

Nov 15, 2017

$\cup \rightarrow$ Since a zero left ideal must contain 0 , $a \in U$, U must satisfy

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

2000-2001

NOTES:

$$f^{(n)}(a) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^{n+1}} dz$$

(ii) Protein die. Stress - u - s :

הערה: (אם יש) א. כן יש ל

: 8018 Loen (2)

→ also f ist, nicht (C von 1.2.2) und f

$$\text{r/sk } \frac{e^z}{(z-2)^2} = \text{residue} \cdot \int_{|z|=2} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z-2)^2} dz = \int_{|z|=2} \frac{e^z/(z-2)^2}{z-1} dz = \int_{|z|=2} \frac{e^z}{z-1} dz = 1 \cdot 2\pi i$$

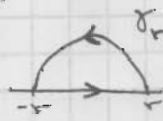
$$I = \left[\frac{e^z}{(z-3)^2} \right]_{z=-1}^{\infty} \cdot 2\pi i = \frac{e^{-1}}{16} \cdot 2\pi i = \frac{\pi i}{8e} \quad \text{Satz von Morera (da } \oint_{|z|=1} f(z) dz = 0 \text{)}$$

$$\frac{\cos(t)}{t^2+1} \xrightarrow{t \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad \text{von} \quad :2 \text{ Stirn}$$

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos(x)}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{\cos(x)}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{e^{ix}}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{e^{ix}}{x^2+1} dx$$

(91-5-115) 1st May 1945
 1st May 1945

$$\int_{\gamma_r} \frac{e^{it}}{z^2 + 1} dz = \int_{-r}^r \frac{e^{it}}{t^2 + 1} dt + \int_0^\pi \underbrace{\frac{e^{i e^{it}}}{1 + e^{2it}} \cdot i e^{it} dt}_{=0}$$



25.000 руб
(2010)

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$$z(t) = r e^{it}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

• $r \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow \omega$ a-8 8616 UNT Sublime 121

$$|J| \leq \int_0^\pi \left| \frac{e^{i\alpha t}}{1 + r^2 e^{2it}} \right| \cdot r \cdot dt = r \cdot \int_0^\pi \frac{e^{-r^2 \sin t}}{|1 + r^2 e^{2it}|} dt$$

$$|1 + r^0 e^{2it}| = \sqrt{(1 + r^0 \cos 2t)^2 + (r^0 \sin 2t)^2} = \sqrt{1 + r^4 + 2r^2 \cos 2t} \leq \sqrt{1 + r^4 + 2r^2} = 1 + r^2$$

$$\Rightarrow |J| \leq \frac{r}{r^2-1} \cdot \underbrace{\int_0^{\pi} e^{-r \sin t} dt}_{= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{-r \sin t} dt} \stackrel{\text{L'Hôpital}}{\leq} \frac{2\pi}{r^2-1} \underbrace{\int_r^{\pi/2} e^{-\frac{2}{\pi} t} dt}_{\text{mon}} \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\int_{\gamma_r} \frac{e^{iz}}{z^2+1} dz = \int_{\gamma_r} \frac{e^{iz}}{z-i} dz = 2\pi i \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{e^i}{2i} \Big|_{z=i} = \pi e^i$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} t\right) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} t\right)$$

General, $r \rightarrow \infty$ and $r \rightarrow 0$

$$f|_{\partial D} = g|_{\partial D} \quad \text{in } n.u.$$

Somit $0 \in U \Rightarrow U$ nicht leer, g, f

$$f|_0 = g|_0 \quad \text{in } n.u.$$

ist

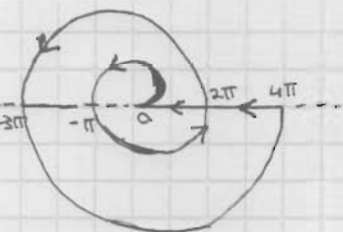
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$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \quad f(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\partial D} \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\partial D} \frac{g(z)}{z-a} dz = g(a)$$

ist

$$\gamma = \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 \quad \text{Somit ist } \gamma = \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 \quad \int_{\gamma} \frac{z^2+1}{(z+1)(z-4)} dz = 2\pi i \cdot 3$$

$$-0.5 \leq \arg z \leq 0.5 \quad \gamma_1: z(t) = 0.5 e^{it}, \quad \gamma_2: z(t) = 4 e^{it}$$



$$\frac{1}{(z+1)(z-4)} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{z+1} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{z-4}$$

ist

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \int_{\gamma} \frac{z^2+1}{z+1} dz - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \int_{\gamma} \frac{z^2+1}{z-4} dz =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2\pi i \left[\underset{n(\gamma_1, -1)}{2 \cdot (0.5^2+1)} - \underset{n(\gamma_1, 4)}{1 \cdot ((-4)^2+1)} \right] = -\frac{26\pi i}{3}$$