

W8D5

03/05/2012

263-2

$$\int_0^\infty \left(\int_0^\infty f(x,y) dx \right) dy = \sup_M \sup_N \int_0^M \left(\int_0^N f(x,y) dx \right) dy \quad f(x,y) \geq 0$$

$$J = \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} dt \stackrel{t \rightarrow x}{=} x \cdot \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2 x^2} dt \quad (x \rightarrow 1/x)$$

$$J^2 = J \cdot \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} dt = J \cdot \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} J dx =$$

$$= \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} x \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-t^2 x^2} dt \right) dx =$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2(t^2+1)} \cdot x dx \right) dt = \left\{ u = x^2(t^2+1) \right. \\ \left. du = 2x(t^2+1) dx \right\} =$$

$$= \int_0^\infty \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-u} \cdot \frac{1}{2(t^2+1)} du \right) dt = \int_0^\infty \left(\frac{1}{2(t^2+1)} \right) dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arctan t \Big|_0^\infty = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$J^2 = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \boxed{J = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}}$$

: לענין
 $f_n, f \in C(r)$

(ענין) $f_n \Rightarrow f$

: שכ

$$\int_r f_n(t) dt \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_r f(z) dz$$

: הוכחה

$$\left| \int_r f(z) dz - \int_r f_n(z) dz \right| = \left| \int_r f - f_n(z) dz \right| \leq$$

$$\leq L(r) \cdot \max_{z \in r} |f(z) - f_n(z)| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

: ענין
 $z \in E, f(z, u) \in C(r \times E)$

$$h(u) = \int_r f(z, u) dz \in C(E)$$

: 100%

$$f_n \rightarrow f \in C(r)$$

(2.2) $f_n \Rightarrow f$

: 36

$$\int_r f_n(t) dt \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_r f(t) dt$$

: 100%

$$\left| \int_r f(t) dt - \int_r f_n(t) dt \right| = \left| \int_r f - f_n(t) dt \right| \leq$$

$$\leq L(r) \cdot \max_{t \in r} |f(t) - f_n(t)| \rightarrow 0$$

$\rightarrow 0$

: 50, (2.2) $\Rightarrow \forall E$, $f(z, w) \in C(r \times E)$: 100%

$$h(w) = \int_r f(z, w) dz \in C(E)$$

ע"פ לזנ

ע"פ TCC

Goursat לזנ

יש $f \in A(G)$

, $T \subseteq G$



$$\int_{\partial T} f(z) dz = 0$$

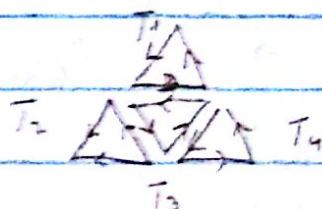
לפיכך נקבל כי $\int_{\partial T} f(z) dz = 0$

כוכב

$$A = \left| \int_{\partial T} f(z) dz \right|$$

נניח

נניח T כוכב



נניח

$$\partial T_1 - \partial T_2 + \partial T_3 + \partial T_4 = \partial T$$

$$A = \left| \int_{\partial T_1} f(z) dz - \int_{\partial T_2} f(z) dz + \int_{\partial T_3} f(z) dz + \int_{\partial T_4} f(z) dz \right| \leq \left| \int_{\partial T_1} f(z) dz \right| + \left| \int_{\partial T_2} f(z) dz \right| + \left| \int_{\partial T_3} f(z) dz \right| + \left| \int_{\partial T_4} f(z) dz \right|$$

יש $T' \in \{T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4\}$ כך ש-

$$\left| \int_{\partial T'} f(z) dz \right| \geq A/4$$

$$L(\partial T') = \frac{1}{2} L(\partial T)$$

לפיכך נקבל כי $L(\partial T') \geq A/4$

$T \supset T' \supset T'' \supset \dots \supset T^{(n)} \supset \dots$

$$\left| \int_{\partial T^{(n)}} f(z) dz \right| \geq A/4^n, \quad L(\partial T^{(n)}) = \frac{1}{2^n} L(\partial T)$$

$$\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} T^n = \{z_0\}$$

: מציג
: /NO/ -

$$R(z) := f(z) - f(z_0) - f'(z_0)(z - z_0)$$

$$\frac{|R(z)|}{|z - z_0|} \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow z_0} 0$$

$$f(z) = R(z) + f(z_0) + f'(z_0)(z - z_0)$$

$$(z)' = 1$$

$$\int_{\partial T^n} 1 \, dz = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{\partial T^n} f(z_0) \, dz = 0$$

השדה f' הוא קבוע
על T^n

$$\int_{\partial T^n} f'(z_0)(z - z_0) \, dz = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial T^n} f(z) \, dz &= \int_{\partial T^n} R(z) \, dz + \int_{\partial T^n} f(z_0) \, dz + \int_{\partial T^n} f'(z_0)(z - z_0) \, dz \\ &= \int_{\partial T^n} R(z) \, dz \end{aligned}$$

$$\left| \int_{\partial T^n} f(z) \, dz \right| \leq L(\partial T^n) \max_{z \in \partial T^n} |R(z)|$$

$$A \leq 4^n \left| \int_{\partial T^n} f(z) dz \right| = 4^n \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} L(\partial T) \cdot \max_{z \in \partial T^n} |R(z)|$$

$$\max_{z \in \partial T^n} |R(z)| \leq \max_{z \in \partial T^n} \frac{|R(z)|}{|z - z_0|} \leq \max_{z \in \partial T^n} \frac{|R(z)|}{|z - z_0|} \cdot \max_{z \in \partial T^n} |z - z_0| \leq$$

מכיוון ש- z_0 נמצא בתוך D ו- ∂T^n הוא גבול D אז $|z - z_0| \geq r$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2^n} L(\partial T) \cdot \max_{z \in \partial T^n} \frac{|R(z)|}{|z - z_0|}$$

$$0 \leq A \leq L(\partial T)^n \cdot \max_{z \in \partial T^n} \frac{|R(z)|}{|z - z_0|} \xrightarrow{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\underline{A=0}$$

למשל

$$f \in A(G) \quad \text{משפחה פונקציות ב-} G$$

מקומות

יחידות

$$f \in A(G) \quad \text{פונקציה קבועה} \quad f = f'$$

הוכחה:

נניח

$$z_0 \in G$$

$$F(z) = \int_{[z_0, z]} f(\zeta) d\zeta$$

$$F(z+h) - F(z) = \int_{[z, z+h]} f(\zeta) d\zeta$$

$$\int_{[z, z+h]} f(\zeta) d\zeta + \int_{[z, z+h]} f(\zeta) d\zeta + \int_{[z+h, z]} f(\zeta) d\zeta = 0$$

$$F(z) + \int_{[z, z+h]} f(\zeta) d\zeta - F(z+h) = 0$$

$$F(z+h) - F(z) = \int_{[z, z+h]} f(\zeta) d\zeta$$

$$\int_{[z, z+h]} 1 d\zeta = h$$

$$hf(z) = \int_{[z, z+h]} f(\zeta) d\zeta$$

$$F(z+h) - F(z) - f(z)h = \int_{[z, z+h]} [f(\zeta) - f(z)] d\zeta$$

$$|F(z+h) - F(z) - f(z)h| \leq L([z, z+h]) \cdot \max_{\zeta \in [z, z+h]} |f(\zeta) - f(z)| \rightarrow 0$$

h " " 0

See

See

31c

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$$

(ענין של ע. ו. פז'ן (ענין פז')

W8 C $\approx$ WP G, $f \in A(G)$: 'eip' $\rightarrow$ know

$$CU \text{Int } C \subseteq G$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(z)}{z-w} dz = \begin{cases} f(w) & w \in \text{Int } C \\ 0 & w \in \text{Ext } C \end{cases}$$

Hand C
12'8"