

משפט 1.1

נניח f היא פונקציה אנליטית ב- z_0 , אז $D = \{z : |z - z_0| < r\}$ ו- f מתפתחת בסדרת טיילור (משפט 1.1)

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!} (z - z_0)^n \quad \text{כאשר } |z - z_0| < r$$

השאלה היא: מהו r ? משפט 1.2

$$\frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{1}{1-(z-z_0)-z_0} = \frac{-1}{1-(z-z_0)}$$

$$z_0 = 0, \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{1-z}$$

$$\left[|q| < 1, \frac{1}{1-q} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n \right] \rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (z-z_0)^n \rightarrow \text{סדרת טיילור}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n z^n \quad \text{אם } a_n = b_n \quad \text{אז } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n - b_n) z^n = 0$$

$$e^z \cdot \frac{1}{1-z} = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} \right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} \cdot 1 \right) \cdot z^n \quad : z_0 = 0, \quad f(z) = \frac{e^z}{1-z}$$

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n \right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n z^n \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n a_k b_{n-k} \right) z^n$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(f \cdot g)^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!} (z - z_0)^n = f \cdot g = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(z_0)}{k!} \cdot \frac{g^{(n-k)}(z_0)}{(n-k)!} \right) (z - z_0)^n$$

השאלה היא: מהו r ? משפט 1.3

$$z \in D \iff z(e^z - 1) = z \left(z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \dots \right) = z^2 + \frac{z^3}{2!} + \dots$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \quad \text{אם } |z| < 1$$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad g\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

$$f(z) = z \iff g \equiv 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2k+1} = f\left(\frac{1}{2k+1}\right) = \frac{(-1)^{2k+1}}{(2k+1)!}$$

המשפט 1.4

$$f(z) = f(-z)$$

$$f^{(2k)}(z) = f^{(2k)}(-z)$$

$$f^{(2k+1)}(z) = -f^{(2k+1)}(-z)$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{\cos(z)} \quad \text{אם } |z| < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos(z)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{E_n}{n!} z^n$$

$$E_n = \frac{(2n)}{(2n-2)} E_{n-2} + \frac{(2n)}{(2n-4)} E_{n-4} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2n)}{2} E_2 + (-1)^n E_0$$

המשפט 1.5: E_n היא מספר

$$n \geq 1, \quad \mathbb{Z}^{2n} \text{ de } \mathbb{R}^{2N} : \quad \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{E_{2k}}{(2k)!} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n-k}}{(2(n-k))!} = 0 \quad / \cdot (2n)!$$

$n = 25$ $\Delta t = 1/5$ $E_{n-1} = 3/2$ $\Delta t = 1/5$
 $A_0 = 0.177$ $\Delta t = 1/5$ $E_0 = 1$
 $(n = 25)$ $\Delta t = 1/5$

Answer: The first part of the question is about the relationship between the two variables. The second part is about the relationship between the two variables.

$$\frac{1}{\pi i} \int_{\gamma} z \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{m_i}{n} \cdot 2\pi i = 2\pi i$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{g(z)} dz = \sum_{\substack{z_j: f(z_j)=0 \\ \gamma \ni \text{around } z_j}} n(\gamma, z_j) \rightarrow \text{Satz von Rouché}$$

$$f(z) = \prod_{i=1}^N (z - z_i) \cdot \underbrace{g(z)}_{\text{D-2. ungerade } 0 \text{ or } 1}$$

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$$z \cdot \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} = \frac{z}{z-z_1} + \dots + \frac{z}{z-z_N} + z \cdot \frac{g'(z)}{g(z)}$$

2. A "PUNE" IS A

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{g'(z)}{g(z)} dz$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{z}{z-z_j} dz = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } z_j \text{ is outside } C \\ z_j & \text{if } z_j \text{ is inside } C \end{cases}$$