (4)$$

Integrate the second of these integrals by parts (which is possible only if $f'(z)$ is bounded):

$$\frac{dF}{d\lambda} = \oint_C f(\lambda z) dz + [z f(\lambda z)] - \oint_C f(\lambda z) dz = [z f(\lambda z)], \quad (5)$$

where the square brackets indicates that we take the difference of the values at the beginning and at the end of the contour. Since $zf(\lambda z)$ is a single-valued function, the expression in the square brackets vanishes for a closed contour so that

$$\frac{dF}{d\lambda} = 0 \quad \text{or} \quad F(\lambda) = \text{const.} \quad (6)$$

To evaluate the constant, we notice that letting $\lambda = 0$ in Eq. (2) yields $F(0) = 0$. Therefore $F(1) = 0$, i.e.

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 0. \quad (7)$$

which concludes the proof.

References

- [1] P. M. Morse and H. Feshbach, *Methods of theoretical physics, Part I*. Feshbach Publishing, 1953.