

W10D1

13/05/2012

24307

$\varphi \in C(\mathbb{R}^n)$

for

מכל

הפונקציה

$$f(z) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{\zeta - z} d\zeta \in A(\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$\forall z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}^n, w \in D_r(z), r = \text{dist}(z, \mathbb{R}^n)$$

$$f(w) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(z)}{n!} (w-z)^n$$

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{\varphi(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z)^{n+1}} d\zeta$$

$$z \in G, f \in A(G)$$

$$f \in A(G)$$

$$m_f(z) = \min_n \{ |f^{(n)}(z)| \}$$

$$m_f(z) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \exists n \text{ such that } f^{(n)}(z) = 0$$

$$m_f(z) = 1$$

$$g \in A(G)$$

$$m_f(a) = m < \infty$$

$$f(z) = (z-a)^m g(z) \quad \forall z \in G, g(a) \neq 0$$

$$f \in A(G) \quad , \quad a \in G \quad , \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} m_n(a) = 0$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 \quad \text{such that} \quad m_n(a) < \delta \quad \text{for all} \quad n > \frac{1}{\epsilon}$$

Let $f_1, f_2 \in A(G)$ and $a \in G$.
 Then $m_n(a) = 0$ for all n .

$$f_1^{(n)}(a) = f_2^{(n)}(a)$$

Let $f_1 = f_2$ and $a \in G$.
 Then $m_n(a) = 0$ for all n .
 (Note: $m_n(a) = 0$ for all n .)

Let $a_n \in G \setminus \{a\}$ and $a_n \rightarrow a$.
 Then $m_n(a) = 0$ for all n .

Let $f_1, f_2 \in A(G)$ and $a \in G$.
 Then $f_1(a) = f_2(a)$ for all $a \in G$.
 (Note: $f_1 = f_2$.)

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$$\bar{D}_r(z_0) \subset G$$

$$z_0 \in G$$

$$f \in A(G)$$

$$: 'y_c$$

$$f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(z_0 + re^{it}) dt$$

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$$f(t) = z_0 + re^{it}$$

$$f'(t) = ire^{it}$$

$$f(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{f(z_0 + re^{it})}{z_0 + re^{it} - z_0} re^{it} dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(z_0 + re^{it}) dt$$

לדבר: $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$

$$a \in G, f \in H(G)$$

a קצת נקודה שבה $|f|$ נכנסת
 $f \equiv \text{const}$, 'ש'

הוכחה:

$\bar{D}_r(a) \in G$ ϵ קטן מספיק
 $|f(w)| \leq |f(a)|$ $w \in \bar{D}_r(a)$ δ קטן מספיק
 (כלומר $\lambda f(a)$)

$\lambda := e^{i\theta}$, $\theta := -\arg f(a)$: 'ש'

$$|f(a)| = \lambda f(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(a + re^{it}) dt$$

$$\lambda f(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \lambda f(a) dt$$

כלומר: $0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \lambda f(a) - \lambda f(a + re^{it}) dt$: 'ש'

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \operatorname{Re}(\lambda f(a) - \lambda f(a + re^{it})) dt =$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \lambda f(a) - \operatorname{Re}(\lambda f(a + re^{it})) dt$$

$\operatorname{Re}(\lambda f(a + re^{it})) \leq |\lambda f(a + re^{it})|$: כלומר

$$= |f(a + re^{it})| \leq |f(a)| = \lambda f(a)$$

ולכן $\lambda f(a) - \operatorname{Re}(\lambda f(a + re^{it})) = 0$: 'ש'

$$\lambda f(a) - \operatorname{Re}(\lambda f(a + re^{it})) = 0$$

$$0 \leq \lambda f(a) = \operatorname{Re}(\lambda f(a + re^{it})) \quad : \text{bpj}$$

$$\forall t \quad \lambda f(a) = \lambda f(a + re^{it}) \quad \text{כ}$$

שנינו f נקרא f , 'כ
 -'כ, שנינו f נקרא $f = \text{const}$ /כ
 נקרא G S f נקרא $f = \text{const}$ /כ
לע