Cultivating Complex Analysis: Basic calculus (2.2.1)

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The proof is just the standard real result, since $f'(z) = 0$ implies that the real derivative is also zero (a zero 2×2 matrix).

Proposition (Chain rule)

Let $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ and $V \subset \mathbb{C}$ be open, $f\colon U \to V$ complex differentiable at $z \in U$, and $g\colon V \to \mathbb{C}$ complex differentiable at $f(z)$. Then the composition $g \circ f$ is complex differentiable at z and
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Multiplication is continuous, so take the limit $h \to 0$ to finish. $\square$

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So $D(g \circ f)|_z$ corresponds to the pertinent complex number. $\square$

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(iii) ${}^{1}/_{g}$ *is holomorphic on* $\left\{z \in U : g(z) \neq 0\right\}$ *and* $\frac{d}{dz}\left[\frac{1}{g(z)}\right] = \frac{-g'(z)}{\left(g(z)\right)^2}$.

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Remark: A holomorphic function is continuous so $\{z \in U : g(z) \neq 0\}$ is open.

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Proof: Again exercise.

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The key is of course that f is not differentiable (neither real nor complex) at the origin.