

(הוכחה) קיימות וריאציות של  $f(z)$  ב-

(בנוסף לdefinition)

. (ונון) אם  $z_0$  נסמן נקודה בתחום  $\Omega$  אז  $f(z)$  נוכחת ב-

$$f'(a) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{f(z)-f(a)}{z-a}$$

(ולא יתגלו)

(בנוסף לdefinition)

,  $a-z$  נסמן  $b$  ו-  $a-z$  נסמן  $b$  ס. אך.לפניהם נסמן  $b$  ו-  $a-b$  נסמן  $c$ .,  $a-b$  נסמן  $b$  ו-  $a-b$  נסמן  $c$  ס. אך.- נסמן  $b$  ו-  $a-b$  נסמן  $c$ .,  $a-b$  נסמן  $b$  ו-  $a-b$  נסמן  $c$  ס. אך.,  $b$  נסמן  $b$  ו-  $a-b$  נסמן  $c$ .,  $a-b$  נסמן  $b$  ו-  $a-b$  נסמן  $c$  ס. אך.,  $a-b$  נסמן  $b$  ו-  $a-b$  נסמן  $c$ ..  $a-b$  נסמן  $b$  ו-  $a-b$  נסמן  $c$ .

$$\text{הוכחה: } f(z)-f(a) = \frac{f(z)-f(a)}{z-a} \cdot (z-a) \xrightarrow[z \rightarrow a]{} f'(a) \cdot (a-a) = 0$$

. אך  $f'(a) \neq 0$  ו-  $f(z) = z^n$ .

$$\frac{z^n-a^n}{z-a} = z^{n-1} + z^{n-2}a + z^{n-3}a^2 + \dots + a^{n-1} \xrightarrow[z \rightarrow a]{} a^{n-1} + a^{n-1} + \dots + a^{n-1} = n \cdot a^{n-1}$$

$$(z^n)' = n \cdot z^{n-1}$$

. אך  $n \cdot a^{n-1} \neq 0$  ו-  $f'(a) = n \cdot a^{n-1} \neq 0$ .. אך  $f'(a) \neq 0$  ו-  $f(z) = z^n$ .

$$z = x+iy \Rightarrow u(z) = \operatorname{Re} f(z), v(z) = \operatorname{Im} f(z) \Rightarrow f(z) = u(z) + iv(z)$$

$$. v(z) = v(x,y), u(z) = u(x,y)$$

$$f'(a) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{f(z)-f(a)}{z-a} \Leftrightarrow \text{אך } a = x+iy \text{ נסמן } f'(a) \neq 0$$

$$\frac{u(x,y) - u(x_1, y_1) + i(v(x,y) - v(x_1, y_1))}{(x-x_1) + i(y-y_1)}$$

$$= \frac{u(x_1+x, y_1+y) - u(x_1, y_1) + i(v(x_1+x, y_1+y) - v(x_1, y_1))}{h_1 + ih_2}$$

$h \rightarrow 0$  چنانچه  $u(x+h, y)$  و  $v(x+h, y)$  همچو  $u(x, y)$  و  $v(x, y)$

$$\frac{u(x+h, y) - u(x, y)}{h} + i \frac{v(x+h, y) - v(x, y)}{h}$$

$$\operatorname{Im} f'(z) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{v(x+h, y) - v(x, y)}{h}, \quad \operatorname{Re} f'(z) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(x+h, y) - u(x, y)}{h}$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(z) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(z)$$

برای  $u(x, y)$  و  $v(x, y)$  داشته باشیم،  $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(z)$  و  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(z)$  را می‌توان محاسبه کرد

بنابراین  $h \rightarrow 0$ ،  $h=0$  را بگیریم

$$\frac{u(x, y+h) - u(x, y)}{ih} + i \frac{v(x, y+h) - v(x, y)}{ih} = \frac{v(x, y+h) - v(x, y)}{h} - i \frac{u(x, y+h) - u(x, y)}{h}$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(z) - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(z)$$

برای  $u(x, y)$  و  $v(x, y)$  داشته باشیم

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \end{aligned}$$

برای  $u(x, y)$  و  $v(x, y)$  داشته باشیم،  $f(z) = z^n$  ①

$$(x+iy)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} (iy)^k = \left( \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} (-1)^k \binom{n}{2k} x^{n-2k} y^{2k} \right) + i \left( \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} (-1)^k \binom{n}{2k+1} x^{n-2k-1} y^{2k+1} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \sum_{2k \in \mathbb{N}} (-1)^k \binom{n}{2k} x^{n-2k-1} (2k+1) y^{2k} \quad \text{و} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \sum_{2k \in \mathbb{N}} (-1)^k \binom{n}{2k} (2k+1) x^{n-2k-1} y^{2k}$$

$$\binom{n}{2k+1} (2k+1) = \frac{n!}{(2k+1)(n-2k-1)!}, \quad \binom{n}{2k} (2k+1) = \frac{n!}{(2k)(n-2k-1)!} \quad \text{و} \quad n \in \mathbb{N}$$

آنکه  $k=m$  است،  $n=2m$  است

$\therefore n \in \mathbb{N}$  است،  $n=2m$  است

$\checkmark$   $\therefore n \in \mathbb{N}$  است،  $n=2m$  است

برای  $u(x, y)$  و  $v(x, y)$  داشته باشیم،  $f(z) = |z|^2$  ②

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(z) - f(a)}{z-a} &= \frac{|z|^2 - |a|^2}{z-a} = \frac{|h|^2 - |a|^2}{h} = \frac{|h|^2 + 2\operatorname{Re}(h \cdot \bar{a}) + |\bar{a}|^2 - |a|^2}{h} = \frac{h + \bar{a} + \frac{h \bar{a}}{|h|}}{|h|} \\ &= \frac{h + \bar{a} + \frac{h \bar{a}}{|h|}}{|h|} \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{h + \bar{a} + \frac{h \bar{a}}{|h|}}{|h|} \xrightarrow[h \rightarrow 0]{} 1 + \bar{a}$$

آنکه  $a \in \mathbb{C}$  است،  $|a|^2$  مقدار داشت و  $h \rightarrow 0$  است

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h + \bar{a} + \frac{h \bar{a}}{|h|}}{|h|} = 1 + \bar{a} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{h}{|h|}$$

$$\frac{h}{|h|} = \frac{iz}{|iz|} = -1$$

$|z|^2 = x^2 + y^2 = u(x, y)$  و  $v(x, y) = 0$  برای  $u(x, y)$  و  $v(x, y)$  داشته باشیم از پیش

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \iff 2y=0 \iff x=0$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \iff -2y=0 \iff y=0$$

$$\text{Definition 3.2} \Rightarrow f(z) = \bar{z} \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{f(z) - f(a)}{z-a} = \frac{\bar{z} - \bar{a}}{z-a} = \frac{\overline{(z-a)}}{z-a} = \frac{\bar{1}}{\bar{z-a}} \rightarrow \text{Definition 3.2}$$

$$u(x,y) = x, v(x,y) = -y \Leftrightarrow f(x+iy) = x-iy \quad ? \text{ (Naturality of the definition)}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 \neq -1 = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

Definition 3.2 fails  $\Rightarrow$  Definition 3.1 fails (4)

$$z = a + bi \in \mathbb{C}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(a) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & z \neq 0 \\ 1 & z = 0 \end{cases}$$

$u(a,0) = 0, v(0,0) = 0 \Rightarrow$  Definition 3.1 fails

$$f(x+iy) = \frac{x-iy}{x+iy} = \frac{(x-iy)^2}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{x^2-y^2}{x^2+y^2} + i \cdot \frac{-2xy}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow u(x,0) = \frac{x^2}{x^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a) = 0 \quad | \quad u(a,0) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a) = 0$$

$$v(0,y) = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(a) = 0 \quad u(0,y) = \frac{-y^2}{y^2} = -1 \Rightarrow \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(a) = 0$$

Lorenz

$$\text{a-d} \xrightarrow{\text{Definition 3.1}} v(x,y), u(x,y) \xleftarrow{\text{Definition 3.2}} \text{a-d} \xrightarrow{\text{Definition 3.2}} f(z)$$

Definition 3.1 fails  $\Rightarrow$  Definition 3.2 fails  $\Rightarrow$  Definition 3.2 fails  $\Rightarrow$  Definition 3.1 fails (5)

$$\text{a-d} \xrightarrow{\text{Definition 3.2}} f(z) = f'(a) + o(z) \quad \text{a-d} \xrightarrow{\text{Definition 3.1}} f(z) = f'(a) + o(z)$$

$$f(z) = f_1(z) + if_2(z) = f_1(x+iy) + if_2(x+iy) \quad : a = a+ia, z = x+iy \text{ are in the neighborhood}$$

$$f'(a) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(a) \rightarrow \text{why}$$

$$f(z) - f(a) = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(a) \right) (x-a) + (x-a) + i(y-a) + (f_2(x,y) + if_2(x,y)) = (x-a) + i(y-a)$$

$$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a)(x-a) + \underbrace{i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(a)(x-a) + f_1(x,y)(x-a) - f_1(x,y)(x-a) + i \left[ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a)(x-a) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(a)(y-a) + f_2(x,y)(x-a) \right]}{f_2(x,y)} + o(z)$$

$$u(x,y) - u(a) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a)(x-a) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(a)(y-a) + o(z)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a) \xrightarrow{z=a} 0$$

$$v(x,y) - v(a) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(a)(x-a) + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(a)(y-a) + o(z)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(a) \xrightarrow{z=a} 0$$

a-d CR conditions at point  $a$   $\Rightarrow$   $u, v$  are C1 (5)

$$u(x,y) - u(a) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a)(x-a) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(a)(y-a) + R_1(x,y)(x-a) + R_2(x,y)(y-a) \rightarrow$$

$$R_1(x,y) \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow 0} 0 \quad . \quad R_2(x,y) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$$f(z) - f(a) = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(a) \right) (x-a) + \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(a) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(a) \right) (y-a) +$$

$$+ \beta(x,y)(x-a) + \beta(x,y)(y-a) + \left[ \beta(x,y)(x-a) + \beta(x,y)(y-a) \right] \quad \begin{cases} \text{new} \\ \rightarrow \beta(x,y) \\ + \beta(x,y) \end{cases}$$

$$\beta(x,y), \beta(x,y) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow a} 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(z) - f(a)}{z-a} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(a) + \beta(x,y) \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow a} \frac{x-a}{z-a} + \frac{y-a}{z-a}$$

$$\left| \beta(x,y) \right| \approx 0, \quad \left| \beta(x,y) \cdot \frac{x-a}{z-a} \right| = \left| \beta(x,y) \right| \cdot \frac{|x-a|}{|z-a|} \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow a} 0$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{f(z) - f(a)}{z-a} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(a)$$

$$v(x,y) = e^{x-y} \sin(2xy), \quad u(x,y) = e^{x-y} \cos(2xy) \Leftarrow f(z) = f(x+iy) = e^{x-y} (\cos(2xy) + i \sin(2xy))$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= e^{x-y} \cdot 2x \cdot \cos(2xy) - e^{x-y} \cdot 2xy \cdot \sin(2xy) && \text{by chain rule} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} &= e^{x-y} (2xy) \cdot \sin(2xy) + e^{x-y} \cdot 2x \cdot \cos(2xy) \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= e^{x-y} \cdot 2x \cdot \sin(2xy) + e^{x-y} \cdot 2y \cdot \cos(2xy) = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} && \text{by chain rule} \end{aligned}$$

(when  $y=0$ ) since  $\Delta u = 0 \Leftarrow$

(continuity)  $\Rightarrow$

$u$  is continuous since  $f$  is.  $\Rightarrow$   $u$ ,  $f(u) \in C$   $\Rightarrow$

$u \in C$  (continuity)  $\Rightarrow$   $f \in C$  (continuity)

$(\text{continuity}) \Rightarrow$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \in C$   $\Rightarrow$   $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \in C$

$(\text{domain}) \Rightarrow$   $f$  is continuous

$\Rightarrow$

$\forall z_0, f'(z_0) = 0$   $\Rightarrow$   $f$  is continuous at  $z_0$

$(u \in C \Rightarrow f \in C)$

$\Rightarrow$

$$\text{also } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \quad u \text{ and } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \text{CR:} \quad \Rightarrow \quad u = f(a) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(a) : \text{at } u : \text{fix } a \text{ and } v$$



continuous,  $u$  is continuous in  $U$   $\Rightarrow$   $u$  is continuous on the boundary of  $U$ .  $\Rightarrow$   $u$  is continuous in  $U$ .

$\Rightarrow$   $u \in C$   $\Rightarrow$   $f \in C$  (continuity)  $\Rightarrow$   $f$  is continuous

$\Rightarrow$   $f(z) = f(a)$   $\forall z$ .  $u(z) = u(a)$   $\forall z$ .  $v(z) = v(a)$   $\forall z$ , continuity  $\Rightarrow$   $f(z) = f(a)$   $\forall z$

(continuity)  $\Rightarrow$  differentiable

$e^z$  is differentiable.

$$\text{if } \begin{cases} u(x,y) = e^x \cos y \\ v(x,y) = e^x \sin y \end{cases} \leftarrow f(z) = f(x+iy) = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$$

$$\text{and also } \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = e^x \sin y = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \text{ and } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \Rightarrow \text{CR conditions}$$

$$f'(a) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(a) = e^x \cos y + i e^x \sin y \Big|_{z=a} = f(a)$$

$$f'(2) = f(2) \quad \text{means}$$

$$f(x+i \cdot a) = e^x (\cos a + i \sin a) = e^x : e^x \text{ is also true for } f(2)$$

$$f(z_1 + z_2) = f((x_1 + x_2) + i(y_1 + y_2))$$

$$= e^{x_1+x_2} [\cos(y_1+y_2) + i \sin(y_1+y_2)]$$

$$= e^{x_1} \cdot e^{x_2} (\cos y_1 + i \sin y_1)(\cos y_2 + i \sin y_2)$$

$$= f(z_1) \cdot f(z_2)$$

$$\boxed{e^z = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)}$$