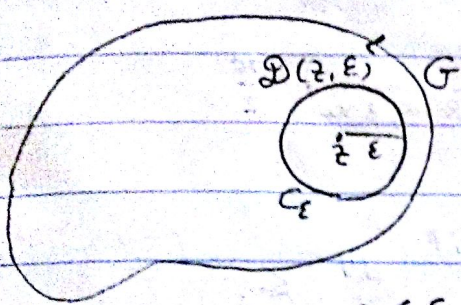


הערה: (המשפט "Cauchy" הוא "המשפט של קושי")
 $f \in \text{Hol}(G) \cap C(\bar{G})$, $\Gamma = \partial G$, (המשפט של קושי)
 $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-z} dz = \begin{cases} 0 & z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \bar{G} \\ 2\pi i f(z) & z \in G \end{cases}$ s/c



$z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus G$ s/c: $\sum \mapsto \frac{f(z)}{z-z} \in \text{Hol}(G) \cap C(\bar{G})$

$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-z} dz = 0$, Cauchy's theorem
 $0 < \epsilon < d(z, \partial G)$ 'n' $z \in G$, then

$C_\epsilon = \partial D(z, \epsilon)$ $\Gamma_\epsilon := \partial G_\epsilon = \Gamma - C_\epsilon$ $G_\epsilon := G \setminus \bar{D}(z, \epsilon)$
 $z \mapsto \frac{f(z)}{z-z} \in \text{Hol}(G_\epsilon) \cap C(\bar{G}_\epsilon)$

Cauchy's theorem
 $0 = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-z} dz = \left(\int_{\Gamma} - \int_{C_\epsilon} \right) \dots$

$\forall \epsilon < d(z, \partial G) \quad \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-z} dz = \int_{C_\epsilon} \frac{f(z)}{z-z} dz = \dots$

$\dots = \int_{C_\epsilon} \frac{f(z) + f(z) - f(z)}{z-z} dz = \dots$ (Note: The original text has a typo here, it should be $f(z) + f(z) - f(z)$ or similar, but the intent is to show the integral over the boundary of the small circle.)

$\dots = f(z) \int_{C_\epsilon} \frac{dz}{z-z} + \int_{C_\epsilon} \frac{f(z) - f(z)}{z-z} dz = 2\pi i f(z) + o(1) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} 2\pi i f(z)$

$\left| \int_{C_\epsilon} \frac{f(z) - f(z)}{z-z} dz \right| \leq \frac{\max \{ |f(z) - f(z)| : z \in C_\epsilon \}}{\epsilon} \cdot 2\pi \epsilon \xrightarrow{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} 0$

□

$z \in G, \Gamma = \partial G \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-z} dz$ (Note: The original text has a typo here, it should be $f(z)$ in the numerator of the integral.)

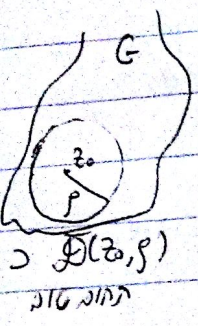
Mean-Value Property 1

בהינתן $f \in \text{Hol}(G)$ ו- $z_0 \in G$, $r < d(z_0, \partial G)$ אז:

$$f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(z_0 + \rho e^{i\theta}) d\theta$$

$$f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\partial D(z_0, \rho)} \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0} dz \stackrel{z = z_0 + \rho e^{i\theta}}{=} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{f(z_0 + \rho e^{i\theta})}{\rho e^{i\theta}} \cdot i \rho e^{i\theta} d\theta = \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(z_0 + \rho e^{i\theta}) d\theta$$



2. עקרון הממוצע

יהי G תחום חסום. נניח $z_0 \in G$ ו- $f \equiv \text{const}$ אז:

$$f \in \text{Hol}(G) \cap C(\bar{G})$$

$$|f(z_0)| = \max_{\bar{G}} |f|$$

$$\forall z \in G, |f(z)| < \max_{\bar{G}} |f(z)| = \max_{\partial G} |f|$$

$$\mu := f(z_0)$$



$$X_\mu = \{z \in G \mid |f(z)| = \mu\}$$

X_μ קבוצה בתוכה! יש תוצאה מ-Mean-Value-Property: אם $z \in X_\mu$, אז $|f(z)| = \mu$ ו- $f \equiv \mu$ על כל תת-תחום קטן סביב z . לכן $X_\mu = G$ או $X_\mu = \emptyset$.

אם $X_\mu = \emptyset$, אז $|f(z)| < \mu$ לכל $z \in G$.

$$|f(G)| < \mu \iff X_\mu = \emptyset$$

$$f \equiv \text{const} \iff |f| = \mu \iff X_\mu = G$$

נניח $f(z) = e^z$, אז $|f(z)| = e^{\text{Re}(z)}$.

$G = \mathbb{C}_+ = \{z \mid \text{Im}(z) > 0\}$

$f: G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

אם f היא פונקציה אנליטית, אז $|f(\mathbb{R})| = 1$ ו- $f(z) = e^z$ עבור $\text{Re}(z) > 0$.

$|f|_{\mathbb{R}} \leq M$ נ"ל. נניח $f \in \text{Hol}(\mathbb{C}_+) \cap C(\bar{\mathbb{C}}_+)$
 $\mathbb{C}_+$ הוא $|f| \leq M$ ש"כ $(\bar{\mathbb{C}}_+ := \mathbb{C}_+ \cup \mathbb{R})$.

המשקל

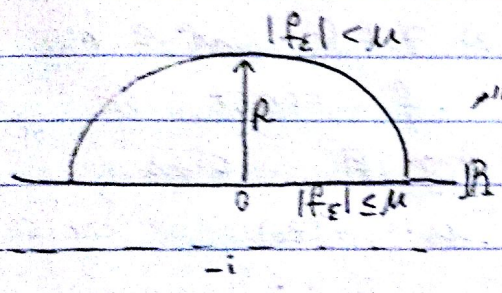
$$f_\varepsilon(z) = \frac{f(z)}{(z+i)^\varepsilon} \quad z \in \bar{\mathbb{C}}_+$$

$(z+i)^\varepsilon := e^{\varepsilon \log(z+i)}$ $\leftarrow$ $\{\text{Im}(z) > 0\}$ נ"ל
 $|z+i|^\varepsilon = |z+i|^\varepsilon \geq 1$ $\leftarrow$ $\mathbb{C}_+$ - z הוא $|z+i|^\varepsilon$ ש"כ

1. $\sim$ $(-i)$ - n הנקודה

$|f_\varepsilon(z)| \leq \frac{|f(z)|}{|z+i|^\varepsilon} \leq M$
 $z \in \mathbb{R}$ נ"ל

$([0, \pi] \ni \theta \rightarrow e^{i\theta})$ $|f_\varepsilon(z)| \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow \infty} 0$ $f \in \text{Hol}$



נניח R קבוע. $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}_+$
 $|f_\varepsilon(z)| < M \quad \forall z = Re^{i\theta} \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi$
 $(R > |z_0|)$

$|f_\varepsilon(z_0)| \leq M$ הנקודה

$|f(z_0)| \leq M$ נ"ל $|f(z_0)| \leq M |z_0+i|^\varepsilon \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} M$

Phragmén-Lindelöf נקרא

המשקל E. Landau

$\Gamma = \partial G$ "גבול" G נ"ל $f \in \text{Hol}(G) \cap C(\bar{G})$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta$$

$|f(z)| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \max_{\Gamma} |f| \cdot \frac{L(\Gamma)}{d(z, \Gamma)}$

$f^N \in \text{Hol}(G) \cap C(\bar{G})$ $N \in \mathbb{N}$ נ"ל

$|f^N(z)| \leq \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{L(\Gamma)}{d(z, \Gamma)} (\max_{\Gamma} |f|)^N$

$|f(z)| \leq \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{L(\Gamma)}{d(z, \Gamma)} \right)^{1/N} \max_{\Gamma} |f| \xrightarrow{N \rightarrow \infty} \max_{\Gamma} |f|$

נניח $f \in C(\bar{G})$, $f \in \text{Hol}(G)$, $(z_0 \in G)$ נ"ל
 G הוא $|f| \leq M$ ש"כ. z_0 נ"ל $|f| \leq M$