

Υψηλ. Μεγιστοί

1. $\mathbb{C}$ αριθμοί
2. $\mathbb{C}$ συναρτήσεις
- 3) Ανάπτυξη συναρτήσεων - Θ. Cauchy
4. Ολοκλήρωση
5. Ολ. τινα Cauchy
6. Ανάπτυξη, Σειρές Taylor, Laurent
7. Θεωρία Ολοκ. συναρτήσεων

Επανάληψη (arctan x)' = $\frac{1}{1+x^2}$
 1. $f(z) = \ln \sqrt{x^2+y^2} + i \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{y}{x}$, $z \neq 0$, $-\pi < \operatorname{Arg} z < \pi$
 να εξασκ. και είναι παράγωγη

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned} u &= \ln \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \\ v &= \operatorname{Arctan} \frac{y}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$x, y \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_x &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot 2x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} & u_y &= \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \\ v_x &= \frac{1}{1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} & v_y &= \frac{1}{1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \end{aligned}$$

Εντά C-R

$$u_x = v_y \quad u_y = -v_x \quad f'(z) = u_x + i v_x = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} + i \left(-\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}\right) = \frac{1}{z}, z \neq 0$$

2. Αν $z \in \mathbb{C}$ να βρεθούν όλα τα w με $\sin w = z$

Λύση

$$\sin w = z \Leftrightarrow \frac{e^{iw} - e^{-iw}}{2i} = z \Leftrightarrow e^{iw} - e^{-iw} = 2iz \Leftrightarrow a^2 - 1 = 2iza$$

$$\Leftrightarrow a^2 - (2iz)a - 1 = 0$$

$$e^{iw} = a, \Delta = (-2iz)^2 - 4(-1) = -4z^2 + 4 = 4(1-z^2)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} a &= \frac{2iz + \sqrt{\Delta}}{2} = iz + \sqrt{1-z^2} \\ w &= \log a \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow w = \log a \Leftrightarrow w = -i \log a \quad \begin{matrix} \nearrow \text{θα πάρει} \\ \text{αριθμ} \end{matrix}$$

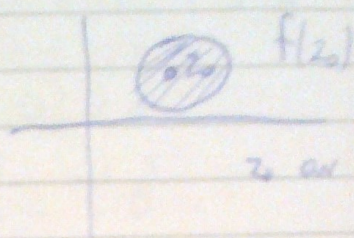
$$= \ln|a| + i \arg a$$

3. $f(z) = x^2 + y^2 + i2x^2y^2$, $u = x^2 + y^2$, $v = 2x^2y^2 \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$
 Da $\nabla u \cdot \nabla v = 0$, f holomorph, nur an $z=0$.

$$u_x = 2x, u_y = 2y$$

$$v_x = 4xy^2$$

$$v_y = 4x^2y$$



$$v_y = 4xy^2 \mid \begin{matrix} u_x = v_y \\ u_y = -v_x \end{matrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 2x = 4x^2y \\ 2y = -4xy^2 \end{cases} \text{ nur } z=0$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x(1-2xy) = 0 \\ y(1+2xy) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \wedge 1-2xy=0 \\ y=0 \wedge 1+2xy=0 \end{cases}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}, z \neq 0$$

4. Für $z=0$, $f(0)$

Da $\nabla u \cdot \nabla v = 0$, f holomorph, nur an $z=0$.

4. Divisor $u = \sin x \sinh y$ Da $\nabla u \cdot \nabla v = 0$, $f(z) = u + iv$ holomorph

Da $\nabla u \cdot \nabla v = 0$

$$\Delta(\sin x \sinh y) = -\sin x \sinh y + \sin x \sinh y = 0$$

$$(\sin x)_x = \cos x$$

$$(\cosh y)_y = \sinh y$$

$$v \text{ def. auf } u$$

$$u_x = v_y$$

$$u_y = -v_x$$

$$v_x = -u_y$$

$$v_y = u_x$$

$$v_x = -u_y = -(\sin x \cosh y)$$

$$\int v_x dx = -\int \sin x \cosh y dy = \cos x \cosh y + c(y)$$

$$v(x, y) = \cos x \cosh y + c(y)$$

$$u_y = \cos x \sinh y + c'(y) = u_y = \cos x \sinh y \Rightarrow c'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow c(y) = 0$$

$$u = \sin x \sinh y, v = \cos x \cosh y \Rightarrow f(z) = \sin x \sinh y + i \cos x \cosh y$$

Montgomery - 500

5. Na independência na

$$\int_{\Gamma} \operatorname{Im} z \, dz =; \quad \Gamma: \text{ciclo de } 0 \text{ para } 1+i$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \sin z \, dz =;$$

0. Cauchy e integral

$$a) \int_{\Gamma} f(z) \, dz = 0, \quad f \text{ anal}$$

$$b) \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-a} \, dz = 2\pi i f(a)$$

$$c) \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^n} \, dz = \frac{2\pi i}{(n-1)!} f^{(n-1)}(a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} z(t) &= 0 + (1+i-0)t \\ &= 1+it = t+it \\ t &\in [0,1] \\ z'(t) &= 1+i \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a) \text{ Me } \oint_{\Gamma} \ln z \, dz \\ &= \int_0^1 \gamma(t) z'(t) \, dt \\ &= \int_0^1 t(1+i) \, dt = \frac{1}{2}(1+i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{\Gamma} \sin z \, dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sin z \, dz = (-\cos z) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = -\cos(1+i) + \cos 0 \\ F(z) &= -\cos z, \quad F'(z) = \sin z \\ \cos(1+i) &= \frac{e^{i(1+i)} + e^{-i(1+i)}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \quad I = \int_C \frac{(z^2 - z + 2)}{(z-1)^3} \, dz, \quad C: |z-1|=2, \quad \theta \pi$$

$$f(z) = z^2 - z + 2 \quad v=2$$

$$I = \frac{2\pi i}{2!} F''(1) = 2\pi i \quad f'(z) = 2z-1$$

$$f''(z) = 2$$

$$7. \quad I = \int_C \frac{z}{z^2+1} \, dz, \quad C: |z+1|=1, \quad \theta \pi$$

$$\int_C \frac{z}{(z-1)(z+1)} \, dz = \int_C \frac{\left(\frac{z}{z+1}\right)}{(z-1)} \, dz = 2\pi i f(-1) = 2\pi i \frac{-1}{-1-1} = -\pi i$$

$$8. \quad \int_C \frac{\sin z e^z}{z^2} \, dz, \quad C: |z|=1, \quad v=1, \quad z=0$$

$$I = 2\pi i f'(0) = 2\pi i (\sin z e^z)'_{z=0}$$

9. Séries Laurent

$$f(z) \text{ anal. } \Delta(a, r_1, r_2)$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z-a)^n$$

9.1 Na anel de Laurent para $f(z) = \frac{z-3}{(z-1)(z-2)}$

$$\Delta_1: 0 < |z-1| < 1 \quad \text{ou}$$

$$\Delta_2: 0 < |z-2| < 1$$

1.1

$$f(z) = \frac{A}{z-1} + \frac{B}{z-2}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Residue to} \\ \frac{1}{1-z} = 1 + z + z^2 + \dots, |z| < 1 \end{array} \right.$$

$$A = B = 1$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-1)^n \quad f(z) = (z-1)^{-1} + \frac{1}{(z-2)}$$

$$\frac{1}{(z-2)} = \frac{1}{z-1-1} = \frac{-1}{1-(z-1)} = -1(1 + (z-1) + (z-1)^2 + \dots + (z-1)^n + \dots)$$

9.2

Na dezvoltarea seriei Laurent pe intervale cu $z=0$

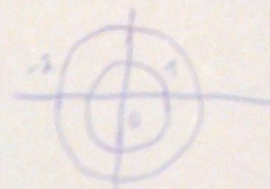
se obțin trei dezvoltări diferite

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z+1)(1-z)}$$

a) $0 < |z| < 1$

b) $1 < |z| < 2$

c) $|z| > 2$



1, 2 sunt reziduuri

0 este reziduura

$$a) f(z) = \frac{A}{z+1} + \frac{B}{1-z} \quad \frac{1}{1-z} = 1 + z + z^2 + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{z+1} = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{z}} = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\left(-\frac{1}{z}\right)} = \frac{1}{z} \left(1 - \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} - \dots + \frac{1}{z^n} + \dots \right)$$

cu $|z| > 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{z} < 1$

$$\frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{1}{z(1-\frac{1}{z})} = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{z}} = \frac{1}{z} \left(1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} + \dots \right)$$

10. Me oă un vâ cu

$$I = \int_C \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z-3)} dz \quad C: |z|=r$$



a) $r < 1, I = 0$

b) $1 < r < 3 \quad I = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} f(z)$

$$\operatorname{Res} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \left[(z-1) \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z-3)^2} \right] = \frac{e^1}{(1-3)^2} = \frac{e}{4}$$

c) $r > 3 \quad I = 2\pi i (\operatorname{Res} f(z) + \operatorname{Res} f(z))$

$$\operatorname{Res} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 3} \frac{1}{(z-1)^2} \left[(z-3) \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z-3)^2} \right]' = \left(\frac{e^z}{z-1} \right)' \Big|_{z=3} = \frac{e^z(z-1) - e^z}{(z-1)^2} \Big|_{z=3}$$

$$= \frac{e^3(-3-1)e^3}{(-4)^2} = -\frac{e^4}{4}$$