

W12D5

31/05/2012

תאריך

$$f \in A(\mathbb{C})$$

(1)

$$C_+ = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \operatorname{Im} z > 0 \}$$

$$\Gamma_R(t) = R e^{it}, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$f(z) \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

: 'SC

$$\forall \lambda > 0 \quad \int_{\Gamma_R} f(z) e^{i\lambda z} dz \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

$$g(z) = \frac{e^{iz}}{z}$$

(2)

$$x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{\sin x}{x} = \operatorname{Im} g(x)$$

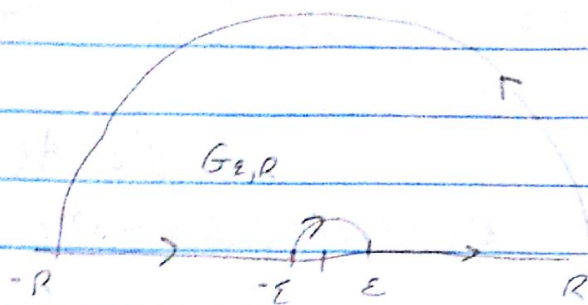
: 'SC

: 'SC

$$I = \operatorname{Im} \int g(z) dz$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\epsilon}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$

$$I_{\epsilon, R} = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \left[\int_{\epsilon}^R g(z) dz + \int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} g(z) dz \right] \quad \text{: 'SC}$$



$$G_{\epsilon, R} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \epsilon < |z| < R\}$$

$$g \in A(G_{\epsilon, R})$$

polynomial function g

$$\int_{G_{\epsilon, R}} g = 0$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_{\epsilon}} + \int_{\Gamma_R} = 0$$

$$I_{\epsilon, R} = \int_{\Gamma_{\epsilon}} - \int_{\Gamma_R}$$

$$g(z) = \frac{e^{iz}}{z} = \frac{1}{z} + h(z)$$

$$h(z) = e^{iz} = 1 + \frac{iz}{1!} + \frac{(iz)^2}{2!} + \dots$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_{\epsilon}} g(z) dz = \int_{\Gamma_{\epsilon}} \frac{1}{z} dz + \int_{\Gamma_{\epsilon}} h(z) dz$$

$$\left| \int_{\Gamma_{\epsilon}} h(z) dz \right| \leq \max_{|z| \leq 1} |h(z)| \cdot L(\Gamma_{\epsilon}) \xrightarrow{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_\epsilon} \frac{1}{z} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\epsilon i e^{it}}{\epsilon e^{it}} dt = 2\pi i$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_\epsilon} \xrightarrow{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} i\pi$$

$$\int_{\Gamma_R} \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$I_{\epsilon, R} \xrightarrow[\epsilon \rightarrow 0]{R \rightarrow \infty} i\pi$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \pi$$

$$0 < \alpha < 1 \quad I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha(1+x)} dx \quad (3)$$

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{z^\alpha(1+z)} \quad (3.2)$$

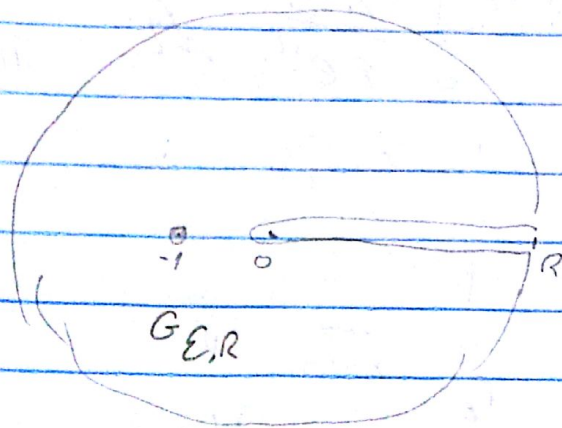
$$z^\alpha = e^{\alpha \log z}$$

$$g \in A(G)$$

$$G = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, -1\}$$

$$\log z = \ln |z| + i \arg z$$

$$z \in (0, 2\pi)$$



$$\int_{\partial G_{R,\varepsilon}} = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{-1} g$$

$$\Gamma_R = \{ |z| = R \}, \quad \Gamma_\varepsilon = \{ |z| = \varepsilon \}$$

$$I_+ = [\varepsilon, R], \quad I_- = [R, \varepsilon]$$

$$\partial G_{R,\varepsilon} = I_+ + I_- - \Gamma_\varepsilon + \Gamma_R$$

$$\left| \int_{\Gamma_\varepsilon} \right| = \left| \int_{|z|=\varepsilon} g(z) dz \right| \leq 2\pi\varepsilon \max_{z \in \Gamma_\varepsilon} |g(z)| \leq$$

$$\leq 2\pi\varepsilon \frac{1}{\varepsilon^\alpha (1-\varepsilon)} \xrightarrow[\alpha < 1]{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$$\left| \int_{|z|=R} g(z) dz \right| \leq 2\pi R \max_{z \in \Gamma_R} \frac{1}{|z|^\alpha (1+|z|)} \leq$$

$$\leq 2\pi R \frac{1}{R^\alpha (R-1)} \xrightarrow[R \rightarrow \infty]{\alpha > 0} 0$$

$$I_+ = \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}(1+x)} dx$$

$$I_- = \int_{\epsilon}^R g(z) = \int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{1}{x^{\alpha} e^{2\pi i \alpha} (1+x)} dx$$

$$2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{-1} g = \lim_{\substack{\epsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ R \rightarrow \infty}} \left(\int_{\epsilon}^R \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}(1+x)} dx + \int_{-R}^{-\epsilon} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha} e^{2\pi i \alpha} (1+x)} dx \right)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{-1} g &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}(1+x)} dx - \frac{1}{e^{2\pi i \alpha}} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}(1+x)} dx = \\ &= (1 - e^{-2\pi i \alpha}) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}(1+x)} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\operatorname{Res}_{-1} g(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow -1} (z+1)g(z) = \left. \frac{1}{z^{\alpha}} \right|_{z=-1} = e^{-\pi i \alpha}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}(1+x)} dx = 2\pi i \frac{1}{e^{\pi i \alpha} (1 - e^{-2\pi i \alpha})} = \frac{2\pi i}{e^{\pi i \alpha} - e^{-\pi i \alpha}} =$$

$$= \frac{2\pi i}{2i \sin(\pi \alpha)} = \boxed{\frac{\pi}{\sin(\pi \alpha)}}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{\pi}{(\sin \pi z)^2} \in A(\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{Z})$$

(2011) $f(z+1) = f(z)$

$$\sin \pi z = \pi z - \frac{(\pi z)^3}{3!} + O(z^3) =$$

$$= \pi z \left(1 - \frac{(\pi z)^2}{3} + O(z^3) \right)$$

$$(\sin \pi z)^2 = (\pi z)^2 \left(1 - \frac{(\pi z)^2}{3} + O(z^2) \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{(\sin \pi z)^2} = \frac{1}{(\pi z)^2} \left[1 + \frac{(\pi z)^2}{3} + O(z^4) \right] =$$

$$= \frac{1}{(\pi z)^2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi^2}{f(z)(\sin \pi z)^2} = \frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{\pi^2}{3} + \dots O(z^2)$$

→, $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2}$ 7/28

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$(2g+1, f(2n)) = f(2n)$ ist wahr

! $\Rightarrow$ für $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-n)^2}$ oder, $n=13$ falls
 $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ (für z)

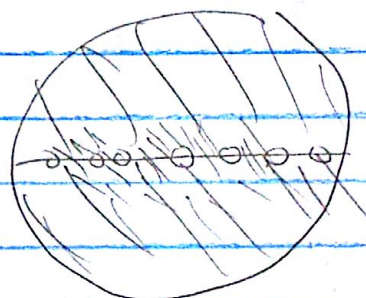
$$f(z) := \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{(z-n)^2}$$

1. Geni

ה. סוף מלחמה 17/32

$$G_{R,\epsilon} := \{ |z| < R \wedge \text{dist}(z, \mathbb{Z}) > \epsilon \}$$

הוא, הלא נראה שיש ∞ $\mathbb{R}^n$


$$n \geq 2R+1: |n| \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } \sqrt{\left(1 - \frac{1}{n^2}\right)} \rightarrow 1 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

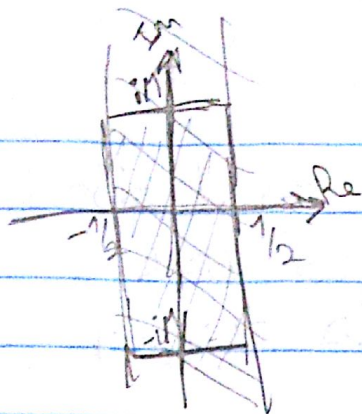
$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ |E - n| < \frac{n}{2} & & |n - 2| > \epsilon \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{|2-n|^2} \leq \sum_{|n| \leq 2R} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} + \sum_{|n| > 2R} \frac{4}{n^2}$$

המשפט הראשון: $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{1}{(z-n)^2} = \frac{1}{z^2} + \sum_{n \neq 0} \left(\frac{1}{(z-n)^2} + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$

$$h(z) := f_{(z)} - g(z) \in A(\mathbb{C}) \quad \leftarrow \text{pdf} \quad \begin{matrix} h \in \mathbb{Z} \\ g \in A(\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{Z}) \end{matrix}$$

המחלקה לבריאות הציבור



הפונקציה $\sin \pi z$ היא פונקציה אנליטית, $(-iM, iM)$ - פונקציה אנליטית

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$$(z = x + iy) \Rightarrow |\sin \pi z| = \left| \frac{e^{i\pi(x+iy)} - e^{-i\pi(x+iy)}}{2i} \right|$$

הפונקציה $\sin \pi z$ היא פונקציה אנליטית, $(-iM, iM)$ - פונקציה אנליטית

$$|\sin \pi z| \geq \frac{e^{\pi y} - 1}{2} \xrightarrow{y \rightarrow \infty} \infty \quad \text{S.K.}$$

אם $y \rightarrow \infty$ אז $|\sin \pi z| \rightarrow \infty$