

4002

30/04/2017

ד"ר

הוכחה

$h: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

הוכחה

עבור $z \in [0,1]$

$$f(z) = \int_0^1 \frac{h(t)}{t-z} dt$$

$z_0 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus [0,1]$

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) - f(z_0) &= \int_0^1 \frac{h(t)}{t-z} - \frac{h(t)}{t-z_0} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{h(t)(z-z_0)}{(t-z)(t-z_0)} dt \\ &= (z-z_0) \int_0^1 \frac{h(t)}{(t-z)(t-z_0)} dt \end{aligned}$$

• $f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \int_0^1 \frac{h(t)}{(t-z)(t-z_0)} dt$

לפיכך, הוכחה כי f היא פונקציה אנליטית.

הוכחה: נניח $z_0 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus [0,1]$.

$(t \in [0,1])$

$$\frac{h(t)}{(t-z)(t-z_0)}$$

— הפונקציה f היא אנליטית.

לכן, $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{h(t)}{(t-z)^2} = 0$ (לפי משפט לופיטל).

ע"פ ההנחה
: כל פונקציה

$$\frac{h(t)}{(t-z)(t-\bar{z})} = \frac{h(t)}{(t-z_0)^2} - \frac{h(t)(z-z_0)}{(t-z)(t-z_0)^2}$$

אנחנו נניח כי $[0,1]$ היא קטע $h(t)$ -
: $|h(t)| < M$ $M > 0$ $z_0 \in \mathbb{C} \setminus [0,1]$

$$|z_0 - t| \geq \text{dist}(z_0, [0,1]) = d > 0$$

: $z \rightarrow z_0$ נקבל

נניח $z \in D_{z_0, d/2}$ $d/2 < d$

$$|z - t| \geq |z_0 - t| - |z - z_0| \geq d/2$$

: לפי ההנחה

$$\left| \frac{h(t)(z-z_0)}{(t-z)(t-z_0)^2} \right| \leq \frac{M |z-z_0|}{\frac{d}{2} \cdot d^2} \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow z_0} 0$$

לכן, קיבלנו שהפונקציה $f(z)$ היא פונקציה אנליטית
: כלומר היא ניתנת לפיתוח טור טיילור

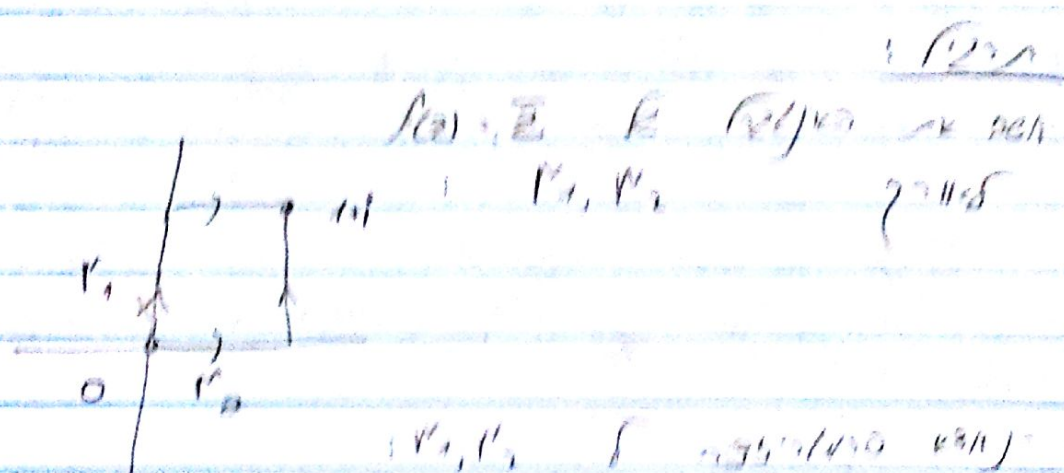
$$f'(z) = \int_0^1 \frac{h(t)}{(z-z_0)^2} dt$$

When $f \in L^p$

$$\int_0^1 f(t) dt = \int_0^1 f(r(t)) r'(t) dt$$

$$\int_V f(t) dt = \int_0^1 \int_{\Gamma(t)} f(r(t)) r'(t) dt$$

$$\text{Length}(r) = L(r) = \int_0^1 |r'(t)| dt$$



$$r_0(t) = \begin{cases} t & t \in [0,1] \\ (t-1)i & t \in (1,2] \end{cases}$$

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$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \left[\arctan x \right]_0^1 = \arctan 1 - \arctan 0 = \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

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$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

from the table of integrals we

$a \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{z-a} dz$$

consider $f(z) = \frac{1}{z-a}$

for $|a| < 1$

$t \in [0, 2\pi]$

$$r(t) = re^{it}$$

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

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{z-a} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} re^{it} \frac{1}{re^{it}-a} \cdot ire^{it} dt =$$

$$= i \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{a}{r} e^{-it}} dt$$

$$= i \int_0^{2\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a}{r} e^{-it} \right)^n dt$$

-geometric series

$$= i \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a}{r} \right)^n \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-int} dt = i \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a}{r} \right)^n \cdot 0 = 0$$

$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{-int} dt = 0$ for $n \neq 0$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z-a} dz = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z} dz = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{z} dz = 0$$

$$= -\frac{1}{a} \int_{\Gamma} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{z}{a}\right)^k dz = -\frac{1}{a} \int_{\Gamma} \left(1 + \frac{z}{a} + \dots\right) dz = 0$$

G simply connected domain, f analytic in G .
 $\operatorname{Re}(f')$ is harmonic in G .
 G is a disk.

no ip,

$$\gamma = [z_1, z_2] \subseteq G$$

$$\gamma(t) = z_1 t + z_2 (1-t)$$

$$f(z_1) - f(z_2) = \int_{\gamma} f'(z) dz = \int_0^1 f'(\gamma(t)) \cdot (-z_1 + z_2) dt$$

$$= (z_1 - z_2) \left[\int_0^1 \operatorname{Re}(f'(\gamma(t))) dt + i \int_0^1 \operatorname{Im}(f'(\gamma(t))) dt \right] = (z_1 - z_2) \cdot a + (z_1 - z_2)bi$$

QED

for any path γ

$\epsilon > 0$ $\exists \delta > 0$ $\forall z \in D(f)$ $|f(z) - f(w)| < \epsilon$ $\forall |z - w| < \delta$
 $|f(z)| < 1$

$\left| \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz \right| < 4$
 $\gamma = \pi$

$\int_{\pi} f(z) dz = R e^{i\theta}$
 $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$, $R \geq 0$

$R = \left| \int_{\pi} e^{-i\theta} f(z) dz \right| = \left| \int_{\pi} f(z) dz \right|$

$\pi: r(t) = e^{it}$
 $r'(t) = ie^{it}$

$R = \int_{\pi} e^{-i\theta} f(z) dz = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{-i\theta} f(e^{it}) ie^{it} dt =$

$= i \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(t-\theta)} f(e^{it}) dt = i \left[\int_0^{2\pi} \cos(t-\theta) f(e^{it}) dt + i \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(t-\theta) f(e^{it}) dt \right]$

$= - \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(t-\theta) f(e^{it}) dt + i \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(t-\theta) f(e^{it}) dt$

$\Rightarrow$ $R = 0$

$$R = - \int_0^{2\pi} f(e^{it}) \sin(t-\theta) dt = \quad : 1/11$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} f(e^{it}) \sin(\theta-t) dt \leq \int_0^{2\pi} \underbrace{|f(e^{it})|}_{\leq 1} |\sin(\theta-t)| dt$$

$$R \leq \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin(\theta-t)| dt = \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin t| dt = 4$$

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