EXPERIMENT ON NUMERICAL CONFORMAL MAPPING
OF UNBOUNDED MULTIPLY CONNECTED DOMAIN
IN FUNDAMENTAL SOLUTIONS METHOD

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ABSTRACT. We are concerned with the experiment on numerical conformal mappings. A potentially theoretical scheme in the fundamental solutions method, different from the conventional one, has been recently proposed for numerical conformal mappings of unbounded multiply connected domains. The scheme is based on the asymptotic theorem on extremal weighted polynomials. The scheme has the characteristic called “invariant and dual.” Applying the scheme for typical examples, we will show that the numerical results of high accuracy may be obtained.

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1. Introduction. The fundamental solutions method (or charge simulation method) has been applied to the problem in electrical engineering, numerical conformal mappings [2, 3, 4, 10, 12] and Dirichlet problems [10, 16, 17].

The principle of the method is the approximation of the solution by a linear combination of logarithmic potentials. Though the method requires only solving a system of simultaneous linear equations, it is possible to get a rather precise solution for boundary problems with respect to domains bounded by smooth curves.

Amano [2, 3] has recently proposed two kinds of schemes of approximations for the conformal mappings onto the domains with circular or radial cuts, respectively.

Kuhara [11, 12] has also established a construction method of the functions mapping multiply connected domains onto the rings with circular or radial slits, based upon the works of Bergman [5] and using the fundamental solutions method. The method is described from the two-dimensional electrostatic point of view.

A potentially theoretical scheme in the fundamental solutions method, different from the conventional one, has been recently proposed for numerical conformal mappings of unbounded multiply connected domains [9]. The scheme is based on the asymptotic theorem on extremal weighted polynomials [7, 8, 13, 14, 15]. The scheme has the characteristic called “invariant and dual” with respect to interior and exterior domains [9]. In this paper, applying the scheme for typical examples, we show that the numerical results of high accuracy may be obtained.

2. Scheme for numerical conformal mapping. In this section, we show the scheme computing the approximations for the conformal mappings of “unbounded” multiply connected domains, which has been recently proposed in [9].
Let $D$ and $D'$ denote unbounded multiply connected domains whose boundaries $\gamma$ and $\gamma'$ consist of Jordan curves $\gamma_i$ and $\gamma'_i$ ($i = 0(1)m$), respectively.

We assume that $\gamma_0, \gamma'_0$ enclose the origin. Let $\gamma'_0$ be a circle $\{w : |w| = r_0\}$. Let $f(z)$ map conformally $D$ onto $D'$ with the continuation to a bijection mapping from $D \cup \gamma$ to $D' \cup \gamma'$, 

$$f(z) = z \prod_{i=1}^{n} \left(1 - \frac{z_{n,i}}{z}\right)^{\alpha_i}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i = 1, \quad (2.2)$$

where the charge points \{\(z_{n,i}\)\}_{i=1}^{n} are appropriately chosen interior to $\gamma$.

When $D'$ is $\{w : |w| > r_0\}$ with radial cuts $\sum_{j=1}^{m} \gamma'_j$, we propose the algorithm computing approximations of $f(z)$ as follows.

**Scheme 2.1.** The approximation $f_n(z)$ of $f(z)$ may be obtained as follows:

2(a) Let $\{z_{n,i}\}_{i=1}^{n_j}$ and $\{\zeta_{n,i}\}_{i=1}^{n_j}$ with $n_0 = \cdots = n_m = n$ are appropriately chosen interior to $\gamma_j$ and on $\gamma_j (j = 0(1)m)$, respectively.

2(b) When $\alpha_i^{(j)} (i = 0(1)n_j, j = 0(1)m)$ are the solutions of a system of $(m + 1)(n + 1)$ simultaneous linear equations using Dirichlet-Neumann and charge conditions [11, 12]:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n_0} \alpha_i^{(0)} = 1, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \alpha_i^{(j)} = 0 \quad (j = 1(1)m), \quad (2.3)$$

the charges at $\{z_{n,i}\}_{i=1}^{n_j}$ are given by $\{|\alpha_i^{(j)}|n_j\}_{i=1}^{n_j} (j = 1(1)m)$, respectively.

2(c) The approximation $f_n(z)$ is represented by

$$f_n(z) = z \prod_{j=0}^{m} \prod_{i=1}^{n_j} \left(1 - \frac{z_{n,i}}{z}\right)^{\alpha_i^{(j)}}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n_0} \alpha_i^{(0)} = 1, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} \alpha_i^{(j)} = 0 \quad (j = 1(1)m). \quad (2.4)$$

Note that the approximations

$$\alpha_0^{(0)} \approx -\log r_0, \quad \alpha_0^{(j)} \approx -\theta_j \quad (j = 1(1)m) \quad (2.5)$$

hold, where $\theta_j$ is the argument of $\gamma'_j$. 

$\\$
The invariant scheme of approximations has been first shown for the numerical Dirichlet problem by Murota [16, 17]. It is physically natural and mathematically reasonable.

The solutions of a system of simultaneous linear equations in Scheme 2.1 are also invariant in the sense that the transformation \( z \rightarrow az \ (a > 0) \) implies
\[
\alpha_0^{(0)} \rightarrow \alpha_0^{(0)} + \log a,
\alpha_0^{(j)} \rightarrow \alpha_0^{(j)} \ (j = 1(1)m), \tag{2.6}
\alpha_i^{(j)} \rightarrow \alpha_i^{(j)} \ (i = 1(1)n, \ j = 0(1)m).
\]

3. A numerical example. We consider a function
\[
w = f(z) = z + \frac{1}{z - 6} \quad \text{and} \quad z = f^{-1}(w) = \left( \frac{7 - 5\sqrt{(w - 8)/(w - 4)}}{1 - \sqrt{(w - 8)/(w - 4)}} \right) \tag{3.1}
\]
mapping \( D \) onto \( D' \), where \( D' \) is \( \{ w : |w| > 1 \} \) with a radial cut
\[
\{ w : 4 \leq \text{Re}(w) \leq 8, \ \text{Im}(z) = 0 \}. \tag{3.2}
\]
This corresponds to Dirichlet-Neumann problem and easy to check the accuracy of the approximation. We apply Scheme 2.1 to compute the approximations of \( f(z) \).

The charge points interior to \( \gamma_1 \) and the collocation points on \( \gamma_1 \) are so chosen that
\[
l \exp \left( \frac{2\pi j(i - 1)}{n} \right) + 6, \quad j = \sqrt{-1}, \ (i = 1(1)n) \tag{3.3}
\]
with \( l = 0.75, 0.5, 0.25 \) and \( l = 1 \), respectively.

On the other hand, the charge points interior to \( \gamma_0 \) and the collocation points on \( \gamma_0 \) are the images of the points
\[
l \exp \left( \frac{2\pi j(i - 1)}{n} \right), \quad j = \sqrt{-1}, \ (i = 1(1)n) \tag{3.4}
\]
being distributed on \( \{ w : |w| = 0.75, 0.5, 0.25, 1 \} \) under the inverse function \( f^{-1}(w) \) of \( f(z) \), respectively.

For \( n = 13 \), we solve a system of simultaneous linear equations (2.3) and obtain the approximations \( f_n(z) \).

The accuracy of the errors is estimated by
\[
|f_n(z) - f(z)| \tag{3.5}
\]
at the points on \( \gamma_1 \)
\[
\exp \left( \frac{2\pi j(i - 1)}{n} + \frac{\pi j}{n} \right) + 6, \quad j = \sqrt{-1}, \ (i = 1(1)n) \tag{3.6}
\]
and the images of the points on \( \gamma_0 \)
\[
\exp \left( \frac{2\pi j(i - 1)}{n} + \frac{\pi j}{n} \right), \quad j = \sqrt{-1}, \ (i = 1(1)n). \tag{3.7}
\]
under the function \( f^{-1}(w) \).
By the maximum principle for the analytic functions, it is sufficient that the errors are estimated only on the boundary.

The numerical results are presented for the following cases (under a minor modification of the scheme in order to keep the continuity of the argument).

(3a) The charge distribution with \( l = 0.75 \).

We show the charges in (2b) interior to \( \gamma_1 \) and \( \gamma_0 \), respectively as follows:

**Table 3.1.** The charge distribution with \( n = 13, l = 0.75 \) on \( \gamma_1 \).

|                  | 13.095578422303619D-002 | 5.357980215700247D-003 | 5.370095750188362D-002 |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 2.111998739887658D-002 | -2.743036534771264D-002 | 5.611121564384160D-002 |
| 2.902003170269616D-002 | 2.902003170269579D-002 | 5.611121564384106D-002 |
| -2.743036534771176D-002 | 2.111998739887570D-002 | -5.370095750188297D-002 |
| 5.357980215700064D-003 |                       |                       |

**Table 3.2.** The charge distribution with \( n = 13, l = 0.75 \) on \( \gamma_0 \).

|                  | 7.693733748274377D-002 | 7.693054597318545D-002 | 7.692230818952048D-002 |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 7.691974075923927D-002 | 7.691943391695984D-002 | 7.691958631030785D-002 |
| 7.691971610941527D-002 | 7.691971610941528D-002 | 7.691958631030788D-002 |
| 7.691943391695967D-002 | 7.691974075923903D-002 | 7.692230818952112D-002 |
| 7.693054597318509D-002 |                       |                       |

Note that

\[
\frac{1}{13} = 7.692307692307693D-002. \quad (3.8)
\]

The errors on \( \gamma_1 \) and \( \gamma_0 \) are as follows:

**Table 3.3.** The errors with \( n = 13, l = 0.75 \) on \( \gamma_1 \).

|                  | 7.906455437100468D-002 | 7.272028918873658D-002 | 6.874725258323458D-002 |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 5.361607892270346D-002 | 5.209733883293302D-002 | 4.984156926710034D-002 |
| 4.89418235162078D-002 | 4.984156926709897D-002 | 5.209733883293163D-002 |
| 5.361607892270290D-002 | 6.874725258323204D-002 | 7.272028918873554D-002 |
| 7.906455437100488D-002 |                       |                       |

**Table 3.4.** The errors with \( n = 13, l = 0.75 \) on \( \gamma_0 \).

|                  | 1.917221469173348D-003 | 1.917212886788780D-003 | 1.917182701862004D-003 |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1.916825188166824D-003 | 1.916448045831497D-003 | 1.916203808715182D-003 |
| 1.916121835051632D-003 | 1.916203808714936D-003 | 1.916448045830375D-003 |
| 1.916825188167161D-003 | 1.917182701862035D-003 | 1.917212886788246D-003 |
| 1.917221469172982D-003 |                       |                       |
Furthermore,

\[
\alpha_0^{(1)} (\theta_1) = \alpha_0^{(1)} (-0) = 1.741206340272162D - 003, \quad (3.9)
\]

\[
\alpha_0^{(0)} (\log r_0) = \alpha_0^{(0)} (-\log 1) = -1.040834085586084D - 017, \quad (3.10)
\]

which shows that (2.5) holds with high accuracy. 

(3b) The charge distribution with \( l = 0.5 \).

We show the charges in (2b) interior to \( y_1 \) and \( y_0 \), respectively as follows:

**Table 3.5. The charge distribution with \( n = 13, l = 0.5 \) on \( y_1 \).**

| \( 5.67688435560761D - 002 \) | \( 1.336464863115225D - 001 \) | \( 6.408202622703688D - 002 \) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| \( -1.1588679279212D - 001 \) | \( 9.33715497330532D - 002 \) | \( -4.2157241389606D - 002 \) |
| \( 1.058525023602893D - 001 \) | \( 1.058525023602879D - 001 \) | \( -4.215724143899442D - 002 \) |
| \( 9.33715497331164D - 002 \) | \( -1.1588679279256D - 001 \) | \( 6.408202622703865D - 002 \) |
| \( -1.336464863115230D - 001 \) | \( 1.336464863115230D - 001 \) | \( 1.336464863115230D - 001 \) |

**Table 3.6. The charge distribution with \( n = 13, l = 0.5 \) on \( y_0 \).**

| \( 7.690431354619905D - 002 \) | \( 7.691784500736430D - 002 \) | \( 7.692657263421879D - 002 \) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| \( 7.692635000860265D - 002 \) | \( 7.692605635027436D - 002 \) | \( 7.692558594969630D - 002 \) |
| \( 7.692543327674563D - 002 \) | \( 7.692543327674435D - 002 \) | \( 7.692558594969630D - 002 \) |
| \( 7.692605635027493D - 002 \) | \( 7.692635000860015D - 002 \) | \( 7.692657263422217D - 002 \) |
| \( 7.691784500736203D - 002 \) | \( 7.691784500736203D - 002 \) | \( 7.691784500736203D - 002 \) |

Note that

\[
\frac{1}{13} = 7.692307692307693D - 002. \quad (3.11)
\]

The errors on \( y_1 \) and \( y_0 \) are as follows:

**Table 3.7. The errors with \( n = 13, l = 0.5 \) on \( y_1 \).**

| \( 1.686595817949471D - 002 \) | \( 1.594668522932475D - 002 \) | \( 1.426456576379659D - 002 \) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| \( 1.245942289990706D - 002 \) | \( 1.124520339390002D - 002 \) | \( 1.730254947067371D - 002 \) |
| \( 1.872540245176557D - 002 \) | \( 1.730254947067469D - 002 \) | \( 1.124520339391404D - 002 \) |
| \( 1.245942289990679D - 002 \) | \( 1.426456576379672D - 002 \) | \( 1.594668522932589D - 002 \) |
| \( 1.686595817949507D - 002 \) | \( 1.686595817949507D - 002 \) | \( 1.686595817949507D - 002 \) |

**Table 3.8. The errors with \( n = 13, l = 0.5 \) on \( y_0 \).**

| \( 6.070869763412672D - 005 \) | \( 6.733732155656440D - 005 \) | \( 6.897867302145204D - 005 \) |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| \( 6.621157003193045D - 005 \) | \( 6.260984607098040D - 005 \) | \( 6.000919726996125D - 005 \) |
| \( 5.909032538686798D - 005 \) | \( 6.000919726934812D - 005 \) | \( 6.260984607020485D - 005 \) |
| \( 6.621157003170747D - 005 \) | \( 6.897867302240548D - 005 \) | \( 6.733732155617585D - 005 \) |
| \( 6.070869763390371D - 005 \) | \( 6.070869763390371D - 005 \) | \( 6.070869763390371D - 005 \) |
Furthermore,

\[
\alpha_0^{(1)} - (\theta) = 7.787235018993428D - 005, \quad (3.12)
\]

\[
\alpha_0^{(0)} - (\log r_0) = 3.426078865054194D - 017, \quad (3.13)
\]

which shows that (2.5) holds with high accuracy.

(3c) The charge distribution with \( l = 0.25 \).

We show the charges in (2b) interior to \( \gamma_1 \) and \( \gamma_0 \), respectively as follows:

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
\hline
\( n = 13 \) & \( l = 0.25 \) on \( \gamma_1 \). & \\
\hline
7.692306130528526D - 002 & 7.692308599892384D - 002 & 7.692307475107583D - 002 \\
7.692307800922398D - 002 & 7.6923078007906957D - 002 & 7.692307232359562D - 002 \\
7.692307689059898D - 002 & 7.692307800894760D - 002 & 7.692307475107583D - 002 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
\hline
\( n = 13 \) & \( l = 0.25 \) on \( \gamma_0 \). & \\
\hline
7.692306130528526D - 002 & 7.692308599892384D - 002 & 7.692307475107583D - 002 \\
7.6923085798875447D - 002 & 7.6923085798875447D - 002 & 7.6923085798875447D - 002 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

Note that

\[
\frac{1}{13} = 7.692307692307693D - 002. \quad (3.14)
\]

The errors on \( \gamma_1 \) and \( \gamma_0 \) are as follows:

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
\hline
\( n = 13 \) & \( l = 0.25 \) on \( \gamma_1 \). & \\
\hline
2.620143221187881D - 005 & 2.460270478748571D - 005 & 2.165285311487771D - 005 \\
1.774249777583574D - 005 & 1.308661337754165D - 005 & 7.354889113223171D - 006 \\
2.287964484537497D - 009 & 7.354889114253348D - 006 & 1.30866133798933D - 005 \\
1.77424977787493D - 005 & 2.165285311546687D - 005 & 2.460270478816393D - 005 \\
2.620143221202827D - 005 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}

\begin{table}[h]
\centering
\begin{tabular}{cccc}
\hline
\( n = 13 \) & \( l = 0.25 \) on \( \gamma_0 \). & \\
\hline
4.903447136123618D - 010 & 1.019052540368634D - 009 & 9.883685502913276D - 010 \\
7.553265530481330D - 010 & 4.96894958792792D - 010 & 2.547095062921054D - 010 \\
8.54679182756638D - 011 & 2.547094246284032D - 010 & 4.968949414229016D - 010 \\
7.553265708226896D - 010 & 9.883683875455573D - 010 & 1.01905358929026D - 009 \\
4.903451511212511D - 010 & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\end{table}
Furthermore,
\[
\alpha_0^{(1)}(-\theta_1) = 2.378106242066085D - 009, \tag{3.15}
\]
\[
\alpha_0^{(0)}(-\log r_0) = 8.673617379884036D - 019, \tag{3.16}
\]

which shows that (2.5) holds with high accuracy.

The numerical example shows:

(3d) The data present the distribution of the charges and errors of the approximations, which are symmetric with respect to the real axis and with high accuracy.

(3e) When the charges and collocation points are distributed uniformly (see the definition in [6]) as (3.4), the example shows that the approximations
\[
\alpha_i \simeq \frac{1}{n} (i = 1, 2, \ldots, n), \quad \alpha_0^{(0)} \simeq -\log r_0, \quad f(z) \simeq f_n(z) \tag{3.17}
\]
would hold with high accuracy.

We have examined the case of odd \(n\). The case of \(n = 12\) is shown in the following (3f).

(3f) The charge distribution with \(l = 0.25\).

We show the charges in (2b) interior to \(\gamma_1\) and \(\gamma_0\), respectively as follows:

Table 3.13. The charge distribution with \(n = 12\), \(l = 0.25\) on \(\gamma_1\).

| \(n=12\) | \(l=0.25\) | \(\gamma_1\) |
|----------|-----------|-------------|
| \(-1.942606947010962D - 001\) | \(-1.942606947010962D - 001\) | \(5.97241680603705D - 002\) | \(-1.896074309719185D - 001\) |
| \(7.405835693044212D - 002\) | \(-1.56978980380907D - 001\) | \(2.128037039665000D - 001\) |
| \(1.942606947011143D - 001\) | \(2.128037039664623D - 001\) | \(-1.56978980380575D - 001\) |
| \(7.405835693042352D - 002\) | \(1.968074309719278D - 001\) | \(5.97241680603727D - 002\) |

Table 3.14. The charge distribution with \(n = 12\), \(l = 0.25\) on \(\gamma_0\).

| \(n=12\) | \(l=0.25\) | \(\gamma_0\) |
|----------|-----------|-------------|
| \(8.333347749250593D - 002\) | \(8.333347749250593D - 002\) | \(8.333347749250593D - 002\) |
| \(8.33331344289655D - 002\) | \(8.3333455442848D - 002\) | \(8.33332530161311D - 002\) |
| \(8.3333063736710D - 002\) | \(8.33332530170494D - 002\) | \(8.33334554409336D - 002\) |
| \(8.33331344306075D - 002\) | \(8.333347749250593D - 002\) | \(8.33332686839680D - 002\) |

Note that
\[
\frac{1}{12} = 8.333333333333333D - 002. \tag{3.18}
\]

The errors on \(\gamma_1\) and \(\gamma_0\) are as follows:

Table 3.15. The errors with \(n = 12\), \(l = 0.25\) on \(\gamma_1\).

| \(n=12\) | \(l=0.25\) | \(\gamma_1\) |
|----------|-----------|-------------|
| \(4.889879193915697D - 004\) | \(4.566691529354238D - 004\) | \(4.00341863346522D - 004\) |
| \(3.341897580605150D - 004\) | \(2.7467013282174855D - 004\) | \(2.37772507971854D - 004\) |
| \(2.777726507949406D - 004\) | \(2.7467013282176728D - 004\) | \(3.34189758060071D - 004\) |
| \(4.003418633444508D - 004\) | \(4.566691529379670D - 004\) | \(4.889879193896632D - 004\) |
Furthermore,

\[ \alpha_0^{(1)} - (-\theta_1) = 8.050910065412068D - 009, \quad (3.19) \]

\[ \alpha_0^{(0)} - (-\log r_0) = 1.001802807376606D - 016, \quad (3.20) \]

which shows that (2.5) holds with high accuracy.

Table 3.16. The errors with \( n = 12, \ l = 0.25 \) on \( \gamma_0 \).

|                  |                 |                 |                 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 2.472695830800364D - 009 | 2.547021968349248D - 009 | 1.880133758085106D - 009 |
| 1.954951566801633D - 009 | 1.938261615460128D - 009 | 1.892427103310218D - 009 |
| 1.89242651711589D - 009 | 1.938261234766441D - 009 | 1.954951344522423D - 009 |
| 1.88013600747165D - 009 | 2.547022633535721D - 009 | 2.472696052933940D - 009 |

We have shown the data exactly for the convenience of the readers in order to follow the numerical experiment in Fortran 90 with double precision.

The numerical calculation has been performed in MsDevf90 (PC9821-NEC).

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4. Concluding remark. The numerical scheme of approximations in this paper has been applied for a doubly connected domains applying the charge simulation method.

The numerical experiments for other doubly connected domains and \( m (\neq 2) \)-multiply connected ones will be furthermore studied in a future paper.

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Thinking about nonlinearity in engineering areas, up to the 70s, was focused on intentionally built nonlinear parts in order to improve the operational characteristics of a device or system. Keying, saturation, hysteretic phenomena, and dead zones were added to existing devices increasing their behavior diversity and precision. In this context, an intrinsic nonlinearity was treated just as a linear approximation, around equilibrium points.

Inspired on the rediscovering of the richness of nonlinear and chaotic phenomena, engineers started using analytical tools from "Qualitative Theory of Differential Equations," allowing more precise analysis and synthesis, in order to produce new vital products and services. Bifurcation theory, dynamical systems and chaos started to be part of the mandatory set of tools for design engineers.

This proposed special edition of the Mathematical Problems in Engineering aims to provide a picture of the importance of the bifurcation theory, relating it with nonlinear and chaotic dynamics for natural and engineered systems. Ideas of how this dynamics can be captured through precisely tailored real and numerical experiments and understanding by the combination of specific tools that associate dynamical system theory and geometric tools in a very clever, sophisticated, and at the same time simple and unique analytical environment are the subject of this issue, allowing new methods to design high-precision devices and equipment.

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