

$$a_1 a_2 + b_1 b_2 = \operatorname{Re}(z_1 \bar{z}_2) \quad \text{where } z_1, z_2 \text{ are complex numbers} \quad (2)$$

$$(a_1 + b_1 i)(a_2 - b_2 i)$$

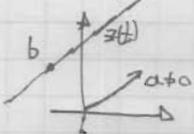
$$\cos \theta = \frac{\operatorname{Re}(z_1 \bar{z}_2)}{|z_1| |z_2|}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}(z_1 \bar{z}_2) = 0 \iff \text{Im}(z_1 \bar{z}_2) = |z_1| |z_2|$$

$$(z_1 \bar{z}_2 + \bar{z}_1 z_2 = 0 \iff) \quad z_1 \bar{z}_2 \in \mathbb{R} \cdot i \iff$$

Def 2.1

Let $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$, $a \neq 0$. The set of all $t \in \mathbb{R}$ such that $at + b = 0$ is called the solution set of the linear equation $at + b = 0$.



$$t \in \mathbb{R} \iff \exists t = -\frac{b}{a}$$

$$b_1, b_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad b = b_1 + b_2 i \quad \text{for } a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad a = a_1 + a_2 i$$

$$x, y \in \mathbb{R}, \quad z = x + yi \quad \text{where } a_2 \neq 0$$

$$(a_1 + a_2 i)t + b_1 + b_2 i = x + yi$$

$$(a_1 t + b_1) + (a_2 t + b_2) i = x + yi \implies \begin{cases} x = a_1 t + b_1 \\ y = a_2 t + b_2 \end{cases}$$

$$x = a_1 \frac{y - b_2}{a_2} + b_1 \iff t = \frac{y - b_2}{a_2}$$

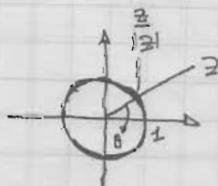
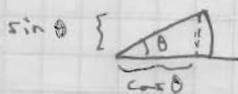
$$a_2 x = a_1 y - a_1 b_2 + a_2 b_1$$

$$a_2 x - a_1 y = a_2 b_1 - a_1 b_2$$



$$\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z - a| = r\} \quad \text{where } a \in \mathbb{C}, r > 0$$

$$\frac{|z|}{|z|} = \frac{|z|}{|z|} = 1$$



Definition 2.1

Let $z \neq 0$ be a complex number.

$$r = |z|$$

$$z = r (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \quad \text{where } \frac{z}{r} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$$

(Let θ be the angle between the positive real axis and the vector z in the complex plane.)

Let θ be the angle between the positive real axis and the vector z in the complex plane.

$$z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \quad \text{is uniquely determined by } (r, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}_+ \times [0, 2\pi)$$

$$\theta = \arg(z) \quad (\theta + 2\pi k)$$

...
: $\theta = \text{const}$

...
: $r = \text{const}$

...
: $r = \text{const}$

...
: $r_k = \text{const}$

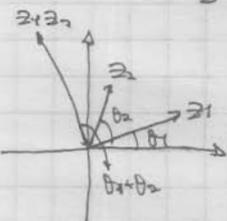
$$z_k = r_k (\cos \theta_k + i \sin \theta_k)$$

$$z_1 z_2 = r_1 r_2 (\cos \theta_1 + i \sin \theta_1) (\cos \theta_2 + i \sin \theta_2)$$

$$= r_1 r_2 (\cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 - \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2) + i (\cos \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 + \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2)$$

$$= r_1 r_2 (\cos(\theta_1 + \theta_2) + i \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2))$$

$$\underbrace{r_1 r_2}_{|z_1| |z_2|} = |z_1 z_2|$$

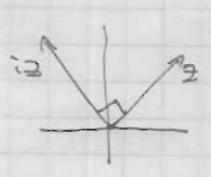


...
: $\cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

$$i = \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{2}$$

...
: $F(z) = iz$

$$(x, y) \mapsto (-y, x) \Rightarrow (x+iy)i = -y+ix$$



$$z \mapsto \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1+i) \quad \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1+i)$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x+iy)(1+i) = \frac{x-y}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{x+y}{\sqrt{2}} i$$

1. Quadratische Gleichungen

20/10/09

trinami@gmail.com

15. 1. 11. 2009
6. 11. 2009

virtual

Quadratische Gleichungen

$$z^2 + \frac{b}{a}z + \frac{c}{a} = 0$$

$$z^2 + \frac{b}{a}z + \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 + \frac{c}{a} = 0$$

$$\left(z + \frac{b}{2a}\right)^2 = \frac{b^2}{4a^2} - \frac{c}{a}$$

$$az^2 + bz + c = 0$$

also, $a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

lösungen

? Quadratische Gleichungen = Wurde erzählt 1 mal

? Quadratische Gleichungen de erzählt mal mal

$$(x+iy)^2 = u+iv$$

(u, v) I part

$$x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy = u + iv \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = u \\ 2xy = v \end{cases}$$

$$x = \pm\sqrt{u} \Leftrightarrow y = 0, u \geq 0 \text{ and } v = 0$$

$$y = \pm\sqrt{v} \Leftrightarrow x = 0, u = 0 \text{ and } v \geq 0$$

$$y = \frac{v}{2x} \text{ Subst. II in I}$$

$$x^2 - \left(\frac{v}{2x}\right)^2 = u \Rightarrow 4x^2 - v^2 = 4u \cdot x^2$$

$$4x^2 - 4u \cdot x^2 - v^2 = 0$$

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{4u \pm \sqrt{16u^2 - 4v^2}}{8} = \frac{u \pm \sqrt{u^2 - v^2}}{2} = \frac{u \pm |u+iv|}{2}$$

$$x = \pm \frac{u + \sqrt{u^2 - v^2}}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{v}{2x} = \pm \frac{v}{\sqrt{2(u + \sqrt{u^2 - v^2})}}$$

$$z = u+iv = \rho \cdot (\cos \varphi + i \sin \varphi)$$

$$z = \pm \sqrt{\rho} \left(\cos \frac{\varphi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\varphi}{2} \right)$$

(u, v) II part

$$\cos \frac{\varphi}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \varphi}{2}}$$

$$\sin \frac{\varphi}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 - \cos \varphi}{2}}$$

Wurde

$$z^2 - 3z + (3+i) = 0$$

$$z_{1,2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 4(3+i)}}{2} = \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{-3-4i}}{2}$$

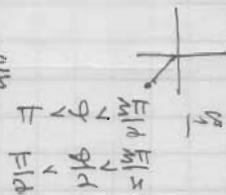
$$r = \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5 \rightarrow -3 - 4i = 5 \left(-\frac{3}{5} - \frac{4}{5}i \right) \rightarrow \cos \varphi = -\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\sqrt{-3-4i} = \pm \sqrt{5} \left(\cos \frac{\theta}{2} + i \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \right)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{1-3/5-1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + i \sqrt{\frac{1+3/5-1}{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow z_{1,2} = \frac{z \pm \sqrt{5} \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + i \right)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (z \pm (-1 + 2i))$$



Winkel = Argument



Winkel = Argument (phi) = arg(z)

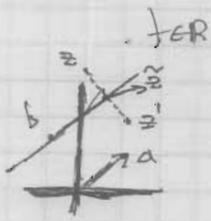
$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Winkel} = \arg(z) \\ \text{Winkel} = \arg(w) \end{array} \right) \quad z \cdot w = r \cdot \rho \cdot e^{i(\phi + \psi)}$$

$$\arg(zw) = \arg(z) + \arg(w), \quad |zw| = |z| \cdot |w|$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} i(x+iy) + z - si \\ -y + z + i(x-z) \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x-3 \\ -y+z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z' - (5+2i) = i(z - (5+2i))$$

$$\rightarrow z' = iz + 7 - 3i$$



Winkel = Argument (phi) = arg(z)

$$z - \tilde{z} = \tilde{z} \cdot \frac{a}{|a|}$$

$$\operatorname{Re}[(z - \tilde{z}) \cdot \bar{a}] = 0$$

$$\operatorname{Re}[(z - \tilde{z} \cdot \frac{a}{|a|}) \cdot \bar{a}] = 0$$

$$\operatorname{Re}[(z - b) \cdot \bar{a} - \tilde{z} \cdot |a|^2] = 0$$

$$\operatorname{Re}[(z - b) \bar{a}] = \tilde{z} \cdot |a|^2 \Rightarrow \tilde{z} = \frac{\operatorname{Re}[(z - b) \bar{a}]}{|a|^2} = \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{z - b}{a} \right]$$

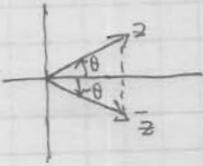
$$\Rightarrow \tilde{z} = \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{z - b}{a} \right] \cdot a + b$$

$$\tilde{z} = \frac{z + z'}{2} \Rightarrow z' = 2\tilde{z} - z = 2 \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{z - b}{a} \right] \cdot a + 2b - z$$

Winkel = Argument (phi) = arg(z)

$$\left[\frac{z - b}{a} + \frac{\tilde{z} - b}{a} \right] \cdot a + 2b - z \Rightarrow \tilde{z} - b + \frac{\tilde{z} - b}{a} \cdot a + 2b - z$$

$$z \rightarrow b + (\tilde{z} - b) \cdot \frac{a^2}{|a|^2}$$



$$\bar{z} = r(\cos \theta - i \sin \theta) = r(\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta)) \text{ so } z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \text{ is}$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{\bar{z}}{z\bar{z}} = \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot r(\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta)) = \frac{1}{r}(\cos(-\theta) + i \sin(-\theta))$$

$$\arg\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = \arg(\bar{z}) = -\arg(z) \pmod{2\pi}$$

$$\arg(z_1 z_2) = \arg z_1 + \arg z_2$$

$$\arg\left(\frac{z_1}{z_2}\right) = \arg z_1 - \arg z_2$$

$$(*) \text{ for } z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^n = r^n(\cos(n\theta) + i \sin(n\theta))$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} i^k \sin^k \theta \cos^{n-k} \theta$$

for

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{2k} (-1)^k \sin^{2k} \theta \cos^{n-2k} \theta = \cos(n\theta)$$

for

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{2k+1} (-1)^k \sin^{2k+1} \theta \cos^{n-2k-1} \theta = \sin(n\theta)$$

for

$$z^n = a \text{ for } a \neq 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta), a = \rho(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$$

$$\Rightarrow z^n = r^n(\cos(n\theta) + i \sin(n\theta)) = \rho(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha)$$

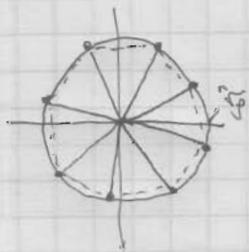
$$r^n = \rho \Rightarrow r = \sqrt[n]{\rho}$$

$$n\theta = \alpha + 2\pi k$$

$$\theta = \frac{\alpha}{n} + k \cdot \frac{2\pi}{n}, k=0, 1, \dots, n-1$$

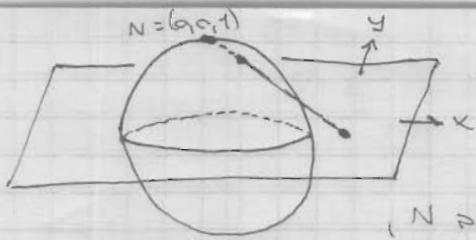
$$\Rightarrow z_k = \sqrt[n]{\rho} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{n} + \frac{2\pi k}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{n} + \frac{2\pi k}{n}\right) \right), k=0, 1, \dots, n-1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{\rho} (\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha) = \sqrt[n]{\rho} \left(\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{n} + \frac{2\pi k}{n}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{\alpha}{n} + \frac{2\pi k}{n}\right) \right), k=0, 1, \dots, n-1$$



$$w_n^m = 1 \Rightarrow z_k = z_0 \cdot w_n^k$$

$$\{z \mid z^n = 1\} = \{1, w_n, w_n^2, \dots, w_n^{n-1}\}$$



$$\mathbb{C} \approx S^2 \setminus \{N\}$$

$$: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow S^2 \setminus \{N\}$$

$$S^2 = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 \mid x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = 1\}$$

N ist die Nordpol der Kugel S^2 im \mathbb{R}^3

Wir betrachten die Abbildung $S: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow S^2 \setminus \{N\}$

$$\mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{\sim} S^2 \setminus \{N\} : (x, y) \mapsto (x, y, \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2})$$

$$(x, y \in \mathbb{R}) \quad z = x + yi, \quad z \in \mathbb{C} \quad S: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow S^2 \setminus \{N\}$$

$$z \mapsto (x, y, \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$t \in \mathbb{R}, \quad l(t) = z + t(N-z)$$

N ist die Nordpol

$$= (x, y, \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}) + t(-x, -y, 1) = (x(1-t), y(1-t), t)$$

$$x^2(1-t)^2 + y^2(1-t)^2 + t^2 = 1$$

S^2 ist die Kugel

$$(1-t)^2(x^2 + y^2) = 1 - t^2$$

$$|z|^2 = \frac{1-t^2}{(1-t)^2} = \frac{1+t}{1-t}$$

$l(t) = N$ für $t=1$

$t \neq 1$

$$|z|^2 - t|z|^2 = 1+t \Rightarrow t = \frac{|z|^2 - 1}{|z|^2 + 1}$$

$$S(z) = \left(x \left(1 - \frac{|z|^2 - 1}{|z|^2 + 1}\right), y \left(1 - \frac{|z|^2 - 1}{|z|^2 + 1}\right), \frac{|z|^2 - 1}{|z|^2 + 1} \right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{2x}{|z|^2 + 1}, \frac{2y}{|z|^2 + 1}, \frac{|z|^2 - 1}{|z|^2 + 1} \right)$$

$$\stackrel{z \mapsto x+iy}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 2\operatorname{Re}(z) & 2\operatorname{Im}(z) & |z|^2 - 1 \\ |z|^2 + 1 & |z|^2 + 1 & |z|^2 + 1 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{z \mapsto x+iy}{=} \begin{pmatrix} 2x & 2y & x^2 + y^2 - 1 \\ x^2 + y^2 + 1 & x^2 + y^2 + 1 & x^2 + y^2 + 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

S^{-1} ist die Abbildung

$$(V \neq N), \quad x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = 1 \quad V = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$(x(1-t), y(1-t), t) = (x_1, x_2, x_3) \quad S(z) = V \quad z = (x, y, 0)$$

$$y(1-x_3) = x_2, \quad x(1-x_3) = x_1, \quad t = x_3$$

$$y = \frac{x_2}{1-x_3}, \quad x = \frac{x_1}{1-x_3} \quad (x_3 \neq 1) \quad V \neq N$$

$$\Rightarrow S^{-1}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{x_1 + ix_2}{1-x_3}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{V \rightarrow N \\ V \in S^2 \setminus \{N\}}} |S^{-1}(V)| = \infty \quad (2)$$

$$\lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} S(z) = N \quad (1)$$

3 nite - UNION

Definition: Limit

Let $z \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\{z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of complex numbers. We say that $z_n \rightarrow z$ if for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $|z_n - z| < \epsilon$ for all $n > N$.

Let $z \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\{z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of complex numbers. We say that $z_n \rightarrow z$ if for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $|z_n - z| < \epsilon$ for all $n > N$.

Let $z \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\{z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of complex numbers. We say that $z_n \rightarrow z$ if for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $|z_n - z| < \epsilon$ for all $n > N$.

Let $z \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\{z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of complex numbers. We say that $z_n \rightarrow z$ if for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $|z_n - z| < \epsilon$ for all $n > N$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Re}(z_n) \rightarrow \text{Re}(z) \\ \text{Im}(z_n) \rightarrow \text{Im}(z) \end{aligned} \iff z_n \rightarrow z$$

Let $z \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\{z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of complex numbers. We say that $z_n \rightarrow z$ if for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $|z_n - z| < \epsilon$ for all $n > N$.

$$|z_n - z| \leq |x_n - x| + |y_n - y|$$

Let $z \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\{z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of complex numbers. We say that $z_n \rightarrow z$ if for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $|z_n - z| < \epsilon$ for all $n > N$.

$$|x_n - x|, |y_n - y| \leq |z_n - z|$$

Let $z \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\{z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of complex numbers. We say that $z_n \rightarrow z$ if for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $|z_n - z| < \epsilon$ for all $n > N$.

$$|z_n - z|^2 = (x_n - x)^2 + (y_n - y)^2 < \epsilon^2$$

Let $z \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\{z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of complex numbers. We say that $z_n \rightarrow z$ if for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $|z_n - z| < \epsilon$ for all $n > N$.

$$|z_n| \rightarrow \infty \iff z_n \rightarrow \infty$$

Let $z \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\{z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of complex numbers. We say that $z_n \rightarrow z$ if for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $|z_n - z| < \epsilon$ for all $n > N$.

$$\text{Im}(z_n) = 0 \implies \text{Re}(z_n) = n \implies z_n = n = n + 0i$$

$$\text{Im}(z_n) \rightarrow \infty, \text{Re}(z_n) \rightarrow \infty, z_n = n \cos(\pi n) + i$$

Let $z \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\{z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of complex numbers. We say that $z_n \rightarrow z$ if for every $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $|z_n - z| < \epsilon$ for all $n > N$.

$$|z_n - z| \rightarrow 0 \iff z_n \rightarrow z \quad (1)$$

$$|z_n| \rightarrow 0 \iff z_n \rightarrow 0 \quad (2)$$

$$|z_n| \rightarrow |z| \iff z_n \rightarrow z \text{ or } z_n \rightarrow -z \quad (3)$$

$$\{z_n\} \text{ is a sequence of } z_n \rightarrow z \text{ (4)}$$

$$\{z_n\} \text{ is a sequence of } z_n \rightarrow z \text{ (5)}$$

$$\{z_n\} \text{ is a sequence of } z_n \rightarrow z \text{ (6)}$$

$$\{z_n\} \text{ is a sequence of } z_n \rightarrow z \text{ (7)}$$

$$\{z_n\} \text{ is a sequence of } z_n \rightarrow z \text{ (8)}$$

$$\{z_n\} \text{ is a sequence of } z_n \rightarrow z \text{ (9)}$$

$$|z_n - z| \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ (10)}$$

$$\{z_n\} \text{ is a sequence of } z_n \rightarrow z \text{ (11)}$$

$$\{z_n\} \text{ is a sequence of } z_n \rightarrow z \text{ (12)}$$

$$\{z_n\} \text{ is a sequence of } z_n \rightarrow z \text{ (13)}$$

$$|z_n - z_m| \leq |z_n - z| + |z - z_m| \text{ (14)}$$

$$\{z_n\} \text{ is a sequence of } z_n \rightarrow z \text{ (15)}$$

$$\{z_n\} \text{ is a sequence of } z_n \rightarrow z \text{ (16)}$$

$$\{z_n\} \text{ is a sequence of } z_n \rightarrow z \text{ (17)}$$

$$\{z_n\} \text{ is a sequence of } z_n \rightarrow z \text{ (18)}$$

$$\{z_n\} \text{ is a sequence of } z_n \rightarrow z \text{ (19)}$$

$$\{z_n\} \text{ is a sequence of } z_n \rightarrow z \text{ (20)}$$

$$\{z_n\} \text{ is a sequence of } z_n \rightarrow z \text{ (21)}$$

$$\{z_n\} \text{ is a sequence of } z_n \rightarrow z \text{ (22)}$$

Complex plane

$$z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \text{ (23)}$$

$$\{z_n\} \text{ is a sequence of } z_n \rightarrow z \text{ (24)}$$

$$z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \text{ (25)}$$

$$\{z_n\} \text{ is a sequence of } z_n \rightarrow z \text{ (26)}$$

$$\{z_n\} \text{ is a sequence of } z_n \rightarrow z \text{ (27)}$$

$$z_n = a(\cos(\pi - \frac{1}{n}) + i \sin(\pi - \frac{1}{n}))$$

$$z_n = a(\cos(\pi - \frac{1}{n}) + i \sin(\pi - \frac{1}{n}))$$

$$\theta = -\pi \rightarrow z_n = -a = a(\cos(-\pi) + i \sin(-\pi))$$

$$\theta = \pi - \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow \theta$$

$z_n \rightarrow -a = a(\cos(-\pi) + i\sin(-\pi)) \mid \theta_n = -\pi + \frac{1}{n} \rightarrow -\pi \text{ (from left) } \cdot \bar{z}_n = a(\cos(\pi - \frac{1}{n}) - i\sin(\pi - \frac{1}{n})) \rightarrow \text{from right}$
 $\theta_n \rightarrow \theta \quad | \quad \theta_n = \theta$
 $= a(\cos(-\pi + \frac{1}{n}) + i\sin(-\pi + \frac{1}{n}))$

... $z_n \rightarrow -a$... $z_n = \begin{cases} a(\cos(\pi - \frac{1}{n}) + i\sin(\pi - \frac{1}{n})) & \text{for } n \text{ odd} \\ a(\cos(-\pi + \frac{1}{n}) + i\sin(-\pi + \frac{1}{n})) & \text{for } n \text{ even} \end{cases}$

$\text{Re}(z_n) = r_n \cos \theta_n \rightarrow \text{Re}(z) = r \cos \theta \quad ; \quad \theta_n \rightarrow \theta \quad \text{is true, } \theta \neq \pi \text{ is not}$

$\text{Im}(z_n) = r_n \sin \theta_n \rightarrow \text{Im}(z) = r \sin \theta$

$\cos \theta_n \rightarrow \cos \theta \quad - \quad \sin \theta_n \rightarrow \sin \theta \quad \text{is true, } r_n \rightarrow r \text{ is true}$

$\cos(\theta_n - \theta) = \cos \theta_n \cos \theta + \sin \theta_n \sin \theta \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta = 1$

$\sin(\theta_n - \theta) = \sin \theta_n \cos \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta_n \rightarrow \sin \theta \cos \theta - \sin \theta \cos \theta = 0$

$\theta_n \neq \theta \text{ is possible, } -\pi \leq \theta_n < \pi$

$|\theta_{n_k} - \theta| \geq \epsilon \quad \text{is possible for } n_k > k \text{ if } \theta \neq \pi$

$\{\theta_{n_k}\}$ is a subsequence of $\{\theta_n\}$... $\{\theta_{n_k}\}$ is a subsequence of $\{\theta_n\}$...

$\{\theta_{n_k}\} \rightarrow \theta \text{ is true}$

$\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \theta'_j = \theta' \text{ is true, } |\theta'_j - \theta| \geq \epsilon \text{ is possible, } \theta'_j = \theta_{n_{k_j}}$

$\cos(\theta'_j - \theta) \rightarrow 1 \quad ; \quad \sin(\theta'_j - \theta) \rightarrow 0$

$\cos(\theta' - \theta) = 1 \quad ; \quad \sin(\theta' - \theta) = 0$

$\theta' - \theta = 2\pi \cdot m \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\epsilon \leq |\theta' - \theta| < 2\pi \quad ; \quad -\pi < \theta' \leq \pi$

$\mathbb{C} \setminus \{z \leq 0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+ \times (-\pi, \pi)$

Definition of the principal value of the argument

(definition of the principal value)

$B \subset \mathbb{C} \setminus \{z \leq 0\}$... $\exists \theta \in \mathbb{R}$...

$z \in B \subset \mathbb{C} \quad \text{is true}$

... $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$...

(definition of the principal value)

... $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$...

\rightarrow $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z-a| > r\}$: רמת סף ① : מרחק
 \rightarrow $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z-a| < r\}$: רמת סף ② : מרחק



$F^c = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z-a| > r\}$: \rightarrow מרחק \leftarrow F^c - ע מרחק קטן : מרחק
 (z_0 מרחק) : מרחק מרחק מרחק . $|z_0-a| > r$: $F^c \ni z_0$ מרחק

\rightarrow $B \subset F$: $B = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z-z_0| < \frac{1}{2}(|z_0-a|-r)\}$

$$|z-a| = |z-z_0+z_0-a| \underset{\Delta \text{ טריג}}{\geq} |z_0-a| - |z-z_0| > |z_0-a| - \frac{1}{2}(|z_0-a|-r) = \frac{1}{2}|z_0-a| + \frac{1}{2}r > \frac{1}{2}r + \frac{1}{2}r = r$$

\rightarrow $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z-a| > r\} \cap B = \emptyset$

מרחק \leftarrow מרחק מרחק מרחק , \rightarrow מרחק \leftarrow מרחק מרחק מרחק ③

$\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z-a| > r\}$: מרחק מרחק * (מרחק מרחק מרחק מרחק) : מרחק

\rightarrow $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z-a| > r\} \cap U = \emptyset$, $U \subset \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z-a| < r\}$: מרחק

\rightarrow $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z-a| > r\} \cap U = \emptyset$: מרחק מרחק מרחק מרחק

\rightarrow $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z-a| > r\} \cap U = \emptyset$: מרחק מרחק מרחק מרחק : מרחק

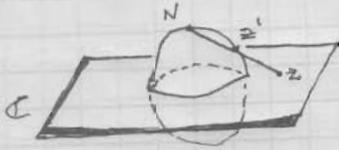
מרחק : מרחק מרחק מרחק מרחק

\rightarrow $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z-a| > r\} \cap U = \emptyset$: מרחק מרחק מרחק מרחק

מרחק

$$\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z-a| > r\} \cup \{\infty\}$$

2 Sur - NUCLEON



manipulo = St
 $S: C \rightarrow S^2 \setminus \{N\}$

$\left(\frac{2x}{x^2+y^2+1}, \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2+1}, \frac{x^2+y^2-1}{x^2+y^2+1} \right) \leftrightarrow x+yi \in N$

$x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ is $(x_1, x_2, x_3) \mapsto \frac{x_1+ix_2}{1-x_3} \in S^2 \setminus \{N\} \rightarrow C$

Sur

S^{-1} approach sur S^2 - a set of points

is



$(S^2 \setminus N)$ is not a manifold

$a_1x + a_2y + a_3z = a_0$ is not a plane

$\frac{|a_0|}{\sqrt{a_1^2+a_2^2+a_3^2}} < 1$; normal vector

is not a set in $S(x+yi) \in C \Rightarrow x+yi$ is not

$a_1 \cdot \frac{2x}{x^2+y^2+1} + a_2 \cdot \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2+1} + a_3 \cdot \frac{x^2+y^2-1}{x^2+y^2+1} = a_0$

$2a_1x + 2a_2y = a_0$ is not a plane
 $a_1x + a_2y + a_3z = a_0$
 normal to $N = (0,0,1)$
 [plane is N for normal vector]

$2a_1x + 2a_2y + a_3(x^2+y^2-1) = a_0(x^2+y^2+1)$

$(a_3-a_0)(x^2+y^2) + 2a_1x + 2a_2y = a_3+a_0$

$(a_3-a_0) \neq 0 \rightarrow x^2 + \frac{2a_1}{a_3-a_0}x + y^2 + \frac{2a_2}{a_3-a_0}y = \frac{a_3+a_0}{a_3-a_0}$

$\frac{a_3+a_0}{a_3-a_0} = \left(x + \frac{a_1}{a_3-a_0}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{a_1}{a_3-a_0}\right)^2 + \left(y + \frac{a_2}{a_3-a_0}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{a_2}{a_3-a_0}\right)^2$

$S^2 \setminus N \iff (x+A)^2 + (y+B)^2 = \frac{a_1^2+a_2^2+a_3^2-a_0^2}{(a_3-a_0)^2} > 0$

(1) is not a plane

is

(FD) is not a set in S^2 - a set of points

is

(a) not a set in S^2 - a set of points : I is not a set : $l = \{t \cdot a + b \mid t \in \mathbb{R}, a, b \in \mathbb{C}\}$

\mathbb{C}^2 is not a set in S^2 - a set of points
 $(0,0) \in \mathbb{C}^2$ is not a set

is not a set : $F(l) = \{t^2 \cdot a \mid t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ is not a set : $l = \{t \cdot a \mid t \in \mathbb{R}\}$ is not a set

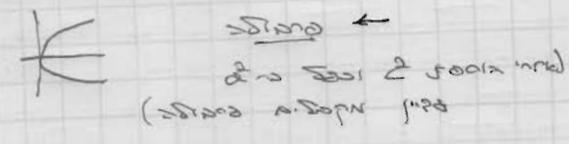
(0,0) $b \neq 0$: II is not a set

$\mathbb{Z} = (a+b)^2 = a^2 + b^2$ is not a set

$t \in \mathbb{R} \quad (t+c)^2 = t^2 + 2ct + c^2 \quad : (t+c)^2 \text{ se } \sqrt{\quad} \text{ se } \sqrt{\quad} \text{ se } \sqrt{\quad}$

$\frac{t^2+2ct}{x} + \frac{(2ct)^2}{y} : c = c + c^2 \text{ se } \sqrt{\quad} \text{ se } \sqrt{\quad} \text{ se } \sqrt{\quad}$

$x = \left(\frac{y}{2c} + c\right)^2 - c^2 \iff x = \left(\frac{y}{2c}\right)^2 + 2c \cdot \frac{y}{2c} : \text{se } \sqrt{\quad} \text{ se } \sqrt{\quad} \text{ se } \sqrt{\quad}$



Wichtiges

Summe

Wichtiges $\{z_n\}, \{w_n\} \subseteq \mathbb{C}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n \cdot w_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} w_n$

Produkt

$|z_n \cdot w_n - z_n \cdot w| \leq |z_n \cdot w_n - z_n \cdot w| + |z_n \cdot w - z_n \cdot w|$

$\leq |z_n \cdot w_n - z_n \cdot w| + |z_n \cdot w - z_n \cdot w| \leq |w| |z_n - z_n| + |z_n| |w - w|$

$|z_n| < A$ für $n > N$ (wegen $z_n \rightarrow z$)

$|z_n \cdot w_n - z_n \cdot w| \leq |w| \cdot \epsilon + A \cdot \epsilon = (|w| + A) \cdot \epsilon$

$|z_n \cdot w_n - z_n \cdot w| \leq |w| \cdot \epsilon + A \cdot \epsilon = (|w| + A) \cdot \epsilon$

Wichtiges

$z_n \rightarrow 0 \iff |z_n| = \frac{1}{n} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$z_n = \frac{1}{n} (\cos n + i \sin n)$

$|z_n|^n = n \cdot |z_n|^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$|z_n|^n = n \cdot |z_n|^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \infty$

$\arg: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow [-\pi, \pi]$

$\arg\left(\frac{2+ni}{1-ni}\right)$

$u_n = \frac{2+ni}{1-ni} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{i}{-i} = -1$

$\frac{2+ni}{1-ni} = \frac{(2+ni)(1+ni)}{(1-ni)(1+ni)} = \frac{2-n^2 + (2n+ni)}{1+n^2}$

$\arg(\lim u_n) = \arg(-1) = -\pi$

אנליזה - סיבוכיות

הוכחה (למשל):

אם $x \in X$ אז $x \in U$ או $x \notin U$.
אם $x \in U$ אז $x \in U \cup \{\infty\}$.
אם $x \notin U$ אז $x \in U \cup \{\infty\}$.

הוכחה:

אם $B \subset U$ אז $B \subset U \cup \{\infty\}$ וכן $U \cup \{\infty\} \subset B$.

הוכחה:

אם $B = U$ אז $B \subset U \cup \{\infty\}$ וכן $U \cup \{\infty\} \subset B$.

אם $B \subset U$ אז $B \subset U \cup \{\infty\}$ וכן $U \cup \{\infty\} \subset B$.

אם $B \subset U$ אז $B \subset U \cup \{\infty\}$ וכן $U \cup \{\infty\} \subset B$.

אם $B \subset U$ אז $B \subset U \cup \{\infty\}$ וכן $U \cup \{\infty\} \subset B$.

אם $B \subset U$ אז $B \subset U \cup \{\infty\}$ וכן $U \cup \{\infty\} \subset B$.

אם $B \subset U$ אז $B \subset U \cup \{\infty\}$ וכן $U \cup \{\infty\} \subset B$.

אם $B \subset U$ אז $B \subset U \cup \{\infty\}$ וכן $U \cup \{\infty\} \subset B$.

אם $B \subset U$ אז $B \subset U \cup \{\infty\}$ וכן $U \cup \{\infty\} \subset B$.

אם $B \subset U$ אז $B \subset U \cup \{\infty\}$ וכן $U \cup \{\infty\} \subset B$.

אם $B \subset U$ אז $B \subset U \cup \{\infty\}$ וכן $U \cup \{\infty\} \subset B$.

אם $B \subset U$ אז $B \subset U \cup \{\infty\}$ וכן $U \cup \{\infty\} \subset B$.

אם $B \subset U$ אז $B \subset U \cup \{\infty\}$ וכן $U \cup \{\infty\} \subset B$.

אם $B \subset U$ אז $B \subset U \cup \{\infty\}$ וכן $U \cup \{\infty\} \subset B$.

אם $B \subset U$ אז $B \subset U \cup \{\infty\}$ וכן $U \cup \{\infty\} \subset B$.

אם $B \subset U$ אז $B \subset U \cup \{\infty\}$ וכן $U \cup \{\infty\} \subset B$.

אם $B \subset U$ אז $B \subset U \cup \{\infty\}$ וכן $U \cup \{\infty\} \subset B$.

אם $B \subset U$ אז $B \subset U \cup \{\infty\}$ וכן $U \cup \{\infty\} \subset B$.

□

17

- (a) $x \in \bigcup_{\alpha \in I} U_\alpha$: x is in at least one of the sets U_α .
- (b) $x \in \bigcap_{\alpha \in I} U_\alpha$: x is in all of the sets U_α .
- (c) $x \in \bigcup_{\alpha \in I} U_\alpha$: x is in at least one of the sets U_α .
- (d) $x \in \bigcap_{\alpha \in I} U_\alpha$: x is in all of the sets U_α .

18

(a) $U = \bigcup_{\alpha \in I} U_\alpha$: U is the union of the sets U_α .
 If $x \in U$, then $x \in U_\alpha$ for some $\alpha \in I$.
 Conversely, if $x \in U_\alpha$ for some $\alpha \in I$, then $x \in U$.

(b) $F = \bigcap_{\alpha \in I} F_\alpha$: F is the intersection of the sets F_α .
 If $x \in F$, then $x \in F_\alpha$ for all $\alpha \in I$.
 Conversely, if $x \in F_\alpha$ for all $\alpha \in I$, then $x \in F$.

$$X \setminus F = X \setminus \bigcap_{\alpha \in I} F_\alpha = \bigcup_{\alpha \in I} (X \setminus F_\alpha)$$

Characterization of Limit Points (II)

Let $x \in X$. x is a limit point of A if and only if for every neighborhood U of x , $U \cap A \setminus \{x\} \neq \emptyset$.
 If $x \in U$, then $x \in A$ or $x \notin A$.
 If $x \in A$, then $x \in U \cap A$.
 If $x \notin A$, then $x \in U \cap A \setminus \{x\}$.

(c) $x \in A$

Let $x \in A$. Then $x \in U \cap A$ for every neighborhood U of x .
 If $x \notin A$, then $x \in U \cap A \setminus \{x\}$ for every neighborhood U of x .

$$B_{\epsilon, x} = \{z \in \mathbb{R} : |z - x| < \epsilon\}$$

Let $x \in \mathbb{R}$. Then $x \in B_{\epsilon, x}$ for every $\epsilon > 0$.
 If $x \notin \mathbb{R}$, then $x \in B_{\epsilon, x}$ for every $\epsilon > 0$.

$$U_A = \{z \in \mathbb{R} : |z| > A\} \cup \{\infty\}$$

Let $x \in U_A$. Then $x \in \{z \in \mathbb{R} : |z| > A\}$ or $x = \infty$.
 If $x \in \{z \in \mathbb{R} : |z| > A\}$, then $|x| > A$.
 If $x = \infty$, then $x \in U_A$.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = \infty \iff \forall A > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N} \text{ such that } |z_n| > A \text{ for all } n \geq N$$

$\infty \in U$ - $U \subset \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$ אב $\exists \delta$ סביבה U של ∞ . $\exists \epsilon > 0$ כזה ש-

$\exists z \in U \setminus \{\infty\}$ מקיים $|z| > 1/\epsilon$ ו- $z \in U$ כזה ש-

$\exists \delta > 0$ כזה ש- $\forall z \in U$ מקיים $|z| > 1/\delta$ ו- $z \in U$ כזה ש-

$\exists \delta > 0$ כזה ש- $\forall z \in U$ מקיים $|z| > 1/\delta$ ו- $z \in U$ כזה ש-

$|z_n - z| < \epsilon \iff n \in N$ - ϵ קטן N גדול.

$z \in B \subset U \iff n \in N$ (למשל)

דוגמה: $z = \infty$ זה

המשפט

הוא $(X = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\})$ $F \subset X$ הוא סביבה

F סביבה $\iff F \cap U \neq \emptyset$ ו- $F \cap U$ סביבה של ∞ ב- U .

המשפט

$X \ni z \in \mathbb{C}$ סביבה $\{z_n\} \subset F$ היא סביבה של z ב- F אם ורק אם

$\exists \delta > 0$ כזה ש- $\forall z \in X \setminus F = U$ מקיים $|z| > 1/\delta$ ו- $z \in U$ כזה ש-

סביבה $\{z_n\}$ של z ב- F היא סביבה של z ב- F אם ורק אם

$(F \cap U)$ סביבה של z ב- U (משפט 1.1.1).

5.11.11

Let $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \subseteq F$ be a sequence of operators on X .
 (1) $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is bounded if $\sup_n \|T_n\| < \infty$.
 (2) $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is uniformly bounded if $\sup_n \|T_n\| < \infty$.
 (3) $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is equicontinuous if $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ such that $\|x - y\| < \delta \implies \|T_n x - T_n y\| < \epsilon$ for all n .

Let $V_n = \{x \in X \mid \|x\| \leq \frac{1}{n}\}$.
 Then $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is equicontinuous at 0 if and only if $\sup_n \|T_n\| < \infty$.
 Proof: If $\sup_n \|T_n\| = M < \infty$, then for $\epsilon > 0$, let $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{M}$. If $\|x - y\| < \delta$, then $\|T_n x - T_n y\| \leq M \|x - y\| < \epsilon$.
 Conversely, if $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is equicontinuous at 0, then for $\epsilon = 1$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that $\|x\| < \delta \implies \|T_n x\| < 1$ for all n . Let $x = \delta \frac{x}{\|x\|}$ for $\|x\| = 1$. Then $\|T_n x\| < \frac{1}{\delta}$ for all n . Thus $\sup_n \|T_n\| < \frac{1}{\delta} < \infty$.

(11.11)

Let $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of operators on X .
 Then $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is equicontinuous if and only if $\sup_n \|T_n\| < \infty$.

Let $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of operators on X .
 Then $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is equicontinuous if and only if $\sup_n \|T_n\| < \infty$.

Let $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of operators on X .
 Then $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is equicontinuous if and only if $\sup_n \|T_n\| < \infty$.

(11.11)

Let $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of operators on X .
 Then $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is equicontinuous if and only if $\sup_n \|T_n\| < \infty$.

$\hat{T} \subseteq T$

Let $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of operators on X .
 Then $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is equicontinuous if and only if $\sup_n \|T_n\| < \infty$.

Let $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of operators on X .
 Then $\{T_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is equicontinuous if and only if $\sup_n \|T_n\| < \infty$.

המשפט (המשפט של פוליס)

המשפט של פוליס: T הוא תת-קבוצה של X אם ורק אם $T = \overline{T} \cap T^c$

המשפט של פוליס: T הוא תת-קבוצה של X אם ורק אם $T = \overline{T} \cap T^c$

המשפט של פוליס: T הוא תת-קבוצה של X אם ורק אם $T = \overline{T} \cap T^c$

המשפט של פוליס: T הוא תת-קבוצה של X אם ורק אם $T = \overline{T} \cap T^c$

המשפט של פוליס: T הוא תת-קבוצה של X אם ורק אם $T = \overline{T} \cap T^c$

המשפט של פוליס: T הוא תת-קבוצה של X אם ורק אם $T = \overline{T} \cap T^c$

המשפט של פוליס

המשפט של פוליס: T הוא תת-קבוצה של X אם ורק אם $T = \overline{T} \cap T^c$

המשפט של פוליס

המשפט של פוליס: T הוא תת-קבוצה של X אם ורק אם $T = \overline{T} \cap T^c$

המשפט של פוליס: T הוא תת-קבוצה של X אם ורק אם $T = \overline{T} \cap T^c$

המשפט של פוליס: T הוא תת-קבוצה של X אם ורק אם $T = \overline{T} \cap T^c$

המשפט של פוליס: T הוא תת-קבוצה של X אם ורק אם $T = \overline{T} \cap T^c$

המשפט של פוליס (המשפט של פוליס)

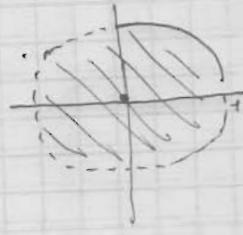
$$\partial T = \overline{T} \cap (X \setminus T) = \overline{T} \setminus T^c$$

המשפט של פוליס

המשפט של פוליס: T הוא תת-קבוצה של X אם ורק אם $T = \overline{T} \cap T^c$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^n \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^n$... $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} z_n = z$... $z \in \partial T$...

$$T = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\} \cup \{e^{i\theta} : 0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}\}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \bar{T} &= \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\} \\ \bar{T} &= \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| \leq 1\} \\ \partial T &= \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| = 1\} \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} T &= \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re}(z) > 2\} \cup \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re}(z) = 2, \operatorname{Im}(z) > 0\} \cup \{\infty\} \\ \bar{T} &= \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re}(z) \geq 2\} \cup \{\infty\} \\ \partial T &= \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re}(z) = 2\} \cup \{\infty\} \end{aligned}$$

(...)

... T ... $z \in X$... $T \subseteq X$... $T = X$...

... T ... $T \subseteq X$... $T = X$...

(...)

... $A \rightarrow B$... $B \subseteq A$... $A \subseteq X$... $B = A \cap V$... $B = A \cap F$...

$$A \rightarrow B \text{ se } B = \{z \in \mathbb{R} : -1 < z < 1\}, A = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$$

$$\rightarrow B_{\mathbb{C}}^{-1} B = \mathbb{R} \cap A$$

- 1) $A \rightarrow B$ se $B \subseteq A$ (1) : $A \subseteq X$...
- 2) $A \rightarrow B$ se $A \subseteq B$...
- 3) $A \rightarrow B$ se $A \subseteq B$...
- 4) $A \rightarrow B$ se $A \subseteq B$...

A → n → A → n → 'ap se Q10 Rirk (5)

B → n → A → n → B → n → C ⊆ B ⊆ A → n → (6)

A → n → A → n → C → n →

→ n →

→ n → V ⊆ X → n → B = A ∩ V → n → B → n → (1)

$$A \cap B = A \cap (A \cap V) = A \cap (X \cap (A \cap V)) = A \cap ((X \cap A) \cap V)$$

$$= A \cap (X \cap V) = \text{→ n → A → n}$$

→ n → - → n →

A → n → A → n → V → n → A → n → n → n → 'ap se {A → n} → n → (2)

$$\bigcup_{\alpha \in I} A_\alpha = \bigcup_{\alpha \in I} (A \cap V_\alpha) = A \cap \left(\bigcup_{\alpha \in I} V_\alpha \right) = \text{→ n → A → n} \text{ : se } \rightarrow n \rightarrow V_\alpha \subseteq X \text{ → n →}$$

→ n → V ⊆ X → n → B = A ∩ V → n → A → n → B → n → (6)

→ n → U ⊆ X → n → C = B ∩ U → n → B → n → C → n →

$$C = B \cap U = (A \cap V) \cap U = A \cap (V \cap U) = \text{→ n → A → n} \text{ : se } \rightarrow n \rightarrow$$

(→ n → n → n →)

(6) - n → → n →

B → n → C → n → A → n → B → n → C → n → n → n →



C = B ∩ L → n → L → n → A → n → n → n → 'ap se

→ n →

U, A → n → n → n → 'ap se ⊆ B → n → A → n → B ⊆ A

∃ U ⊆ A → n →

→ n →

→ n → V ⊆ X → n → B = A ∩ V → n → A → n → B → n → (4)

U, ∃ se → n → n → n → 'ap se V → n → ∃ B → n →

∃ C = A ∩ U ⊆ A ∩ V = B → n → U ⊆ V → n →

U → n → B → n → U → n → A → n → n → n → 'ap se ∃ B → n → (5)

$$\text{⊙ } B = \bigcup_{\alpha \in I} U_\alpha = \text{→ n → A → n} \text{ : se } \rightarrow n \rightarrow$$

→ n →

x ∈ (a,b) ⊆ B → n → n → n → 'ap se x ∈ B → n → B ⊆ R → n → A = R → n →

הוכחה

אם $\exists x \in B$ ויש $\exists A$ -S אז $\{x\} \subseteq B$ וכן $A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow A \subseteq B \Leftrightarrow B \subseteq A$

הוכחה

אם $F \subseteq X$ אז $B = A \cap F$ וכן $A \subseteq B$ וכן $B \subseteq A$ (אם)

אם $\{x\} \subseteq F$ אז $\exists x \in A$ וכן $\{x\} \subseteq B$ וכן $A \subseteq B$

אם $x \in A \cap F = B$ אז $x \in F$ וכן $x \in A$ וכן $x \in B$

אם $A \subseteq B$ אז $A \cap B = A$ וכן $B \subseteq A$ וכן $A = B$ (אם)

אם $A \subseteq B$ וכן $B \subseteq A$ אז $A = B$ וכן $A \subseteq B$ וכן $B \subseteq A$

אם $x \in V$ אז $\exists x \in A$ וכן $x \in B$ וכן $x \in A \cap B$

אם $\{x\} \subseteq A$ אז $x \in A$ וכן $x \in B$ וכן $x \in A \cap B$

אם $B \subseteq A$ אז $\exists x \in B$ וכן $x \in A$ וכן $x \in A \cap B$

אם $x \in A \cap B$ אז $x \in A$ וכן $x \in B$ וכן $x \in A \cap B$

מספרים u ו- v $z^4 = w \cdot \delta$, $|z+z| = |z| \cdot |z|$, $Arg(z+iz) = Arg(z) + Arg(i) = \dots$

הוכחה $(\hat{C} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \dots\})$ הוכחה \dots

$x \in B \subseteq U$ - ϵ ρ B \dots $U \subseteq \hat{C}$ \dots

הוכחה (\dots)

$z \in F$ \dots $\{z_n\} \subseteq F$ \dots $F \subseteq \hat{C}$



$U = \{x+iy \mid x, y \in \mathbb{R}, y \geq x^2\}$ \dots $U^c = F = \{x+iy \mid y \leq x^2\}$

$z_n = x_n + iy_n$ \dots $y_n \leq x_n^2$ \dots $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n^2$

$\hat{C} \rightarrow \dots$ $\{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \dots\}$ \dots

$V = U \cup \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \dots\}$ \dots

$F_1 = F \cup \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \dots\}$ \dots

$\hat{C} \setminus (F \cup \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \dots\}) = U$

F \dots $U \cup \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \dots\}$ \dots

$Arg: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow (-\pi, \pi)$ $U = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid -\pi < Arg(z) < \frac{\pi}{4}\}$

U \dots $z = x+iy \in U$



$U = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \dots\}$ \dots

$z = x+iy \in U$ \dots

$z = x+iy \in U$ \dots

... $V = \{x+iy \mid \underbrace{\operatorname{Re}(x+iy)}_{F_1(x,y)} + i \underbrace{\operatorname{Im}(x+iy)}_{F_2(x,y)} \in U\}$...

... $F: C \rightarrow C$, $C \rightarrow C$... $V = F^{-1}(U)$...

$F = F_1(x,y) + i F_2(x,y)$

... $F^{-1}(U)$...

...

... $V = F^{-1}(U)$... $x+iy = z \in V$...

... $U \ni U_0 = F(z) = F_1(z) + i F_2(z)$...

...

... U_0 ...

... U_0 ...

... $(x,y) \in U \iff \begin{cases} |x - F_1(z)| < \epsilon \\ |y - F_2(z)| < \epsilon \end{cases}$...

$\begin{cases} |F_1(x,y) - F_1(x_0,y_0)| < \epsilon \\ |F_2(x,y) - F_2(x_0,y_0)| < \epsilon \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} |x - x_0| < \delta \\ |y - y_0| < \delta \end{cases}$...

... F_1, F_2 ...

... $x+iy \in F^{-1}(U) \iff F(x,y) \in U$... $(F_1(x,y), F_2(x,y)) \in U$...

6 תיבה - סדרות

($x \in \mathbb{R}, \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}^+$) סדרות

אם $x \in \mathbb{R}$ אז קיים $n \in \mathbb{N}$ כזה שכל $n > N$ אז $|x_n - x| < \epsilon$

אם $x \in \mathbb{R}$ אז קיים $n \in \mathbb{N}$ כזה שכל $n > N$ אז $|x_n - x| < \epsilon$
($u \neq \emptyset$ או $v \neq \emptyset$)

$$A = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| \leq 1\} \cup \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z-1| = 2\} \iff A = \text{[Diagram: A circle of radius 1 centered at 1 on the real axis, and a circle of radius 1 centered at 2 on the real axis.]}$$

($x \rightarrow$ מרכז) $B = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 3\}$ - וזה $U = A \cap B \iff A \rightarrow$ מרכז U

$x \rightarrow$ מרכז $V = A \cap V \iff A \rightarrow$ מרכז V

לשאל

($[a,b], (a,b)$, (a, ∞) , $[a, \infty)$, $(-\infty, a]$, $(-\infty, a)$)
 \iff לשאל

אם $I = A \cup B$ אז $I \in \mathbb{R}$ (אם $a < b$)

אם $a < b$ אז $[a,b] \subseteq I$, כל $a \in A$, $b \in B$, $a \in A$, $b \in B$

כל $c \in A$, $c \in B$, $c \in A$, $c \in B$, $c \in I$, $c = \frac{a+b}{2}$

$[a,b] = [a,c]$, כל $c \in \mathbb{R}$, $[a,b] = [c,b]$

אם $a < b$, $a \in A$, $c \in [a,b]$, אז $[a,b] \subseteq I$, כל $a \in A$, $b \in B$, $a \in A$, $b \in B$

אם $a < b$, $a \in A$, $c \in [a,b]$, אז $[a,b] \subseteq I$, כל $a \in A$, $b \in B$, $a \in A$, $b \in B$

$b_{n+1} - a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(b_n - a_n)$: כל $I \supseteq [a,b] \supseteq \dots \supseteq [a_n, b_n] \supseteq [a_{n+1}, b_{n+1}]$

אם $a < b$, אז $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n, b_n] = \{a\}$, כל $a \in A$, $b \in B$, $a \in A$, $b \in B$

אם $a < b$, אז $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n, b_n] = \{a\}$, כל $a \in A$, $b \in B$, $a \in A$, $b \in B$

$-\infty \leq a = \inf E$, $a \leq b = \sup E$, אז $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ (אם $a < b$)

$(a,b) \subseteq E$, אז $a < b$, אז $(\inf E, \sup E) \subseteq E$, אז $a < b$, אז $(\inf E, \sup E) \subseteq E$

$E = E_1 \cup E_2$, אז $a < b$, אז $(\inf E, \sup E) \subseteq E$, אז $a < b$, אז $(\inf E, \sup E) \subseteq E$

אם $a < b$, אז $E_2 = \{x \in E : x > \frac{a+b}{2}\}$, $E_1 = \{x \in E : x < \frac{a+b}{2}\}$

$E_1 = E \cap (-\infty, \frac{a+b}{2})$: $E \rightarrow$ מרכז E_1 , אז $(-\infty, \frac{a+b}{2}) \subseteq E_1$

$E_2 = \emptyset$ או $E_2 = \frac{a+b}{2}$, אז $E = E_1 \cup E_2$, אז $(-\infty, \frac{a+b}{2}) \subseteq E$

E , אז $E_1 = \emptyset$, אז $E = E_2$, אז $\frac{a+b}{2} \in E$, אז $E = \{\frac{a+b}{2}\}$

... E ... $E_2 = \emptyset$...



... $\bigcap_{\alpha \in I} A_\alpha \neq \emptyset$...

... $\bigcup_{\alpha \in I} A_\alpha$...

... $U A_\alpha = U \cup V$... $A_\alpha = A_\alpha \cap (U \cup V) = (A_\alpha \cap U) \cup (A_\alpha \cap V)$...

... $A_\alpha \cap V = \emptyset$... $A_\alpha \subseteq U$...

... $A_\alpha \subseteq V$...

... $A_\alpha \cap A_{\alpha_0} \supseteq \bigcap_{\beta \in I} A_\beta \neq \emptyset$... $V = \emptyset$... $\bigcup_{\alpha \in I} A_\alpha = U$...

... $A_\alpha \cap A_{\alpha_0} \neq \emptyset$...

... $\bigcup_{\alpha \in I} A_\alpha$...

... A_1, A_2 ...

... A_1, A_2 ...

... $\bigcup_{\alpha \in I} A_\alpha$... $\bigcup_{\alpha \in I_1} A_\alpha \cup \bigcup_{\alpha \in I_2} A_\alpha$...

... $(\bigcup_{\alpha \in I_1} A_\alpha) \cup (\bigcup_{\alpha \in I_2} A_\alpha)$...

ז' ת"ע - מיון

נתון: (הכלל של קבוצות) $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$



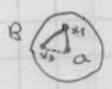
הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$.
הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$.

הכלל של קבוצות

הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$.

$U_1 = \{x \in X : x \in U_1\}$, הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$.

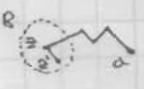
הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$. $U_2 = U \setminus U_1$.



$B \subseteq U_1$, הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$.

הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$. $U = U_1 \cup U_2$.

הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$. $z \in U_1$.



הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$. $z \in B \subseteq U$.

הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$. $z \in B \subseteq U$.

הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$. $z \in U_1$.

הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$. $z \in B \subseteq U$.

הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$. $z \in U_1$.

הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$. $z \in B \subseteq U$.

הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$. $z \in U_1$.

הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$. $z \in B \subseteq U$.

הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$. $z \in U_1$.

הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$. $z \in B \subseteq U$.

הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$. $z \in U_1$.

הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$. $z \in B \subseteq U$.



הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$. $z \in B \subseteq U$.

הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$. $z \in U_1$.

$\{a, b\} = \{x \in A : x \in B\}$

$I_2 = \{x \in A : x \in B\}$, $I_1 = \{x \in A : x \in B\}$

$I_1 \cap I_2 = \{x \in A : x \in B\}$

הכלל של קבוצות $\phi \neq U \subseteq X$. $z \in B \subseteq U$.

$$A = \alpha + t_n(\beta - \alpha) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha + \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha) \in [\alpha, \beta] \quad \text{ist}$$

U-a sind A-e ist U-a $([\alpha, \beta] - \alpha)$ ist $\beta - \alpha$ ist $A - \alpha$ ist $\beta - \alpha$ ist

ist I_1 ist $\frac{1}{2} \in I_1$ ist $\alpha + \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha) \in A$ ist

$I_2 = \emptyset$ ist $I_1 = \emptyset$ ist $\frac{1}{2} \in I_1$ ist $\alpha + \frac{1}{2}(\beta - \alpha) \in A$ ist

\emptyset ist U ist $\frac{1}{2} \in I_2$ ist $\frac{1}{2} \in I_1$ ist

NOTIZ: (NOTIZ)

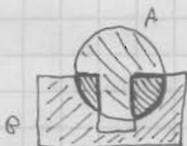
ist U ist $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ ist



ist U ist $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ ist U ist $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ ist

NOTIZ:

ist U ist $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ ist U ist $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ ist



ist U ist $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ ist U ist $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ ist

NOTIZ:

$A \subseteq B \subseteq \bar{A}$ ist B ist B ist A ist B ist

ist B ist

NOTIZ:

$B = B_1 \cup B_2$ ist B ist B ist B ist

$$A = A \cap B = (A \cap B_1) \cup (A \cap B_2)$$

$A \cap B_1 = \emptyset$ ist $A \cap B_2 = \emptyset$ ist

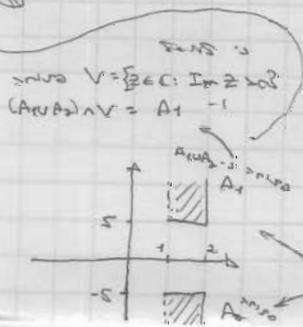
ist A ist A ist A ist A ist

$B_1 \neq \emptyset$ ist $B_2 \neq \emptyset$ ist $B_1 \neq \emptyset$ ist $B_2 \neq \emptyset$ ist

$B_1 = B \cap V$ ist $B_2 = B \cap \bar{V}$ ist

$a \in A \cap V = A \cap B_1 = \emptyset$ ist $a \in A \cap \bar{V} = A \cap B_2 = \emptyset$ ist

ist B ist B ist B ist B ist



ist U ist $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ ist U ist $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ ist

ist $A = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Re}(z) \geq 2\} \cup \{\infty\}$ ist

ist $A = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Im}(z) \geq 5\} \cup \{\infty\}$ ist

(connected component - map) : \Rightarrow

map : $A \rightarrow B$, A Se map \rightarrow , $A \subseteq X$ map \rightarrow
 A Se map \rightarrow

map

$A \rightarrow B$ map \rightarrow , A Se map \rightarrow , A Se map \rightarrow

$C(a) = \bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}(a)} C$ map . $B(a) = \{ C \subseteq A : a \in C \}$ map . $a \in A$ map

$(a \in \bigcap_{C \in \mathcal{C}(a)} C \Rightarrow)$ map \rightarrow , $a \in C$ map \rightarrow , $a \in C$ map \rightarrow

A Se map \rightarrow , $C' \supseteq C(a)$ map \rightarrow , $a \in C'$ map \rightarrow , $C' \in \mathcal{C}(a)$ map \rightarrow

$C' = C(a)$ map . $C' = \bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}(a)} C = C(a)$ map . $C' \in \mathcal{C}(a)$ map

$(a \in \bigcap_{C \in \mathcal{C}(a)} C \Rightarrow)$ map \rightarrow , $a \in C(a)$ map \rightarrow , $a \in C(a)$ map \rightarrow

$C_1 \cap C_2 = \emptyset$ map \rightarrow , $C_1 = C_2$ map \rightarrow : C_1, C_2 map \rightarrow , $C_1 \cap C_2 = \emptyset$ map \rightarrow

$C_1 \cup C_2 = \emptyset$ map \rightarrow , $C_1 \cap C_2 = \emptyset$ map \rightarrow , $C_1 \cup C_2 = \emptyset$ map \rightarrow

$C_1 = C_1 \cup C_2 = C_2$ map \rightarrow , $C_1 \cup C_2 = C_2$ map \rightarrow , $C_1 \cup C_2 = C_2$ map \rightarrow

map

$A = \bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}(a)} C$ map \rightarrow , $A = \bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}(a)} C$ map \rightarrow , $A = \bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}(a)} C$ map \rightarrow

map

$a \in C$ map \rightarrow , $a \in C$ map \rightarrow , $a \in C$ map \rightarrow , $a \in C$ map \rightarrow

$a \in C$ map \rightarrow , $a \in C$ map \rightarrow , $a \in C$ map \rightarrow , $a \in C$ map \rightarrow

$a \in C$ map \rightarrow , $a \in C$ map \rightarrow , $a \in C$ map \rightarrow , $a \in C$ map \rightarrow

$F = \{ z \in C : |z| \leq M \}$ map \rightarrow , $V = F$ map \rightarrow , $V = F$ map \rightarrow

$\{ z \in C : |z| > M \} \cup \{ \infty \} = C \cup \{ \infty \} \setminus F \subseteq V$ map \rightarrow

$C \subseteq U$ map \rightarrow , $C \subseteq U$ map \rightarrow , $C \subseteq U$ map \rightarrow , $C \subseteq U$ map \rightarrow

$B \cap C \neq \emptyset$ map \rightarrow , $a \in B \subseteq U$ map \rightarrow , $a \in C$ map \rightarrow , $a \in C$ map \rightarrow

$B \cup C = B$ map \rightarrow , $B \cup C = B$ map \rightarrow , $B \cup C = B$ map \rightarrow , $B \cup C = B$ map \rightarrow

$B \subseteq C$ map \rightarrow , $C = B \cup C$ map \rightarrow , $C \subseteq B \cup C$ map \rightarrow , $C \subseteq B \cup C$ map \rightarrow

\square map \rightarrow , \square map \rightarrow , \square map \rightarrow , \square map \rightarrow

Definición de Límite

L se llama límite de $f(z)$ en a si para todo $\epsilon > 0$ existe un $\delta > 0$ tal que para todo $z \in D$ con $0 < |z - a| < \delta$ se tiene $|f(z) - L| < \epsilon$.

Si $a = \infty$ se dice que $f(z)$ tiene límite L cuando $|z| > R$ para algún $R > 0$ y $|f(z) - L| < \epsilon$.

Si $L = \infty$ se dice que $f(z)$ tiende a infinito cuando $|z| > R$ para algún $R > 0$ y $|f(z)| > M$.

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} f(z) = b$$

siempre que $a \in \mathbb{C}$ o $a = \infty$ y $b \in \mathbb{C}$ o $b = \infty$.

Definición

Si $f(z) = u(x,y) + i v(x,y)$ entonces $\lim_{z \rightarrow a} f(z) = b = b_1 + i b_2$ si y solo si $\lim_{z \rightarrow a} u(x,y) = b_1$ y $\lim_{z \rightarrow a} v(x,y) = b_2$.

$\forall \epsilon > 0$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} f(z) = b \iff \lim_{z \rightarrow a} u(z) = b_1 \text{ y } \lim_{z \rightarrow a} v(z) = b_2$$

\Downarrow
 \Downarrow

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} u(z) = b_1 \iff \lim_{z \rightarrow a} v(z) = b_2$$

$(z = x + iy)$
 $u(z) = u(x,y) = \tilde{u}(x,y)$

$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} |f(z)| = \infty$ si y solo si para todo $M > 0$ existe un $\delta > 0$ tal que para todo $z \in D$ con $0 < |z - a| < \delta$ se tiene $|f(z)| > M$.

Definición

$$|z - a| < \delta \implies |u(z) - b_1| < \epsilon$$

$$|z - a| < \delta \implies |v(z) - b_2| < \epsilon$$

es decir, para cada $\epsilon > 0$ existe un $\delta > 0$ tal que para todo $z \in D$ con $0 < |z - a| < \delta$ se tiene $|u(z) - b_1| < \epsilon$ y $|v(z) - b_2| < \epsilon$.

$$|z - a| < \delta \implies |f(z) - b| < \epsilon$$

siempre que $a \in \mathbb{C}$ o $a = \infty$ y $b \in \mathbb{C}$ o $b = \infty$.

$$|z - a| < \delta \implies |f(z)| > M$$

siempre que $a = \infty$ y $b \in \mathbb{C}$ o $b = \infty$.

$$|z| > R \implies |f(z) - b| < \epsilon$$

siempre que $a = \infty$ y $b \in \mathbb{C}$ o $b = \infty$.

$$|z| > R \implies |f(z)| > M$$

Definición

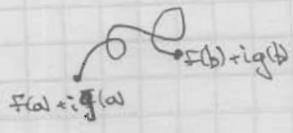
Sea V un subconjunto de \mathbb{C} y U un subconjunto de \mathbb{C} . Se dice que $f(z)$ toma valores en U cuando $z \in V \implies f(z) \in U$.

$$(V \cap L \subseteq f^{-1}(U))$$

:= $\mathbb{D}_{1/2}$

... hier ist $w = \mathbb{D}_{1/2}$

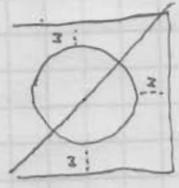
... hier ist $w = \{f(t) + ig(t) \mid t \in [a, b]\}$... hier ist $f, g: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$



... hier ist $w = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Re}(z) = 3\} \cup \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Im}(z) = 3\}$

$$A = \{x + ix \mid x \in \mathbb{R}\} \cup \{z \mid |z| = 2\} \cup \{z \mid \text{Re}(z) = 3\} \cup \{z \mid \text{Im}(z) = 3\}$$

... hier ist $w = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Re}(z) = 3\} \cup \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Im}(z) = 3\}$



... hier ist $w = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Re}(z) = 3\} \cup \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Im}(z) = 3\}$

$$B = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \exists \theta \in [0, 2\pi) \text{ mit } z = \frac{1}{n} (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta) \mid 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi\}$$

... hier ist $w = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = \frac{1}{n}\}$



... hier ist $w = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = \frac{1}{n}\}$

... hier ist $w = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = \frac{1}{n}\}$

... hier ist $w = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = \frac{1}{n}\}$

... hier ist $w = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = \frac{1}{n}\}$

... hier ist $w = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = \frac{1}{n}\}$

8. INVERSE

(Definition) 18.16

Let $(a, b) \in \mathbb{C}$ $\lim_{z \rightarrow a} F(z) = b$, $F: L \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$|z-a| < \delta \Rightarrow |F(z)-b| < \epsilon$ is possible for any $\epsilon > 0$

$a \in V'$ is possible for $b \in V$

$(F^{-1}(V) \supseteq V' \cap L) \Leftrightarrow \exists V' \ni a \Rightarrow F(z) \in V$ is possible

$b \in V$ is possible $\forall \epsilon > 0$

$B_{b,\epsilon} \subseteq V$ is possible \exists $\delta > 0$ such that $B_{b,\epsilon} \cap L \subseteq V$

$|z-a| < \delta \Rightarrow |F(z)-b| < \epsilon$ is possible

$F(V' \cap L) \subseteq V$ is possible, $F(V' \cap L) \subseteq B_{b,\epsilon} \subseteq V$ is possible, $V' = B_{a,\delta} \cap L$

is possible for $b \in V$ is possible $V = B_{b,\epsilon} \cap L$, $\epsilon > 0$ is possible

$B_{a,\delta} \subseteq V'$ is possible $\exists \delta > 0$ is possible, $F(V' \cap L) \subseteq V = B_{b,\epsilon}$ is possible $a \in V'$

$|z-a| < \delta \Rightarrow |F(z)-b| < \epsilon$ is possible, $F(B_{a,\delta} \cap L) \subseteq F(V' \cap L) \subseteq B_{b,\epsilon}$

(Theorem) 18.17

18.31

Let $F: A \rightarrow B$ is one-to-one, $A, B \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ is possible

$A \rightarrow B$ is possible $F^{-1}(V) = A \cap V'$ is possible $V \subseteq B$ is possible

$\delta > 0$ is possible $\exists \delta > 0$ is possible, $a \in A$ is possible

$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} F(z) = F(a)$ is possible, $|z-a| < \delta \Rightarrow |F(z)-F(a)| < \epsilon$ is possible

18.18

is possible

18.19

$B \rightarrow W$ is possible for $V = W \cap B$ is possible, $F(a) \in W$ is possible \Leftarrow

is possible V' is possible $F^{-1}(V) = A \cap V'$ is possible, $A \rightarrow B$ is possible $F^{-1}(V)$ is possible

is possible $F(A \cap V') \subseteq V \subseteq W$ is possible, $a \in A$ is possible

$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} F(z) = F(a)$ is possible

$B \rightarrow W$ is possible for $W \subseteq B$ is possible, $a \in A$ is possible $\lim_{z \rightarrow a} F(z) = F(a)$ is possible \Rightarrow

$a \in F^{-1}(w)$ אר . $W = B \cap V$ אר . $A \rightarrow$ אר . $F^{-1}(W)$ אר

אם $a \in V$ אז $a \in V \cap A = V \cap B = W$

$V \cap A$, $A \rightarrow$ אר . $a \in F^{-1}(W)$ אר . $F(V \cap A) \subseteq V \cap B = W$

\emptyset . $A \rightarrow$ אר . $F^{-1}(W) \rightarrow$ אר . $F^{-1}(W) \rightarrow$ אר . $F^{-1}(W) \rightarrow$ אר . $F^{-1}(W) \rightarrow$ אר .

תמונה

אם $a \in V$ אז $a \in V \cap A = V \cap B = W$

אם $a \in W$ אז $a \in V \cap B = V \cap A = W$

אם $a \in W$ אז $a \in V \cap B = V \cap A = W$

אם $a \in W$ אז $a \in V \cap B = V \cap A = W$

אם $a \in W$ אז $a \in V \cap B = V \cap A = W$

אם $a \in W$ אז $a \in V \cap B = V \cap A = W$

$F(A) \subseteq D \subseteq B$ אר . $F: A \rightarrow B$ אר .

אם $\forall a \in A, F(a) \in D$ אז $F: A \rightarrow D$ אר .

$$\mathbb{C} \setminus \{i\} \rightarrow \frac{(3+5i)z^2 - 2z^2 + i}{z^2 + 1}$$

אם $z \in \mathbb{C}$ אז $|F(z)|$ אר . $F(z)$ אר .

אם $\text{Im}(z) = \text{Re}(z)$ אז $F(z)$ אר .

$$\text{Arg}(z) = \{ \theta \in \text{arg}(z) : -\pi \leq \theta < \pi \} \quad ; \quad 0 \neq z \in \mathbb{C}$$

אם $x \leq 0$ אז $\text{Arg}(z)$ אר .

תמונה

אם $A \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ אז $F(A)$ אר . $F: A \rightarrow B$ אר .

אם $B \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ אז $F(B)$ אר .

אם $A \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ אז $F(A)$ אר .

תמונה

אם $b \in B$ אז $b \in F(C)$ אר . $F(C)$ אר .

אם $C \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ אז $F(C)$ אר . $F(C)$ אר .

אם $F(C) \subseteq B$ אז $F(C)$ אר . $F(C)$ אר .

אם $F(C) \subseteq B$ אז $F(C)$ אר . $F(C)$ אר .

$C_n \in \mathbb{C}$ is $\{f(C_n)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is a sequence. $f(C_n) \rightarrow f(C)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

$C_n \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} a \in \mathbb{C}$ means C_n approaches a .

If f is continuous at a , then $f(C_n) \xrightarrow{h \rightarrow 0} f(a)$.

LOEN

A is a subset of \mathbb{C} . $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a function.

$f|_A$ is the restriction of f to A .

$z, z' \in A$ and $|z - z'| < \delta$ implies $|f(z) - f(z')| < \epsilon$.

$$|z' - z| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(z') - f(z)| < \epsilon$$

LOEN

LOEN

A is a subset of \mathbb{C} . $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a function.

$f(A)$ is the image of A .

LOEN

$f(A) = B_1 \cup B_2 \Rightarrow f^{-1}(B_1) \cup f^{-1}(B_2) = f^{-1}(B_1 \cup B_2)$

$$f^{-1}(B_1) \cup f^{-1}(B_2) = f^{-1}(B_1 \cup B_2)$$

$f^{-1}(B_1) = \emptyset$ and $f^{-1}(B_2) = \emptyset$ implies $f^{-1}(B_1 \cup B_2) = \emptyset$.

$f(A) = \emptyset$ implies $f^{-1}(f(A)) = \emptyset$.

$$f^{-1}([0, 1]) = \left\{ \frac{2 \log(t+1)}{t^2+1} + i \sin(t^2) \mid 0 \leq t \leq 1 \right\}$$

פרק 2: פונקציות מרדיונות (מכניקה)

משפט (משפט המידות)

אם f היא פונקציה מרדיונתה (משפט המידות) אז f היא פונקציה מרדיונתה

$f'(a) = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{f(z) - f(a)}{z - a}$ (משפט המידות) אם a היא נקודה שבה f היא פונקציה מרדיונתה

משפט המידות (משפט המידות)

אם f היא פונקציה מרדיונתה בנקודה a אז f היא פונקציה מרדיונתה בנקודה a .

אם f היא פונקציה מרדיונתה בנקודה a אז f היא פונקציה מרדיונתה בנקודה a .

אם f היא פונקציה מרדיונתה בנקודה a אז f היא פונקציה מרדיונתה בנקודה a .

אם f היא פונקציה מרדיונתה בנקודה a אז f היא פונקציה מרדיונתה בנקודה a .

אם f היא פונקציה מרדיונתה בנקודה a אז f היא פונקציה מרדיונתה בנקודה a .

אם f היא פונקציה מרדיונתה בנקודה a אז f היא פונקציה מרדיונתה בנקודה a .

אם f היא פונקציה מרדיונתה בנקודה a אז f היא פונקציה מרדיונתה בנקודה a .

אם f היא פונקציה מרדיונתה בנקודה a אז f היא פונקציה מרדיונתה בנקודה a .

אם f היא פונקציה מרדיונתה בנקודה a אז f היא פונקציה מרדיונתה בנקודה a .

משפט המידות $f(z) - f(a) = \frac{f(z) - f(a)}{z - a} \cdot (z - a) \rightarrow f'(a) \cdot (z - a)$

משפט המידות $f(z) = z^n$

$\frac{z^n - a^n}{z - a} = z^{n-1} + z^{n-2}a + z^{n-3}a^2 + \dots + a^{n-1} \rightarrow a^{n-1} + a^{n-1} + \dots + a^{n-1} = n \cdot a^{n-1}$

$(z^n)' = n z^{n-1}$

משפט המידות $f(z) = \frac{f(z)}{g(z)}$ אם f היא פונקציה מרדיונתה בנקודה a ו- g היא פונקציה מרדיונתה בנקודה a ו- $g(a) \neq 0$

משפט המידות $f(z) = u(x,y) + i v(x,y)$

אם $f(z) = u(x,y) + i v(x,y)$ אז $f'(z) = u_x(x,y) + i v_x(x,y)$

אם $f(z) = u(x,y) + i v(x,y)$ אז $f'(z) = u_x(x,y) + i v_x(x,y)$

$f'(a) = \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{f(z) - f(a)}{z - a} = \frac{u(x,y) - u(x_0,y_0) + i(v(x,y) - v(x_0,y_0))}{(x - x_0) + i(y - y_0)}$
 $= \frac{u(x_0 + h_1, y_0 + h_2) - u(x_0, y_0) + i(v(x_0 + h_1, y_0 + h_2) - v(x_0, y_0))}{h_1 + i h_2}$

$h_1 \rightarrow 0, h_2 \rightarrow 0$ in \mathbb{R}, x is real, $h_1, h_2 \rightarrow 0$ in \mathbb{C}

$$\frac{u(a_1+a_2, a_2) - u(a_1, a_2)}{h_1} + i \frac{v(a_1+a_2, a_2) - v(a_1, a_2)}{h_1}$$

$$\text{Im } F'(z) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{v(a_1+h_1, a_2) - v(a_1, a_2)}{h_1}, \quad \text{Re } F'(z) = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{u(a_1+h_1, a_2) - u(a_1, a_2)}{h_1}$$

$$F'(a) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(a)$$

in \mathbb{R}^2 , $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(a), \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a)$ in \mathbb{R}

in \mathbb{C} $h_2 \rightarrow 0, h_1 \rightarrow 0$

$$\frac{u(a_1, a_2+h_2) - u(a_1, a_2)}{ih_2} + i \frac{v(a_1, a_2+h_2) - v(a_1, a_2)}{ih_2} = \frac{v(a_1, a_2+h_2) - v(a_1, a_2)}{h_2} - i \frac{u(a_1, a_2+h_2) - u(a_1, a_2)}{h_2}$$

$$F'(a) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(a) - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(a)$$

in \mathbb{R}^2 , $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(a), \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(a)$ in \mathbb{R}

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

in \mathbb{C} $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

in \mathbb{C} $F(z) = z^n$ ①

$$(x+iy)^n = \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} (iy)^k = \sum_{k \text{ even}} \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} y^k + i \sum_{k \text{ odd}} \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k} y^k$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \sum_{k \text{ even}} \binom{n}{k} x^{n-k-1} y^k, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \sum_{k \text{ odd}} \binom{n}{k} (n-k) x^{n-k-1} y^k$$

$$\binom{n}{k} (k+1) = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k-1)!}, \quad \binom{n}{k} (n-k) = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k-1)!}$$

in \mathbb{C} $n=2m$ \rightarrow $0 \leq k \leq m$ \rightarrow $0 \leq k \leq m$

\checkmark in \mathbb{C} $n=2m+1$

in \mathbb{C} $F(z) = |z|^2$ ②

$$\frac{F(z) - F(a)}{z-a} = \frac{|z|^2 - |a|^2}{z-a} = \frac{|h+a|^2 - |a|^2}{h+a-a} = \frac{|h+a|^2 - |a|^2}{h} = \frac{(h+a)(\bar{h}+\bar{a}) - |a|^2}{h} = \bar{h} + \frac{\bar{h}a + \bar{a}h}{h}$$

$$= \bar{h} + \bar{a} + \frac{\bar{h}a}{h}$$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\bar{h}a}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\bar{h}}{h} a = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\bar{h}}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\bar{h}}{h} = -1$$

in \mathbb{C} $F(z) = |z|^2$ is not differentiable

$$|z|^2 = |x+iy|^2 = x^2 + y^2 = u(x,y), \quad v(x,y) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \iff 2x = 0 \iff x=0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \iff 2x = 0 \iff x=0$$

③ $f(z) = \bar{z}$ - is this analytic?

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

$u(x,y) = x, v(x,y) = -y \Rightarrow f(z) = x - iy$?
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 \neq -1 = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

④ $f(z) = z^2$ is analytic

$f(z) = z^2$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2y$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$

$$f(z) = (x+iy)^2 = x^2 - y^2 + i2xy$$

$u(x,y) = x^2 - y^2, v(x,y) = 2xy$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2x$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -2y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2y$

Def 1:

① $u(x,y), v(x,y)$ are harmonic
 ② $f(z)$ is analytic

Prop 1:

$f(z)$ is analytic $\Leftrightarrow u, v$ are harmonic

$f(z) = u(x,y) + i v(x,y)$
 $f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

$f'(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$
 $f'(z) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = i \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$

$$f(z) - f(a) = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(a) \right) (x-a) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(a) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(a) \right) (y-a) + \delta(x,y)$$

$$u(x,y) - u(a) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a)(x-a) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(a)(y-a) + \delta_1(x,y)$$

$$v(x,y) - v(a) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(a)(x-a) + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(a)(y-a) + \delta_2(x,y)$$

$f(z)$ is analytic $\Leftrightarrow u, v$ are harmonic

$u(x,y) - u(a) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a)(x-a) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(a)(y-a) + \delta_1(x,y)$
 $v(x,y) - v(a) = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(a)(x-a) + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(a)(y-a) + \delta_2(x,y)$

$$f(z) - f(a) = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(a) \right) (x-a) + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(a) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(a) \right) (y-a) + \beta_1(x,y)(x-a) + \beta_2(x,y)(y-a) + \gamma_1(x,y)(x-a)^2 + \gamma_2(x,y)(y-a)^2 + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f(z) - f(a)}{z-a} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(a) + \delta_1(z) \frac{x-a}{z-a} + \delta_2(z) \frac{y-a}{z-a}$$

$$\left| \delta_1(z) \frac{x-a}{z-a} \right| \rightarrow 0, \quad \left| \delta_2(z) \frac{y-a}{z-a} \right| = \left| \delta_2(z) \right| \frac{|y-a|}{|z-a|} \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow a} 0$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{f(z) - f(a)}{z-a} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(a)$$

$$v(x,y) = e^{x^2-y^2} \sin(2xy), \quad u(x,y) = e^{x^2-y^2} \cos(2xy) \leftarrow f(z) = f(x+iy) = e^{x^2-y^2} (\cos(2xy) + i \sin(2xy))$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{x^2-y^2} \cdot 2x \cdot \cos(2xy) - e^{x^2-y^2} \cdot 2xy \cdot \sin(2xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = e^{x^2-y^2} (2xy \cdot \sin(2xy) + e^{x^2-y^2} \cdot 2x \cdot \cos(2xy))$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = e^{x^2-y^2} \cdot 2x \cdot \sin(2xy) + e^{x^2-y^2} \cdot 2y \cdot \cos(2xy) = - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

(CR-N) = CR-N

(CR-N) = CR-N

U = ...

U = ...

(Domain) ...

$$\forall z \in U, f'(z) = 0$$

(U) ...

$$u_x = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0, \quad u_y = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \quad \text{CR-N} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f'(a) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}(a) = 0$$



...

...

...

...

(CR-N) = CR-N

e^z ...

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} u(x,y) &= e^x \cos y \\ v(x,y) &= e^x \sin y \end{aligned} \right. \leftarrow f(z) = f(x+iy) = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = e^x \sin y = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$f'(a) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(a) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}(a) = e^x \cos y + i e^x \sin y \Big|_{z=a} \quad : \text{für } \operatorname{Im} z = 1$$

$$= f'(a)$$

$$f'(z) = f'(z) \quad \text{wird}$$

$$f(x+iy) = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) = e^x \quad : e^x \text{ ist die reelle Funktion } f(z)$$

$$f(z_1 + z_2) = f(x_1 + x_2 + i(y_1 + y_2)) \quad : \text{für } z_1, z_2$$

$$= e^{x_1 + x_2} (\cos(y_1 + y_2) + i \sin(y_1 + y_2))$$

$$= e^{x_1} \cdot e^{x_2} (\cos y_1 + i \sin y_1) (\cos y_2 + i \sin y_2)$$

$$= f(z_1) \cdot f(z_2)$$

$$e^z = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) \quad \text{wird}$$

5.5.5 - INJECTION

17/11/09

5.5.3

As $f^{-1}(U)$ is a subset, $B \rightarrow$ into U of $S \cap B$ \Rightarrow $f: A \rightarrow B$ \Rightarrow $f^{-1}(U) \subseteq A$

$f^{-1}(f(A)) \supseteq A$ \Rightarrow $f^{-1}(f(A)) \supseteq A$ \Rightarrow $f^{-1}(f(A)) \supseteq A$

\Rightarrow $f: A \rightarrow B$ \Rightarrow $f^{-1}(f(A)) \supseteq A$

\Rightarrow $f|_C: C \rightarrow B \iff C \subseteq A$ (1) \Rightarrow $f^{-1}(f(C)) \supseteq C$

\Rightarrow $f: A \rightarrow D \iff f(A) \subseteq D \subseteq B$ (2)

5.5.4

\Rightarrow $f^{-1}(f^{-1}(U)) = f^{-1}(U) \cap C$ \Rightarrow $f^{-1}(U) \cap C = f^{-1}(U) \cap C$ (1)

\Rightarrow $U = D \cap V \Rightarrow$ $f^{-1}(U) = f^{-1}(D \cap V) = f^{-1}(D) \cap f^{-1}(V)$ (2)

\Rightarrow $f^{-1}(f^{-1}(U)) = f^{-1}(f^{-1}(U)) = f^{-1}(U)$

$(A, B, C \subseteq \mathbb{R})$ \Rightarrow $f: A \rightarrow B$, $g: B \rightarrow C$ \Rightarrow $g \circ f: A \rightarrow C$

\Rightarrow $g \circ f: A \rightarrow C$ \Rightarrow $f^{-1}(g^{-1}(U)) = f^{-1}(U)$

5.5.5

$(g \circ f)^{-1}(U) = f^{-1}(g^{-1}(U)) = f^{-1}(U)$ \Rightarrow $f^{-1}(g^{-1}(U)) = f^{-1}(U)$

5.5.6

$\forall z \in U, |f(z)^2 - 1| < 1 \Rightarrow$ $f: U \rightarrow C$ \Rightarrow $(f(z)^2 - 1) \in B_1(0)$ \Rightarrow $f(z) \in B_1(1)$

\Rightarrow $z \in U \Rightarrow |f(z)^2 - 1| < 1 \Rightarrow f(z) \in B_1(1)$

\Rightarrow $z \in U \Rightarrow |f(z)^2 + 1| < 1 \Rightarrow f(z) \in B_1(-1)$

5.5.7

$|f(z)^2 - 1| < 1 \Rightarrow$ $z \in U \Rightarrow |f(z)^2 - 1| < 1 \Rightarrow |f(z)^2 - 1| = |f(z) - 1| \cdot |f(z) + 1| < 1$

\Rightarrow $z \in U \Rightarrow |f(z)^2 + 1| < 1 \Rightarrow |f(z)^2 + 1| = |f(z) + 1| \cdot |f(z) - 1| < 1$

$V_2 = \{z \in U \mid |f(z)^2 + 1| < 1\}$, $V_1 = \{z \in U \mid |f(z)^2 - 1| < 1\}$

$V_1 = f^{-1}(\{w \in C \mid |w - 1| < 1\}) = f^{-1}(B_1(1))$ \Rightarrow $U = V_1 \cup V_2$

$V_1 \cap V_2 = \emptyset$ \Rightarrow $V_2 = f^{-1}(B_1(-1))$

\Rightarrow $U = V_1 \cup V_2$ \Rightarrow $V_1 \cap V_2 = \emptyset$ \Rightarrow $f^{-1}(B_1(1)) \cup f^{-1}(B_1(-1)) = U$

\Rightarrow $V_1 \cap V_2 = \emptyset$ \Rightarrow $V_1 \cap V_2 = \emptyset$

$z \in U$ S.S $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(z+h) - f(z)}{h}$ (1.201) A.P. ab reelles $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ komplex
 (reell, reell)

isb, $f = u + iv$ ist, $h \in \mathbb{R}$ reelles $h \rightarrow 0$ reelles



x - reelles $h \rightarrow 0$

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(u+iv)(x+h, y) - (u+iv)(x, y)}{h} = u_x + iv$$



$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{(u+iv)(x, y+h) - (u+iv)(x, y)}{ih} = u_y + iv_y = v_y - iu_y$$

reelles - CR $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} u_x = v_y \\ u_y = -v_x \end{array} \right.$: Cauchy-Riemann Bedingungen \leftarrow

reelles

reelles $\overline{f(z)}$ reelles $f(z)$ reelles z reelles (1)

? reelles $f(z)$ reelles (2)

reelles $f(z) = z$ reelles $f(z) = \overline{z}$ reelles (3)

reelles $u+iv$ reelles u, v reelles u, v reelles (1c)

$$\overline{f(z)} = \overline{u(x,y) + iv(x,y)} \leftarrow f(z) = u(x,y) + iv(x,y) : g(z) = \overline{f(z)} \rightarrow \text{reelles}$$

$$\tilde{v}(x,y) = -v(x,y), \tilde{u}(x,y) = u(x,y) \rightarrow g(z) = \tilde{u} + i\tilde{v} \text{ reelles} \quad \overline{f(z)} = u(x,y) - iv(x,y) \leftarrow$$

reelles \tilde{u}, \tilde{v} reelles u, v reelles u, v reelles

$$\tilde{u}_y = -v_x : \text{reelles}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{u}_x(x,y) &= u_x(x,-y) \\ \tilde{v}_y(x,y) &= v_y(x,-y) \end{aligned}$$

reelles $z_1 = i$ reelles $z_2 = 1$ reelles c reelles $f(z) = z^2$ reelles $f(z_1) - f(z_2) = f'(c) \cdot (z_1 - z_2)$ reelles



$$f(z_1) - f(z_2) = f'(c) \cdot (z_1 - z_2)$$

$$z_1^2 - z_2^2 = \frac{1+i}{1-i} \cdot i \leftarrow 1^2 - i^2 = f'(c) \cdot (1-i) \text{ reelles}$$

$$z_1(1+i) + z_2(1-i) = i \text{ reelles} \quad c = \frac{1}{2}(1+i) + \frac{1}{2}(1-i) \text{ reelles}$$

$$z_1(1+i) + z_2(1-i) = i \Rightarrow z_1(1+i) + z_2(1-i) = i \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z_1(1+i) = 0 \\ z_2(1-i) = i \end{cases}$$

reelles $\frac{1}{2}(1+i)$ reelles $\frac{1}{2}(1-i)$ reelles c reelles $f(z)$ reelles

הצגת פונקציה

19/11/09

$e^{z_1+z_2} = e^{z_1} \cdot e^{z_2}$ ②, $(e^z)' = e^z$ ①, $e^{x+iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$ נוסחה

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} e^{x+iy} = e^x \cdot e^{iy} \\ \phantom{e^{x+iy}} \cdot (\cos y + i \sin y) \text{ (נוסחה)} \\ e^{i\pi/2} = i \Rightarrow e^{i\pi} = -1 \rightarrow e^{2\pi i} = 1 \end{array} \right), \forall z, e^z \neq 0$$

$|e^z| = e^x = e^{\operatorname{Re}(z)} > 0$ ④

הפונקציה $g(z)$ היא קבועה, ולכן $g'(z) = g(z)$ נובע:

נניח: $g(z) = C \cdot e^z$ נכונה

$$f'(z) = \frac{g'(z)e^z - g(z)(e^z)'}{(e^z)^2} = \frac{g(z)e^z - g(z)e^z}{e^{2z}} = 0 \iff f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{e^z} = \frac{C \cdot e^z}{e^z} = C$$

לכן $g(z) = C \cdot e^z$ נכונה, ולכן הפונקציה $f(z) = C$ היא קבועה.

אם z_0 הוא נקודה שבה $|e^z| = e^{\operatorname{Re}(z)}$ אז $\operatorname{Re}(z) = x_0$ אז $|e^z| = e^{\operatorname{Re}(z)}$ נכונה

הקבוצה $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| > e^{x_0}\}$ היא נקודה $\operatorname{Re}(z) > x_0$ נכונה, ולכן $e^z > e^{x_0}$

הקבוצה $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < e^{x_0}\}$ היא נקודה $\operatorname{Re}(z) < x_0$ נכונה.

לכן הפונקציה $f(z) = \frac{W}{e^z}$ היא פונקציה אנליטית.

$\operatorname{Re}(z) = \log |W| = \ln |W| \iff e^{\operatorname{Re}(z)} = |W|$

$e^{iy} = \frac{W}{|W|}$ נכונה, $e^z = e^{x+iy} = \frac{e^x}{|W|} \cdot e^{iy} = W$ נכונה, $x = \log |W|$ נכונה, $z = x + iy$

θ הוא $\frac{W}{|W|} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$ נכונה

$y = \theta + 2n\pi \in \arg(W) \iff \cos y + i \sin y = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$ נכונה
 $z = \log |W| + i \arg(W) = x + iy$ נכונה, $e^z = W$ נכונה

לכן הפונקציה $f(z) = \frac{W}{e^z}$ היא פונקציה אנליטית.

(אנליטיקה של פונקציה) נכונה

אנליטיקה של פונקציה $f(z)$ נכונה

$e^{f(z)} = z$ נכונה

נכונה

לכן הפונקציה $g(z) = f(z) + 2n\pi i$ היא פונקציה אנליטית.

$\forall z \in \mathbb{C}, g(z) = f(z) + 2n\pi i$ נכונה

$e^{g(z)} = e^{f(z)} = z$... $e^{f(z) + 2\pi ni} = e^{f(z)} \cdot e^{2\pi ni} = e^{f(z)} = z$

$n(z) = \frac{g(z) - f(z)}{2\pi i}$... $g(z), f(z) \in \log|z| + i \cdot \text{arg}(z)$

$n(U) = \{n\}$... $\forall z \in U, g(z) = f(z) + 2\pi ni$

$(-\pi, \pi) \rightarrow \text{Arg}(z) \rightarrow U = \{x \leq 0\}$

$\log z = \log|z| + i \text{Arg}(z)$

$\log x = \log|x|$... $\log z = \log|z| + i \text{Arg}(z)$

$\boxed{\text{Log } z} = \log|z| + i \text{Arg}(z)$

$f(a) \rightarrow g(z) = z$... $g'(f(a)) \neq 0$

$$f'(a) = \frac{1}{g'(f(a))}$$

$f'(a) \leftarrow \frac{f(z) - f(a)}{z - a} \rightarrow \frac{1}{g'(f(a))}$... $\frac{g(f(z)) - g(f(a))}{f(z) - f(a)} \rightarrow g'(f(a))$

$U = \{z \mid 0 < \text{arg}(z) < \pi\}$

$f'(z) = \frac{1}{z}$

$\log(z_1 z_2) = \log(z_1) + \log(z_2)$

$\log i = \log|i| + i \text{Arg } i = \frac{i\pi}{2}$

$\log(-1+i) = \log\sqrt{2} + i \text{Arg}(-1+i) = \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + i \cdot \frac{3\pi}{4}$

$\log(i \cdot (-1+i)) = \log(-1+i) = \frac{1}{2} \log 2 + i \cdot \frac{3\pi}{4}$

$U = \{z \mid 0 < \text{arg}(z) < \pi\}$

$\log(-x) = \log x + \pi i$

$\log z = \log|z| + i \text{arg}(z)$

... dan ...

... dan ...

$F(z) = \text{Log } z + 2\pi ni$... $U' = U \setminus \{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \leq 0\}$... $(F(z))$...

$\forall z \in U' : \text{Arg } z = \frac{F(z) - \log|z| - 2\pi ni}{i}$... $F(z) = \log|z| + i \text{Arg } z + 2\pi ni$...

... dan ...

$\lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} \text{Arg } z = \dots$... $\exists \lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{F(z) - \log|z| - 2\pi ni}{i}$...

... dan ...

$z^b := e^{b \cdot \text{Log } z}$... $(b \in \mathbb{C})$... $F(z) = z^b$...

... dan ...

$(\sqrt{z})^2 = z = e^{\frac{1}{2} \text{Log } z}$... $(\text{Log } z)$... $U = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : z \neq 0\}$...

$z^b = e^{b \text{Log } z}$... $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{x \leq 0\}$...

... dan ...

... dan ...

$z^b = e^{b F_2(z)} = e^{b(F_1(z) + 2\pi ni)} = e^{b F_1(z)} \cdot e^{2\pi n b i} = e^{b F_1(z)}$...

... dan ...

$z^{\frac{p}{n}} = e^{\frac{p}{n} F_1(z)} = e^{\frac{p}{n} (\log|z| + i \text{Arg } z)}$... $\frac{p}{n} = h + \frac{l}{n_0}$...

... dan ...

... dan ...

$e^{\frac{1}{2} \text{Log } (-1+i)} = e^{\frac{1}{2} (\log \sqrt{2} + i \frac{3\pi}{4})} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} e^{i \frac{3\pi}{8}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\cos \frac{3\pi}{8} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{8})$...

$(z^a)^b = z^{ab}$... $(z^a)^b = z^{ab}$... $(e^{ur})^n = e^{un}$...

$z^b = e^{b \text{Log } z} \Rightarrow (z^b)^a = (e^{b \text{Log } z})^a = e^{ab \text{Log } z} = z^{ab}$...

... dan ...

$(e^{\bar{z}} = \overline{e^z})$

$e^{-ix} = \cos x - i \sin x$... $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$... $x \in \mathbb{R}$...

$\cos x = \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{2}$
 $\sin x = \frac{e^{ix} - e^{-ix}}{2i}$

... dan ...

$$\sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}, \quad \cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2} \quad : z \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\sin(z+2\pi) = \sin z, \quad \cos(z+2\pi) = \cos z, \quad \sin(-z) = -\sin z, \quad \cos(-z) = \cos z$$

$$e^{iz} = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2} + \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i} \cdot i = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2} + \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2} \cdot i = \cos z + i \sin z$$

$$\cos(u+v) = \cos u \cos v - \sin u \sin v, \quad \sin(u+v) = \sin u \cos v + \cos u \sin v$$

$$\left(\frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}\right)' = \frac{1}{2}(e^{iz} \cdot i + e^{-iz} \cdot (-i)) = \frac{i}{2}(e^{iz} - e^{-iz}) = i \sin z$$

$$\left(\frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}\right)' = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{iz} \cdot i - e^{-iz} \cdot (-i)) = \frac{1}{2}(e^{iz} + e^{-iz}) = \cos z$$

$$e^{iz} - \frac{1}{e^{iz}} = ki \iff \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2} = 2 \iff \sin z = 2$$

$$iz = \log(2 \pm \sqrt{3}i) \iff e^{iz} = 2 \pm \sqrt{3}i \iff (e^{iz})^2 - 4i \cdot e^{iz} - 1 = 0$$

$$z = \frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n - i \log(2 \pm \sqrt{3}i) \iff iz = \log(2 \pm \sqrt{3}i) + i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n\right) \iff z = \log(2 \pm \sqrt{3}i) + i\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + 2\pi n\right)$$

Series for $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} z_k$ (power series)

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n z_k$$

$$(S_n \rightarrow S \text{ as } z_n = S_n - S_{n-1} \rightarrow S - S = 0) \iff z_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |z_k| \text{ converges } \iff \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} z_k \text{ converges}$$

Series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} z_k$ converges if $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |z_k| < \infty$

$$|S_n - S_m| = \left| \sum_{k=1}^n z_k - \sum_{k=1}^m z_k \right| = \left| \sum_{k=m+1}^n z_k \right| \leq \sum_{k=m+1}^n |z_k| \xrightarrow{n, m \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

Series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} z_k$ converges to S if $|S_n - S| \rightarrow 0$

Series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} z_k$ converges to S if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S \iff \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n z_k = S$$

Series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} z_k$ converges to S if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S$

Series $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} z_k$ converges to S if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N \text{ such that } \sum_{k=1}^N z_k = S \text{ and } |S_n - S| < \epsilon$$

Loesung

1. $z \in U$ und $F'(z) = 0$ nur, falls $F: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, dann $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}$
 -> Loesung F ist

Loesung

2. $F(U) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ -> falls $F: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, dann $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}$
 -> Loesung F ist

Loesung

3. $F'(a) \in \mathbb{R} \cap i\mathbb{R} = \{0\}$
 $\Rightarrow F'(a) = 0$, falls F ist (Lorenz)

4. $F'(a) \in \mathbb{R}$ falls $\lim_{h \in \mathbb{R}, h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(a+h) - F(a)}{h} = F'(a)$, falls $U \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
 $F'(a) \in i\mathbb{R}$ falls $\lim_{y \in i\mathbb{R}, y \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(a+iy) - F(a)}{iy} = F'(a)$, falls $U \subseteq i\mathbb{R}$

Loesung

5. $U: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, dann $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}$
 D muss sein $U_{xx} + U_{yy} = 0$ als Loesung U

Loesung

6. $F = U + iV$, $D \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ falls F ist (1) : falls $D \subseteq \mathbb{C}$
 (U, V) muss sein $U_x = V_y, U_y = -V_x$ (2)

7. $D \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ falls $U + iV = 0$ (2)

8. $D \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ falls $U + iV = 0$

Loesung

9. $U_y = V_x, U_x = -V_y$: falls $D \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ (1)

$\Rightarrow U_{xx} + U_{yy} = V_{yx} - V_{xy} = 0$

10. $U_x = -V_y$
 $U_y = V_x$

11. $D \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ falls $U + iV = 0$ (2)

$V(x_0, y_0) = \int_b^{y_0} V_y(x_0, y) dy + h(x_0)$
 $= \int_b^{y_0} U_x(x_0, y) dy + h(x_0) \rightarrow V$ Loesung
 $U_x = -U_{yy}$
 $V_x(x_0, y_0) = \int_b^{y_0} U_{xx}(x_0, y) dy + h'(x_0) = - \int_b^{y_0} U_{yy}(x_0, y) dy + h'(x_0)$
 $= -U_y(x_0, y_0) + U_y(x_0, b) + h'(x_0)$

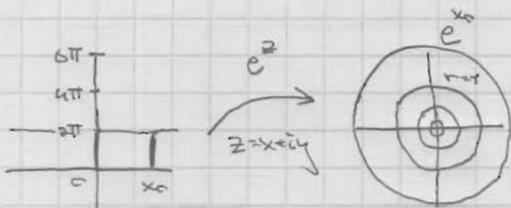
$$h(x) = -\int_a^{x_0} u_y(x,b) dx \quad \text{für } h(x) = -u_y(x,b) \text{ - e } p \text{ h - mas - zu}$$

$$V(x,y) = \int_0^{y_0} u_x(x,y) dy - \int_a^{x_0} u_y(x,b) dx \quad \text{Näher 2. Ansatz}$$

mit der u + i v ist u als CR-Funktion zu betrachten und u ist harmonisch

(Laplace-Gleichung)

GRUNDGESETZE DER KOMPLEXEN ANALYSE



$$e^{iz} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$$

= (Log) ... für ...

Arg z ∈ (-π, π) ist ...

$$^* \log z = \log |z| + i \operatorname{Arg}(z)$$

... für ...

$$e^{iz} - 2iW - e^{-iz} = 0 \iff 2iW = e^{iz} - e^{-iz} \iff W = \sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}$$

$$e^{iz} = \frac{2iW \pm \sqrt{4W^2 + 4}}{2} = iW \pm \sqrt{1 - W^2}$$

$$\sqrt{1 - W^2} = e^{\frac{1}{2} \log(1 - W^2)} \quad \text{für } W = x + iy \text{ mit } 1 - W^2 \leq 0 \text{ ist ...}$$

$$1 - (x + iy)^2 = 1 - x^2 + y^2 - 2xyi \leq 0 \iff \begin{cases} 1 - x^2 + y^2 \leq 0 \\ xy = 0 \end{cases} \iff \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ |x| \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

... für ...

$$iz = \log(iW + \sqrt{1 - W^2}) \quad \text{für } W = x + iy \text{ mit } 1 - W^2 \leq 0 \text{ ist ...}$$

... für ...

$$\operatorname{Re}(\sqrt{1 - W^2}) = \operatorname{Re}(e^{\frac{1}{2} \log(1 - W^2)}) = \operatorname{Re}(e^{\frac{1}{2} \log |1 - W^2|} \cdot e^{i \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Arg}(1 - W^2)})$$

$$= \sqrt{|1 - W^2|} \cdot \cos\left(\frac{\operatorname{Arg}(1 - W^2)}{2}\right) = \sqrt{|1 - W^2|} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos(\operatorname{Arg}(1 - W^2))}{2}} = \dots$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1 + \cos \alpha}{2}}$$

-π < α < π ist ...

$$\cos \frac{\alpha}{2} > 0 \iff -\frac{\pi}{2} < \frac{\alpha}{2} < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\cos(\operatorname{Arg}(a)) = \operatorname{Re}\left(\frac{a}{|a|}\right) \quad \text{für } a \neq 0$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} |z|^k = \frac{|z|^n - 1}{|z| - 1} \quad \text{für } |z| \neq 1 \quad \text{für } |z| = 1 \quad \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} 1 = n$$

ist für $|z| < 1$ $\frac{1}{|z|} > 1$ $\frac{1}{|z|} - 1 > 0$ $\frac{1}{|z|} - 1 > 0$ $\frac{1}{|z|} - 1 > 0$

NEGT (wird nicht bewiesen)

es gilt $0 < R < \infty$ $\{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| < R\}$ $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n$ $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$

[1. Schritt] $|z-z_0| < R$ $\frac{1}{R} > |z-z_0|$ $\frac{1}{R} > |z-z_0|$ (1)

[2. Schritt] $|z-z_0| \leq r_0 < R$ $\frac{1}{R} > r_0$ $\frac{1}{R} > r_0$ (2)

es gilt $|z-z_0| > R$ (3)

NEGT

$R=0 \Leftrightarrow \infty > 1$, $R=\infty \Leftrightarrow 0 = \frac{1}{R}$ $\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}$ $\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}$

$\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}$ $\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}$

$$\lim C_n = \inf_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \left\{ \sup_{h \in \mathbb{N}} C_k \right\}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} C_k \right\} = \inf_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \left\{ \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} C_k \right\}$$

$\sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sqrt[k]{|a_k|} < \frac{1}{r}$ $\frac{1}{r} > \frac{1}{R} = \inf_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \left\{ \sup_{h \in \mathbb{N}} \sqrt[h]{|a_h|} \right\}$ $\frac{1}{r} > \frac{1}{R}$

es gilt $|a_n| < \frac{1}{r^n}$ $\frac{1}{r} > \frac{1}{R}$ $\frac{1}{r} > \frac{1}{R}$ $\frac{1}{r} > \frac{1}{R}$

es gilt $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{|z|}{r}\right)^n$ $\frac{|z|}{r} < 1$ $\frac{|z|}{r} < 1$ $\frac{|z|}{r} < 1$

es gilt $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n z^n|$ $\frac{|z|}{r} < 1$

es gilt $|z| < R$ $\frac{1}{R} > |z|$ $\frac{1}{R} > |z|$

$|a_n z^n| < \left(\frac{|z|}{r}\right)^n \leq \left(\frac{r_0}{r}\right)^n$ $\frac{r_0}{r} < 1$ $\frac{r_0}{r} < 1$

es gilt $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n z^n|$ $\frac{r_0}{r} < 1$

$\left(\frac{r_0}{r}\right)^n$ $\frac{r_0}{r} < 1$ $\frac{r_0}{r} < 1$

$|z| > r > R$ $\frac{1}{R} > |z|$ $\frac{1}{R} > |z|$

$\frac{1}{r} < \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \sqrt[k]{|a_k|}$ $\frac{1}{r} < \frac{1}{R} = \inf_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \left\{ \sup_{h \in \mathbb{N}} \sqrt[h]{|a_h|} \right\}$

$|a_n z^n| > \left(\frac{|z|}{r}\right)^n$ $\frac{|z|}{r} > \frac{1}{r}$ $\frac{|z|}{r} > \frac{1}{r}$

es gilt $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} |a_n z^n|$ $\frac{|z|}{r} > \frac{1}{r}$

(NEGT) \square



$$\frac{1}{R} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|}$$

Maßstab $a_n = R$, $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n$

$$f^{(k)}(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^{n-k} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \cdot n(n-1)(n-2) \dots (n-k+1) (z-z_0)^{n-k}$$

$$= \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} a_n n(n-1)(n-2) \dots (n-k+1) (z-z_0)^{n-k} \Rightarrow f^{(k)}(z_0) = a_k \cdot k!$$

$$\Rightarrow a_k = \frac{f^{(k)}(z_0)}{k!} \quad k=0,1,2,\dots$$

Maßstab $a_n = R$, $z_0 = z_0$ $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (z-z_0)^n$, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n$ \Rightarrow R_1, R_2

($r \neq R_1, R_2 \rightarrow |z-z_0| < r$) z_0 \Rightarrow R_1, R_2

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (z-z_0)^n$$

$$\forall n, a_n = b_n$$

$|z-z_0| < r$ $\Rightarrow f^{(k)}(z) = g^{(k)}(z)$ \Rightarrow $f(z) = g(z) - e$

$$k! a_k = \frac{f^{(k)}(z_0)}{k!} = \frac{g^{(k)}(z_0)}{k!} = b_k$$

Maßstab e^z

$$\begin{cases} f(z) = f(z) \\ f(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

e^z \Rightarrow $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n \quad f'(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n a_n z^{n-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) a_{n+1} z^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n = f(z)$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} \quad a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} = \frac{f(0)}{n!} = \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$e^z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} \quad (R = \infty) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{|z|^n}{n!} = e^{|z|}$$

$e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$

$$e^{ix} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(ix)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + i \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \cos x + i \sin x$$

Maßstab $\sin z = \cos z$

$$\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(iz)^n}{n!} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-iz)^n}{n!} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (1+(-1)^n) i^n z^n}{n!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n z^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$\sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

NOTA

(reihenweise) Sei für die $\sigma: N \rightarrow N$ ist $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z_n$ absolut konvergent
also auch $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z_{\sigma(n)}$ ist

PROB

$$\sum_{k=1}^n z_{\sigma(k)} - z = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z_n$$

$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |z_k| < \varepsilon$: nach Wahl von N und ε ist

$$M = \max_{j \in F} |z_j| \text{ und } F = \{\sigma^{-1}(1), \dots, \sigma^{-1}(N)\} \text{ ist } F = \sigma^{-1}(\{1, 2, \dots, N\})$$

$$\sigma(F) = \{1, 2, \dots, N\} \text{ ist und } n \geq M \text{ ist und } F \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, M\}$$

$$\text{ist } (F \subseteq \{1, \dots, m\} \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, n\})$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n z_{\sigma(k)} - z = \sum_{k \in F} z_{\sigma(k)} - z + \sum_{k \in \{1, \dots, N\} \setminus F} z_{\sigma(k)} = \sum_{j=1}^N z_j - z + \sum_{j \in \{1, \dots, N\} \setminus F} z_j$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \sum_{k=1}^n z_{\sigma(k)} - z \right| \leq \left| \sum_{j=1}^N z_j - z \right| + \left| \sum_{j \in \{1, \dots, N\} \setminus F} z_j \right| = \left| \sum_{j=1}^N z_j \right| + \left| \sum_{j \in \{1, \dots, N\} \setminus F} z_j \right| \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |z_j| + \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |z_j| \leq 2\varepsilon$$

NOTA (reihenweise)

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{m=0}^n a_m b_m \right) \text{ ist und } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n, \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \text{ absolut konvergent und auch } \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n \right) \text{ ist absolut konvergent}$$

PROB

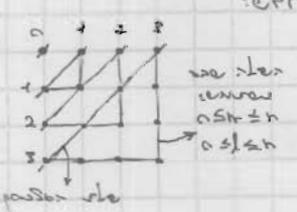
$$\text{ist und } \sum_{j=0}^n c_j = \sum_{j=0}^n \sum_{k=0}^j a_k b_{j-k} \text{ ist und } c_n = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k b_{n-k}$$

$$\left| \sum_{j=0}^n c_j \right| \leq \sum_{j=0}^n |c_j| \leq \sum_{j=0}^n \sum_{k=0}^j |a_k| |b_{j-k}| \leq \left(\sum_{k=0}^n |a_k| \right) \left(\sum_{m=0}^n |b_m| \right) \leq \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} |a_k| \right) \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} |b_m| \right)$$

ist und $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n$ ist und $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} b_m \right)$

ist und $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n a_k b_{n-k} = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} b_m \right)$

ist und $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n a_k b_{n-k} = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} b_m \right)$



$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n a_k b_{n-k} = \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \right) \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} b_m \right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k \right) \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} b_m \right)$$



$$z(t) = \begin{cases} t \cdot (t-1) & \text{if } t \geq 1 \\ t \cdot t & \text{if } t < 0 \end{cases}$$

NOCT: (circu...)

on $D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$: f exists this number u and f is...
 f is... $f'(x) \neq 0$ \Leftrightarrow ...

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow$...

... $g, h: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$... $f(t) = g(t) + ih(t)$

$f'(t_0) = g'(t_0) + ih'(t_0)$...

... $f'(t) \neq 0$...

$$-\frac{f'(t_0)}{|f'(t_0)|} = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{f(t) - f(t_0)}{|f(t) - f(t_0)|}$$

$$\frac{f'(t_0)}{|f'(t_0)|} = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{f(t) - f(t_0)}{|f(t) - f(t_0)|}$$

$$\frac{f(t) - f(t_0)}{|f(t) - f(t_0)|} = \frac{f(t) - f(t_0)}{t - t_0} \cdot \frac{t - t_0}{|f(t) - f(t_0)|} = \left(\frac{f(t) - f(t_0)}{t - t_0} \right) / \left(\frac{|f(t) - f(t_0)|}{t - t_0} \right)$$

... $f(t) = \beta(t) = z_0$...

$$\arg(f, \beta) = \arg(f'(t_0), \beta'(t_0)) = \arg f'(t_0) - \arg \beta'(t_0)$$

... $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$...

$$[F(f(t))]'(t_0) = F'(f(t_0)) \cdot f'(t_0)$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{\tilde{f}(t) - \tilde{f}(t_0)}{t - t_0} = \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{F(f(t)) - F(f(t_0))}{t - t_0} = F'(f(t_0)) \cdot f'(t_0)$$

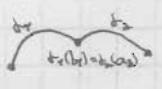
$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{F(f(t)) - F(f(t_0))}{f(t) - f(t_0)} \cdot \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \frac{f(t) - f(t_0)}{t - t_0} = F'(f(t_0)) \cdot f'(t_0)$$

... $f(t) \rightarrow f(t_0)$...

(1) Integration : $\int_a^b f(x) dx$

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a function. $-f: [-b, -a] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a function. $(-f)(t) = f(-t)$

$z(t) = e^{it}$ is a function. $\int_{-a}^a z(t) dt = \int_{-a}^a e^{it} dt = \frac{1}{i} e^{it} \Big|_{-a}^a = \frac{1}{i} (e^{ia} - e^{-ia}) = 2 \sin a$



(2) Integration : $\int_a^b f(x) dx$

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a function. $g: [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a function. $h: [a, b] \rightarrow [c, d]$ is a function.

$z(t) = \begin{cases} f(t) & a \leq t \leq b \\ g(t-b+a) & b \leq t \leq b+(b-a) \end{cases}$

Integration : $\int_a^b f(x) dx$

$h: [a, \beta] \rightarrow [a, b]$ is a function. $f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a function.

$h(\beta) = b, h(a) = a$

$(f \circ h)(s) = f(h(s))$ is a function. $f \circ h: [a, \beta] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^\beta (f \circ h)(s) h'(s) ds$

(3) Integration : $\int_a^b f(x) dx$

$f: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a function. $g: [c, d] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a function.

$z(t) = [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a function. $z'(t) = \frac{dz}{dt}$

$\int_a^b f(z) dz = \int_a^b f(z(t)) z'(t) dt$

$\int_a^b f(z) dz = \int_a^b f(z) dz$

$\int_a^b (c_1 f_1(z) + c_2 f_2(z)) dz = c_1 \int_a^b f_1(z) dz + c_2 \int_a^b f_2(z) dz$

$h: [a, \beta] \rightarrow [a, b]$ is a function. $\int_a^b f(z) dz = \int_a^\beta (f \circ h)(s) h'(s) ds$

$h(\beta) = b, h(a) = a$ is a function. $\int_a^b f(z) dz = \int_a^\beta (f \circ h)(s) h'(s) ds$

$\int_a^b f(z) dz = \int_a^b f(z) dz$

$\int_a^b f(z) dz = \int_a^b f(z(t)) z'(t) dt = \int_a^b f(z(h(s))) h'(s) ds = \int_a^b f(z) dz$

$\int_a^b f(z) dz = - \int_b^a f(z) dz$

$\int_a^b f(z) dz = \int_a^b f(z) dz$

$$\int_a^b f(z) dz = \int_a^b f(z) dz + \int_a^b f(z) dz$$

... ..

$z(t) = \begin{cases} z_1(t) & \text{bestsbereich } a \leq t < b \\ z_2(t) & \text{bestsbereich } b \leq t \leq c \end{cases}$

$$\int_a^c f(z) dz = \int_a^b f(z) dz + \int_b^c f(z) dz$$

$$= \int_a^b f(z) dz + \int_b^c f(z) dz$$

$$= \int_a^b f(z) dz + \int_b^c f(z) dz$$

... ..

~~...~~

$$l(t) = \int_a^b f(z) dz$$

... ..

15. 14.0 - Stokes' Theorem

$z'(t) = i r e^{it}$
 $|z'(t)| dt = \int_0^{2\pi} r dt = 2\pi r$
 $|z(t)| = r$



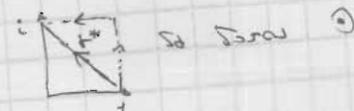
$a \leq t \leq b$ $z(t) = r e^{it}$

$|\int_{\gamma} F(z) dz| \leq \max_{z \in \gamma} |F(z)| \cdot l(\gamma)$

$|\int_{\gamma} F(z) dz| = |\int_a^b F(z(t)) z'(t) dt| \leq \int_a^b |F(z(t))| |z'(t)| dt \leq \max_{a \leq t \leq b} |F(z(t))| \int_a^b |z'(t)| dt$

$z(t) = \begin{cases} 1 + it & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ 2(1-t) + i & 1 \leq t \leq 2 \end{cases}$

$\int_{\gamma} z dz = \int_0^1 (1+it) i dt + \int_1^2 (2(1-t)+i) (-2) dt = i \int_0^1 (1+it) dt - 2 \int_1^2 (2(1-t)+i) dt$
 $= i [t + \frac{1}{2} i t^2]_0^1 - 2 [2t - t^2 + it]_1^2 = i [1 + \frac{1}{2} i] - 2 [4 - 4 + 2i - (2 - 1 + i)] = i + \frac{1}{2} i^2 - 2 [1 + i] = i + \frac{1}{2} (-1) - 2 - 2i = -\frac{1}{2} - i$



$\int_{\gamma} x dz = \int_0^1 (1-t)(1-t) dt = \int_0^1 (1-t)^2 dt = [\frac{1}{3}(1-t)^3]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}(1-1)^3 - \frac{1}{3}(1-1)^3 = 0$

$u(z) = \text{Re}(z) = x$
 $v(z) = \text{Im}(z) = y$

$F(z) = u(z) + i v(z)$

$z(t) = x(t) + i y(t)$

$\int_{\gamma} F(z) dz = \int_a^b F(z(t)) z'(t) dt = \int_a^b (u(x(t)) + i v(x(t))) (x'(t) + i y'(t)) dt$
 $= \int_a^b (u(x(t)) x'(t) - v(x(t)) y'(t) + i (v(x(t)) x'(t) + u(x(t)) y'(t))) dt$

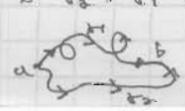
$\int_a^b (u dx - v dy) + i \int_a^b (v dx + u dy)$

$\int_a^b v dy = \int_a^b v(x(t), y(t)) y'(t) dt$ $\int_a^b u dx = \int_a^b u(x(t), y(t)) x'(t) dt$

→ Green's Theorem in the Plane

$\int_C p dx + q dy = \int_C p(x,y) dx + q(x,y) dy$

→ Green's Theorem in the Plane



$\int_C p dx + q dy = \int_C (p dx - q dy) + \int_C (q dy + p dx)$

$\int_C p dx + q dy = 0$: u nenn + uuo + son seb : isoge isoge



($\int_C p dx + q dy = 0$) \Leftrightarrow $\int_C p dx + q dy = \int_C p dx + q dy$ \Leftrightarrow $\int_C p dx + q dy = \int_C p dx + q dy$ sei

$\int_C p dx + q dy = 0$ \Leftrightarrow $\int_C p dx + q dy = \int_C p dx + q dy$ \Leftrightarrow $\int_C p dx + q dy = \int_C p dx + q dy$ sei

$\int_C p dx + q dy = 0$ \Leftrightarrow $\int_C p dx + q dy = \int_C p dx + q dy$ \Leftrightarrow $\int_C p dx + q dy = \int_C p dx + q dy$ sei

($\int_C p dx + q dy = 0$) \Leftrightarrow $\int_C p dx + q dy = \int_C p dx + q dy$ \Leftrightarrow $\int_C p dx + q dy = \int_C p dx + q dy$ sei

$\int_C p dx + q dy = 0 \Leftrightarrow \int_C p dx + q dy = \int_C p dx + q dy = 0$ \square

LOAN

$u \in \mathbb{R}^2$ nenn + uuo + son seb : isoge isoge

$u \in \mathbb{R}^2$ nenn + uuo + son seb : isoge isoge

$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = p$, $\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = q$ sei (isoge) $u \in \mathbb{R}^2$ nenn + uuo + son seb : isoge isoge

isoge

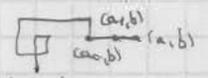
$a \leq t \leq b$ ($x(t), y(t)$) : $\int_C p dx + q dy = \int_a^b [p(x(t), y(t))x'(t) + q(x(t), y(t))y'(t)] dt$

$\int_C p dx + q dy = \int_a^b [p(x(t), y(t))x'(t) + q(x(t), y(t))y'(t)] dt$

$= \int_a^b \left[\frac{\partial V}{\partial x}(x(t), y(t))x'(t) + \frac{\partial V}{\partial y}(x(t), y(t))y'(t) \right] dt$

$= \int_a^b \frac{d}{dt} V(x(t), y(t)) dt = V(x(b), y(b)) - V(x(a), y(a))$

$u \in \mathbb{R}^2$ nenn + uuo + son seb : isoge isoge



$u \in \mathbb{R}^2$ nenn + uuo + son seb : isoge isoge

$u \in \mathbb{R}^2$ nenn + uuo + son seb : isoge isoge

$u \in \mathbb{R}^2$ nenn + uuo + son seb : isoge isoge

$u \in \mathbb{R}^2$ nenn + uuo + son seb : isoge isoge

$u \in \mathbb{R}^2$ nenn + uuo + son seb : isoge isoge

$V(x,b) = \int_a^b p dx + q dy$ \Leftrightarrow $\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = p$, $\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = q$

$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = p$, $\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = q$

$x(t) = a$, $y(t) = b$

$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = p$, $\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = q$

$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = p$, $\frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = q$

$u \in \mathbb{R}^2$ nenn + uuo + son seb : isoge isoge

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = u, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -v$ - e pu u nraa sa $F(x,y), G(x,y)$ nraa sa $v = u$ \Leftrightarrow
 $\frac{\partial G}{\partial x} = v, \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} = u$ pu

$G(x,y), F(x,y)$ - e puas . $\Phi(z) = \Phi(x+iy) = F(x,y) + iG(x,y)$ (z=0) nraa sa
 (nraa nraa nraa nraa) u sa nraa nraa

$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial G}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial G}{\partial y}$: pu' nraa nraa nraa

$\Phi'(z) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(z) + i \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(z) = u(z) + i v(z) = f(z)$. u-n nraa nraa $\Phi(z)$ pu
 \square

Loon

u-n nraa sa (nraa nraa) nraa nraa $f(z)$ nraa

(u-n nraa sa) nraa nraa pu nraa $\int f(z) dz$ sa
 \square

(u-n nraa nraa nraa $f(z)$ -s e) u-n nraa nraa nraa sa nraa nraa $f(z)$

Loon

u-n nraa nraa nraa $f(z)$ -s e nraa . u nraa sa nraa nraa $f(z)$ nraa

u-n nraa nraa nraa nraa sa $\int f(z) dz = 0$ sa

f nraa nraa sa $\int (z-a)^n dz = 0$ sa . nraa nraa sa ① nraa nraa

$(z-a)^n$ sa nraa nraa nraa $\frac{(z-a)^{n+1}}{n+1}$

(a) a nraa nraa nraa f nraa nraa sa sa . nraa nraa sa nraa ②



$\int (z-a)^n dz = 0$ nraa nraa

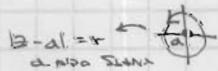
nraa nraa e, $a \in \text{Int}(\gamma)$ - e pu' . nraa $\text{Int}(\gamma)$ nraa , nraa $\text{Int}(\gamma)$ - e pu' nraa

sa nraa nraa nraa a nraa nraa nraa . $\text{Int}(\gamma)$ - e nraa nraa a nraa

(nraa) $\frac{(z-a)^{n+1}}{n+1}$ nraa nraa nraa $(z-a)^n$ - e e' u-n

$z-a = r e^{it}$

sa nraa



$\int \frac{dz}{z-a}$. nraa ③

$z(t) = a + r e^{it}, z'(t) = i r e^{it}$

$\int \frac{dz}{z-a} = 0$ sa nraa nraa ④

sa nraa nraa nraa nraa nraa nraa nraa

Weg des Integrals > Integral über den Kreis

Weg des Integrals $F: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, Kreis U , Kreisbogen $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow U$ umkreist

$$\int_{\gamma} F(z) dz = \int_a^b F(\gamma(t)) \gamma'(t) dt \quad \text{Parameterisierung}$$

Weg:

Weg des Integrals $\int_{\gamma} F(z) dz$, Kreisbogen γ



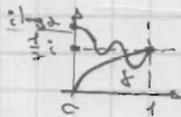
Weg des Integrals $\int_{\gamma} F(z) dz$, Kreisbogen γ



Weg des Integrals $\int_{\gamma} F(z) dz = 0$: Residuen $M \subseteq U$ umkreist

$$\int_{\gamma} (z-a)^n dz = 0 \iff a \notin U, \text{ Kreisbogen } \gamma, F(z) = (z-a)^n, n \neq -1 \text{ : Residuen}$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z-a} dz = 2\pi i \iff a \text{ im Inneren } \gamma \text{ ist}$$



Weg des Integrals $\int_{\gamma} z \sin z dz$: Residuen

$$\int_{\gamma} z \sin z dz = \int_{\gamma} (-z \cos z)' dz = -z \cos z + \sin z + C$$

Weg des Integrals $\int_{\gamma} z \sin z dz$: Residuen

$$\int_{\gamma} z \sin z dz = (-z \cos z + \sin z) \Big|_{z=0}^{z=i \log 2} = -i \log 2 \cdot \cos(i \log 2) + \sin(i \log 2)$$

$$\cos(i \log 2) = \frac{e^{i(i \log 2)} + e^{-i(i \log 2)}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-\log 2} + e^{\log 2}) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 2 \right) = \frac{5}{4}$$

$$\sin(i \log 2) = \frac{1}{2i} (e^{-\log 2} - e^{\log 2}) = \frac{1}{2i} \left(\frac{1}{2} - 2 \right) = \frac{3i}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\gamma} z \sin z dz = -i(\log 2) \cdot \frac{5}{4} + \frac{3i}{4}$$



$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z^2 + 4} dz \quad \text{Weg } \gamma$$

$$\frac{1}{z^2 + 4} = \frac{1}{z(z+2i)} = \frac{A}{z} + \frac{Bz+C}{z^2+4} = \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{4z} - \frac{z}{4(z^2+4)} \Rightarrow \int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z^2+4} dz = \frac{1}{4} \int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z} dz - \frac{1}{4} \int_{\gamma} \frac{z}{z^2+4} dz$$

Weg des Integrals $\int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z^2+4} dz$: Residuen $M \subseteq U$ umkreist





(2) $\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z} = 2\pi i$ for γ a circle around the origin.

$\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z} = \int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i$

$\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z} = \int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i$

$\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z} = 2\pi i$ for γ a circle around the origin.

$\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z} = 2\pi i$

$\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z} = 2\pi i$ for γ a circle around the origin.

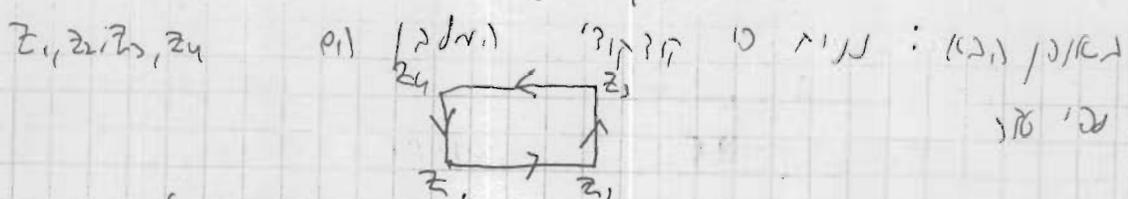
$\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z} = 2\pi i$

10.12.09

מרוכב - סימול 16

בעיה קושי במישור

היה $f(z)$ פונקציה אנליטית בתחום U
 נניח כי $R \subset U$ הוא מלבן סגור, גבול
 של R עבר ∂R הנמשך. הנחתו של R כוללת את

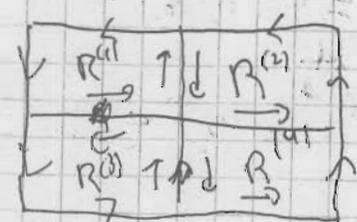


$$z(t) = \begin{cases} z_1 + t(z_2 - z_1) & 0 \leq t \leq 1 \\ z_2 + (t-1)(z_3 - z_2) & 1 \leq t \leq 2 \\ z_3 + (t-2)(z_4 - z_3) & 2 \leq t \leq 3 \\ z_4 + (t-3)(z_1 - z_4) & 3 \leq t \leq 4 \end{cases}$$

בעיה קושי

היה $f(z)$ אנליטית בתחום U , יהי $R \subset U$
 מלבן סגור של R
 $\int_{\partial R} f(z) dz = 0$
הוכחה:

על מלבן סגור $Q \subset R$ כך $z \in Q$
 מקיימת R פתוחה סביב Q
 $\int_Q f(z) dz$ שווה ל-0
 R מקיימת $\int_{\partial R} f(z) dz = 0$



נלקח ארבעה מלבנים R_i
 $\int(R) = \sum_{i=1}^4 \int(R_i)$

$\int(R) = \sum_{i=1}^4 |\int(R_i)|$: עדינות ע"פ
 מלבן R_i - $\int(R_i)$ עדינות ע"פ
 $|\int(R)| \leq \sum_{i=1}^4 |\int(R_i)|$: עדינות ע"פ

10.12.09

עבור f של (עמ' 10) 'ה' U תחום.

תהי $z_0 \in U$, נניח כי $f(z)$ בנקודה z_0 איננה
 אף תחום $U \setminus \{z_0\}$. נניח כי f איננה

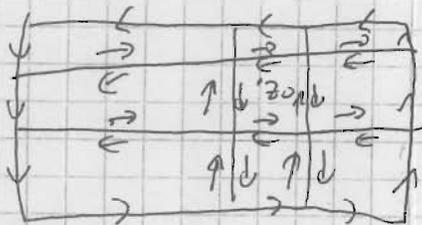
$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z - z_0) f(z) = 0$$

אם $z_0 \notin \mathbb{R}$, $\mathbb{R} \subset U$ (נניח) אז $\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(z) dz = 0$

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

הוכחה:

אם $z_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, $U \setminus \{z_0\}$ תחום קרוב
 $U' = U \setminus \{z_0\}$ תחום $\mathbb{R} \subset U'$



נניח כי $z_0 \in \mathbb{R}$
 נחלק את התחום למחצית עליונה ומחצית תחתונה
 נניח כי $z_0 \in \mathbb{R}$

לחצי מעגל זהו כיבוד של f וכל $z \in U$
 כל $z \in U$ איננו קרוב ל- z_0 ולכן f איננה

$$\eta(\mathbb{R}) = \eta(\mathbb{R} \setminus \{z_0\})$$

$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z-z_0)F(z) = 0$ - c.p. $U \setminus \{z_0\} \rightarrow$ v.l. d.h. $F(z)$, $z \in U$, aber U ringförmig

$\int_{\partial R} F(z) dz = 0$ - d.h. $z_0 \notin \mathbb{R}$ - also kein $R \subset U$

$z_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ - dann kein $R \subset U$ mit $z_0 \in R$ - kein $R \subset U$ mit $z_0 \in R$

$\int_{\partial R} F(z) dz = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\partial R_i} F(z) dz = \int_{\partial R} F(z) dz = \int_{\partial R} [F(z)(z-z_0)] \cdot \frac{1}{z-z_0} dz$

Leben ist
schwierig R_i ist ringförmig
d.h. $z_0 \notin R_i$

$(R_i \text{ ist } r \text{ um } z_0)$ $|z-z_0| < \delta \Rightarrow |(z-z_0)F(z)| < \epsilon$ - c.p. $\delta > 0$ gibt es, $\epsilon > 0$ ist

$|\int_{\partial R} F(z) dz| = |\int_{\partial R} (z-z_0)F(z) \cdot \frac{1}{z-z_0} dz| \leq$ ist $R \subseteq \{z \mid |z-z_0| < \delta\}$ - c.p.

$\leq \max_{z \in \partial R} |(z-z_0)F(z)| \cdot \frac{1}{\delta} \cdot l(\partial R) \leq \epsilon \cdot \max_{z \in \partial R} \frac{1}{|z-z_0|} \cdot 4r \leq \epsilon \cdot \frac{1}{\delta} \cdot 4r = 4\epsilon$

beendet

$U \setminus \{z_0\} \rightarrow$ v.l. d.h. U ist ringförmig $F(z)$ ist $z \in U$ nicht aber U ist

$\int_{\partial R} F(z) dz = 0$ - d.h. kein $R \subset U$ - also kein $R \subset U$

beendet

$z_0 \notin \mathbb{R}$ - dann kein $R \subset U$ mit $z_0 \in R$ - kein $R \subset U$ mit $z_0 \in R$

$z_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ - dann kein $R \subset U$ mit $z_0 \in R$ - kein $R \subset U$ mit $z_0 \in R$

$\int_{\partial R} F(z) dz = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\partial R_i} F(z) dz = \int_{\partial R} F(z) dz$ APR ist

$|\int_{\partial R} F(z) dz| \leq \max_{z \in \partial R} |F(z)| \cdot l(\partial R) \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow 0} |F(z)| \cdot 0 = 0$ ist

beendet

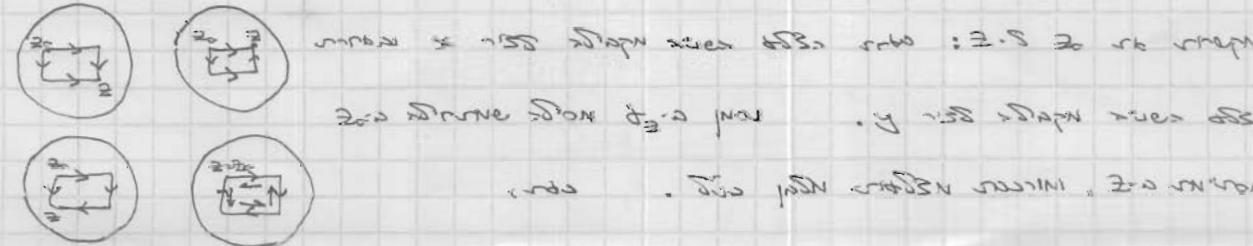
$U \setminus \{z_0\} \rightarrow$ v.l. d.h. U ist ringförmig $F(z)$ ist $z \in U$ nicht aber U ist

$\int_{\partial R} F(z) dz = 0$ - d.h. kein $R \subset U$ - also kein $R \subset U$

beendet

$z_0 \notin \mathbb{R}$ - dann kein $R \subset U$ mit $z_0 \in R$ - kein $R \subset U$ mit $z_0 \in R$

$z_0 \in \mathbb{R}$ - dann kein $R \subset U$ mit $z_0 \in R$ - kein $R \subset U$ mit $z_0 \in R$



$G(z)$ für z in der Ebene $G(z) = \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz$: $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz$ kann

$V_2(z) = \int_{\gamma} u dy + v dx$, $V_1(z) = \int_{\gamma} u dx - v dy$ für u, v in D . $D = \{z \mid u(z) + i v(z)\}$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = v$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -v$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = u$
 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = v$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -v$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = u$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = u$

$V'(z) = f(z)$ für D . $V(z) = u(x,y) + i v(x,y)$ ist eine primitive von $f(z)$ in D .

Indes: $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$ für D . $D = \{z \mid |z| < \frac{1}{2}\}$

$\int_{\gamma} \frac{e^z}{z^2} dz = 0$ für $D = \{z \mid |z| < \frac{1}{2}\}$

$D = \{z \mid |z| < \frac{1}{2}\}$

LOEN

D ist ein Gebiet $f(z)$ in D . $a \in D$ ist ein Punkt in D .

$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$ für D .

$\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a}$

LOEN

$(a \in D)$ ist ein Punkt in D .

$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a} = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a} = 2\pi i$

(Residuensatz)

$z(t) = r(t)e^{i\theta(t)}$ für $t \in [a, b]$

$\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a} = \int_a^b \frac{r'(t)e^{i\theta(t)} + i r(t)\theta'(t)e^{i\theta(t)}}{r(t)e^{i\theta(t)}} dt = \int_a^b \left(\frac{r'(t)}{r(t)} + i\theta'(t) \right) dt$

$= \log|b-a| - \log|a-a| + i(\theta(b) - \theta(a))$

Residuensatz

γ ist ein Kreis um a mit Radius r .

$\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a} = 2\pi i$

$\gamma = \{z \mid |z-a| = r\}$

$\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a} = 2\pi i$



$g_j(z)$ se us z no $D(z(t_j), \varepsilon)$ Surto $\log z$ se z no D no p no

$D(z(t_j), \varepsilon)$ Surto $\frac{1}{z}$ se $\log z$ no D no p no $\rightarrow g_j(z) = \log |z| + i\tilde{\theta}_j(z)$

$t_{j-1} < t_j \leq t_{j+1} \subseteq D(z(t_j), \varepsilon) \Rightarrow \int_{t_{j-1}}^{t_{j+1}} \frac{dz}{z} = g_j(z(t_{j+1})) - g_j(z(t_{j-1}))$
 $= \log |z(t_{j+1})| - \log |z(t_{j-1})| + i(\tilde{\theta}_j(z(t_{j+1})) - \tilde{\theta}_j(z(t_{j-1})))$

Surto no z no $D(z(t_j), \varepsilon)$ Surto $\theta_j(t) = \tilde{\theta}_j(z(t))$ Surto no p no

$\theta_{j+1}(t_{j+1}) - \theta_j(t_{j+1})$ Surto no p no $g_{j+1}(z(t_{j+1})) - g_j(z(t_{j+1}))$

$\theta_{j+1}(t_{j+1}) - \theta_j(t_{j+1}) = \pi n_j$ Surto $\theta_{j+1}(t_{j+1}), \theta_j(t_{j+1}) \in \arg z(t_{j+1})$ Surto no p no

$\hat{\theta}_1(t) = \theta_1(t) \leftarrow [t_1, t_2]$ Surto no p no Surto no D no Surto no p no

$\theta_1(t_2) = \hat{\theta}_1(t_2)$ Surto $\hat{\theta}_2(t) = \theta_2(t) - \pi n_1 \rightarrow \theta_2(t)$ Surto no D no $[t_2, t_3]$ Surto no p no

Surto $\hat{\theta}_3(t_3) = \hat{\theta}_2(t_3) - \pi n_2$ Surto $\hat{\theta}_3(t) = \theta_3(t) - \pi n_2 \rightarrow \theta_3(t)$ Surto no D no $[t_3, t_4]$ Surto no p no

Surto no p no Surto no $\arg z(t)$ Surto $\hat{\theta}(t)$ Surto no p no Surto no p no

$z(t) = |z(t)| \cdot e^{i\theta(t)}$ Surto θ Surto $\hat{\theta}$ Surto no p no Surto no p no

$= e^{\log |z(t)| + i\theta(t)} = e^{c(t)} \rightarrow c(t) = \log |z(t)| + i\theta(t)$
 $[c(t)] \rightarrow \text{no } \mathbb{R}$

Surto no p no Surto no $c(t) = \frac{z'(t)}{z(t)}$ Surto no p no Surto no p no

(opção) Surto no p no

Surto no p no $n(t, a) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a}$

Surto no p no Surto no a Surto no p no Surto no p no

(a $\notin D$, Surto no p no Surto no p no Surto no p no)

Surto no p no

$n(-t, a) = -n(t, a)$ (1)

$a \notin D$ Surto no p no Surto no p no Surto no p no (2)

$n(t, a) = 0$ Surto no p no

$F(z) = \frac{1}{z-a}$ Surto no p no Surto no p no Surto no p no $\int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a} = 0$ Surto no p no

Surto no p no Surto no D no Surto no p no Surto no p no Surto no p no

5.1.1.1

use now in $n(t, a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a}$. use . at t , a is a and t

(winding number) a is a and t is t .

use now in $n(t, a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a}$. use . at t , a is a and t is t

use now in $n(t, a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a}$. use . at t , a is a and t is t

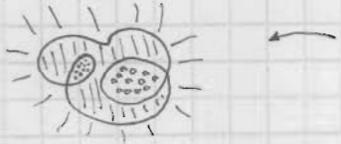
use now in $n(t, a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a}$. use . at t , a is a and t is t

use now in $n(t, a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a}$. use . at t , a is a and t is t

$n(t, a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a}$. use . at t , a is a and t is t

use now in $n(t, a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a}$. use . at t , a is a and t is t

use now in $n(t, a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a}$. use . at t , a is a and t is t



use now in $n(t, a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a}$. use . at t , a is a and t is t

5.1.1.2

use now in $n(t, a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a}$. use . at t , a is a and t is t

use now in $n(t, a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a}$. use . at t , a is a and t is t

5.1.1.3

use now in $n(t, a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a}$. use . at t , a is a and t is t

use now in $n(t, a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a}$. use . at t , a is a and t is t

$I_{a,b} = \{a+it(b-a) \mid 0 \leq t \leq 1\} \subseteq U$. use . at t , a is a and t is t

$\log \frac{z-a}{z-b} = \log \frac{z-a}{z-b}$. use . at t , a is a and t is t

$\frac{1}{z-a} - \frac{1}{z-b}$. use . at t , a is a and t is t

$n(t, a) - n(t, b) = 0$. use . at t , a is a and t is t

use now in $n(t, a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a}$. use . at t , a is a and t is t

$\frac{z-a}{z-b} = s$. use . at t , a is a and t is t

$z = \frac{a(1-s) + sb}{1-s}$. use . at t , a is a and t is t

$z = a + \frac{s}{1-s}(b-a)$. use . at t , a is a and t is t

$\frac{z-a}{z-b} = s$. use . at t , a is a and t is t

use now in $n(t, a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z-a}$. use . at t , a is a and t is t

APRIMA CONDIZIONE: $\delta > 0$ tale che $F_m(z)$ sia continua su Σ_δ

$$F_m(z) - F_m(z_0) = \int_{z_0}^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^m} d\zeta - \int_{z_0}^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^m} d\zeta = \dots$$

$$= \int_{z_0}^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{m-1}} d\zeta - \int_{z_0}^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{m-1}} d\zeta + \int_{z_0}^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{m-1}} d\zeta - \int_{z_0}^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^m} d\zeta = \dots$$

$$= \int_{z_0}^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{m-1}} \left(\frac{1}{\zeta - z_0} - \frac{1}{\zeta - z_0} \right) d\zeta + \left(\int_{z_0}^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{m-1}} d\zeta - \int_{z_0}^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{m-1}} d\zeta \right) = \dots$$

$$= (z - z_0) \int_{z_0}^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^m (\zeta - z_0)} d\zeta + \left(\int_{z_0}^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{m-1}} d\zeta - \int_{z_0}^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{m-1}} d\zeta \right) \quad (*)$$

seconda condizione: $\delta > 0$ tale che $g(z) = \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0}$ sia continua su Σ_δ

APRIMA CONDIZIONE: $\delta > 0$ tale che $g(z) = \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0}$ sia continua su Σ_δ

seconda condizione: $\delta > 0$ tale che $g(z) = \frac{f(z)}{z - z_0}$ sia continua su Σ_δ

$$\Rightarrow |g(z)| \leq |z - z_0| \cdot M \cdot \frac{1}{\delta^m} \rightarrow 0$$

con $\delta > 0$ tale che $\int_{z_0}^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^m} d\zeta$ sia continua su Σ_δ

$$\frac{F_m(z) - F_m(z_0)}{z - z_0} = \int_{z_0}^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^m} d\zeta + \frac{1}{z - z_0} \left(\int_{z_0}^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{m-1}} d\zeta - \int_{z_0}^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{m-1}} d\zeta \right) = (z - z_0) \dots$$

con $\delta > 0$ tale che $\int_{z_0}^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{m-1}} d\zeta$ sia continua su Σ_δ

con $\delta > 0$ tale che $\int_{z_0}^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{m-1}} d\zeta$ sia continua su Σ_δ

con $\delta > 0$ tale che $\int_{z_0}^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{m-1}} d\zeta$ sia continua su Σ_δ

con $\delta > 0$ tale che $\int_{z_0}^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{m-1}} d\zeta$ sia continua su Σ_δ

con $\delta > 0$ tale che $\int_{z_0}^z \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta - z_0)^{m-1}} d\zeta$ sia continua su Σ_δ

TEOREMA DI LIEBOWITZ

se $f(z)$ è continua su Σ_δ e $f(z) \neq 0$ su Σ_δ , allora $f(z)$ ha una radice in Σ_δ .

U. è un punto in Σ_δ tale che $f(U) = 0$.

U. è un punto in Σ_δ tale che $f(U) = 0$.

U. è un punto in Σ_δ tale che $f(U) = 0$.

TEOREMA DI LIEBOWITZ

se $f(z)$ è continua su Σ_δ e $f(z) \neq 0$ su Σ_δ , allora $f(z)$ ha una radice in Σ_δ .

TEOREMA DI LIEBOWITZ

se $f(z)$ è continua su Σ_δ e $f(z) \neq 0$ su Σ_δ , allora $f(z)$ ha una radice in Σ_δ .

$z \in C$ sind $|f(z)| \leq M$ nur, und \Rightarrow für $z \in C$ ist $f(z)$ nur

$$f'(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-z)^2} d\zeta \quad \text{is u.ä.} \quad \text{z. B. } z=0 \text{ und } r \text{ beliebig } \mathbb{Z} \in \mathbb{N} \quad C_r \text{ ist } z \in C \text{ ist}$$

$$|f'(z)| \leq \frac{2\pi r}{2\pi r^2} \cdot \max_{\zeta \in C_r} |f(\zeta)| = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \max_{\zeta \in C_r} |f(\zeta)| \leq \frac{M}{r} \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

\Rightarrow f ist konst., d.h. $f' = 0$ und $\forall z_0 \in C, f'(z_0) = 0$ ist

Funktion

z sind für $z \in C$ sind $C = C_{r,z}$ ist und \Rightarrow für $z \in C$ ist $f(z)$ nur

$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-z)^{n+1}} d\zeta$$

$$\Rightarrow |f^{(n)}(z)| \leq \frac{n!}{2\pi r^n} \cdot 2\pi r \cdot \frac{\max_{\zeta \in C_r} |f(\zeta)|}{r^{n+1}} = \frac{n!}{r^n} \cdot M_{r,z}$$

Laurent

C ist eine im Inneren $\mathbb{Z} \in \mathbb{N}$ (C sind) $p(z)$ ist ein

ist $f(z) = \frac{1}{p(z)}$ ist $z \in C$ sind $p(z) \neq 0$ ist \Rightarrow nur

ist $(a_n + \dots) p(z) = a_n z^n + \dots + a_1 z + a_0$ ist \Rightarrow ist $f(z)$

$$a_n + \frac{a_{n-1}}{z} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{z^n} \Rightarrow a_n \text{ ist } \frac{1}{p(z)} = \frac{1}{z^n (a_n + \frac{a_{n-1}}{z} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{z^n})}$$

ist $|z| \geq R$ sind $|a_n + \frac{a_{n-1}}{z} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{z^n}| \geq \frac{|a_n|}{2}$ ist $\Rightarrow R > 0$ ist $(a_n + \dots)$ ist

$$\Rightarrow |p(z)| \geq |z|^n \cdot \frac{|a_n|}{2} \geq R^n \cdot \frac{|a_n|}{2} \quad \text{ist } |z| \geq R \text{ sind} \quad \Rightarrow |f(z)| \leq \frac{2}{|a_n| R^n} \rightarrow R \text{ beliebig} \Rightarrow |z| \geq R$$

$L > 0$ ist $f(z)$ ist \Rightarrow ist $|z| \leq R$ ist \Rightarrow ist

$$|z| \leq R \text{ sind } |f(z)| \leq L \text{ ist}$$

ist $p(z)$ ist \Rightarrow ist $f(z)$ ist \Rightarrow ist $f(z)$ ist \Rightarrow ist

$$\int_{|z|=1} \frac{\cos z}{z^2(z-1)} dz = \int_{|z|=1} \frac{\cos z}{(z-1)^2} dz = 2\pi i f'(1)$$

$$f'(1) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{f(z)}{(z-1)^2} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{\sin z \cdot (z-1) - \cos z}{(z-1)^2} \Big|_{z=1} = -2\pi i$$

$$\int_{|z|=2} \frac{\cos z}{z^2(z-1)} dz = \int_{|z|=2} \frac{\cos z}{z-1} dz - \int_{|z|=2} \frac{\cos z}{z} dz - \int_{|z|=2} \frac{\cos z}{z^2} dz = 2\pi i \cos 1 - 2\pi i - 0 = 2\pi i(\cos 1 - 1)$$

$$\left(f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{f(\zeta)}{z-\zeta} dz \right) = 2\pi i [\cos 1 - \cos 0 - (\cos z) \Big|_{z=0}^1] = 2\pi i(\cos 1 - 1)$$

: 1017 INTEGRATION

U-2 Sine a 220 k Sur 220 k Sur

$$\int_C \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz = 2\pi i \cdot n(C, a) \cdot f(a)$$

non zero

: INTEGRATION

$$f^{(n)}(a) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^{n+1}} dz$$

: INTEGRATION (II)

(U-2 Sine) a 220 k Sur 220 k Sur

: INTEGRATION (2)

f 220 k Sur 220 k Sur (C Sur 220 k Sur) 220 k Sur

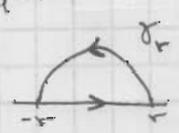
$$\int_{|z|=2} \frac{e^z}{(z-1)(z-2)} dz = \int_{|z|=2} \frac{e^z}{z-1} dz = I$$

$$I = \left[\frac{e^z}{z-1} \right]_{z=-1}^{z=1} \cdot 2\pi i = \frac{e^{-1}}{1} \cdot 2\pi i = \frac{\pi i}{e}$$

: INTEGRATION 2 Sur

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(x)}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{ix} + e^{-ix}}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{x^2+1} dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-ix}}{x^2+1} dx \right)$$

[Sur 220 k Sur 220 k Sur] (C Sur 220 k Sur) 220 k Sur



$$\int_{-r}^r \frac{e^{ix}}{x^2+1} dx + \int_{\text{arc}} \frac{e^{iz}}{z^2+1} dz = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}(f, i)$$

: INTEGRATION 2 Sur

$$|I| \leq \int_0^{\pi} \frac{e^{-r \sin \theta}}{1+r^2 e^{2i\theta}} \cdot r \cdot d\theta = r \int_0^{\pi} \frac{e^{-r \sin \theta}}{1+r^2 e^{2i\theta}} d\theta$$

$$\sqrt{1+r^2 e^{2i\theta}} = \sqrt{1+r^2 \cos^2 \theta + (r^2 \sin^2 \theta)^2} = \sqrt{1+r^2 \cos^2 \theta} \leq \sqrt{1+r^2} = \sqrt{1+r^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow |I| \leq \frac{r}{1-r^2} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-r \sin \theta} d\theta \leq \frac{r}{1-r^2} \int_0^{\pi} e^{-r \sin \theta} d\theta \rightarrow 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{x^2+1} dx = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}(f, i) = \frac{2\pi i}{2i} e^{-1} = \frac{\pi}{e}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\cos(x)}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{e}$$

$$f|_{\partial D} = g|_{\partial D} \quad \text{in } \mathbb{R}^n$$

Somit $D \subseteq U \Rightarrow U$ muss nicht g, f

$$f|_D = g|_D \quad \text{in } D$$

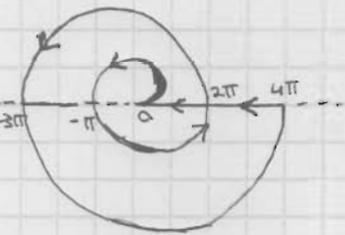
zu zeigen:

$$\forall a \in \mathbb{R}. \quad f(a) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\partial D} \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\partial D} \frac{g(z)}{z-a} dz = g(a)$$

wie schon

$$f = f_1 + f_2 \quad \text{Somit } f = \dots, \int \frac{z^2+1}{z(z+i)(z-i)} dz \quad \text{über } \partial D$$

$$\text{Residuen } \dots \quad z = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \dots, z = -\frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \dots$$

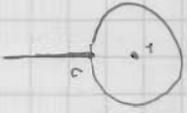


$$\frac{1}{(z+i)(z-i)} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{z+i} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{z-i}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{z^2+1}{z+i} dz - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{z^2+1}{z-i} dz =$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2\pi i \left[2 \cdot \underset{n(z=i)}{(i)^2+1} - 1 \cdot \underset{n(z=-i)}{(-i)^2+1} \right] = -\frac{26\pi i}{3}$$

$a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!}$ is unique, for z_0 such that $|z-z_0| < R_0$ then $|z-z_0| < R_0$ since $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!} (z-z_0)^n$



$f^{(n)}(z) = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{z^n}$ for $z_0 = i$ and $z_0 = -i$, $f(z) = \text{Log } z$
 $\Rightarrow \text{Log } z = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n!} (z-1)^n$ for $|z-1| < 1$

LOEN

$\forall n \geq 1, f^{(n)}(z_0) = 0$ is true, $z_0 \in U$ or U around z_0 such that $f(z)$ is analytic around z_0

LOEN

$z_0 \in D$ since U is a disk around z_0 and D is a disk around z_0 , $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!} (z-z_0)^n = f(z_0)$
 $f^{(n)}(z) = 0$ for $n \geq 1$, $U_2 = U \setminus U_1$, $U_1 = \{z \in U \mid f^{(n)}(z) = 0 \forall n \geq 1\}$

$f^{(n)}(z) = 0$ for $n \geq 1$, D' is a disk around z_0 and D' is a subset of U_1

$f^{(n)}$ is analytic, $a \in U$ and $\{z_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty} \subseteq U_1$ is a sequence in U_1 converging to a , $f^{(n)}(z_k) = 0$ for all k , $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f^{(n)}(z_k) = f^{(n)}(a)$
 $U = U_2 \cup U_1$, $U_2 = \emptyset$ or $U_1 = \emptyset$, $U = \emptyset$
 $\Rightarrow U$ is a disk $F \iff \exists z \in U$ such that $f'(z) = 0$

21. The - FUNCTION

Def 1: $f(z) = 0$ is called a zero of f in U if $f(z) = 0$ and $f'(z) \neq 0$. If $f(z) = 0$ and $f'(z) = 0$, then z is called a multiple zero of f .

Def 2: Let $f(z) = 0$ be a zero of f in U . Then $f(z) = (z - z_0)^n g(z)$ where $g(z) \neq 0$ and n is the order of the zero.

Def 3: Let $f(z) = 0$ be a zero of f in U . Then $f(z) = (z - z_0)^n g(z)$ where $g(z) \neq 0$ and n is the order of the zero.

Def 4: Let $f(z) = 0$ be a zero of f in U . Then $f(z) = (z - z_0)^n g(z)$ where $g(z) \neq 0$ and n is the order of the zero.

Def 5: Let $f(z) = 0$ be a zero of f in U . Then $f(z) = (z - z_0)^n g(z)$ where $g(z) \neq 0$ and n is the order of the zero.

LEMMA

Lemma 1: Let $f(z) = 0$ be a zero of f in U . Then $f(z) = (z - z_0)^n g(z)$ where $g(z) \neq 0$ and n is the order of the zero.

Lemma 2: Let $f(z) = 0$ be a zero of f in U . Then $f(z) = (z - z_0)^n g(z)$ where $g(z) \neq 0$ and n is the order of the zero.

Lemma 3: Let $f(z) = 0$ be a zero of f in U . Then $f(z) = (z - z_0)^n g(z)$ where $g(z) \neq 0$ and n is the order of the zero.

Lemma 4: Let $f(z) = 0$ be a zero of f in U . Then $f(z) = (z - z_0)^n g(z)$ where $g(z) \neq 0$ and n is the order of the zero.

LEMMA

Lemma 5: Let $f(z) = 0$ be a zero of f in U . Then $f(z) = (z - z_0)^n g(z)$ where $g(z) \neq 0$ and n is the order of the zero.

Lemma 6: Let $f(z) = 0$ be a zero of f in U . Then $f(z) = (z - z_0)^n g(z)$ where $g(z) \neq 0$ and n is the order of the zero.

Lemma 7: Let $f(z) = 0$ be a zero of f in U . Then $f(z) = (z - z_0)^n g(z)$ where $g(z) \neq 0$ and n is the order of the zero.

Lemma 8: Let $f(z) = 0$ be a zero of f in U . Then $f(z) = (z - z_0)^n g(z)$ where $g(z) \neq 0$ and n is the order of the zero.

U-2 sa nile f1, f2 ak U nile n'ile n'ile n'ile f1(z), f2(z) n'ile
U-2 sa nile f1, f2 ak U-2 n'ile n'ile n'ile

$f(z) = z^2 (2 - \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^4}{4!} - \dots) = z^2 (1 + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^4}{4!} + \dots)$: 3 -PON obo kiz z=0, $f(z) = z^2 (e^z - 1)$: kump
 $\log z = z - \frac{z^2}{2} + \dots$: 1 -PON obo kiz z=1

U-2 sa nile f1, f2 ak U nile n'ile n'ile n'ile f1(z), f2(z) n'ile : n'ile n'ile
(n'ile n'ile = U - n'ile n'ile)

z1, ..., zn : 0-o n'ile n'ile n'ile f(z) n'ile n'ile n'ile f(z) n'ile n'ile n'ile

U-2 sa nile f1, f2 ak U nile n'ile n'ile n'ile f(z) = (z-z1) * ... * (z-zn) * g(z) : kump

$(z-z1, \dots, zn) \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} = \frac{1}{z-z1} + \dots + \frac{1}{z-zn} + \frac{g'(z)}{g(z)}$: n'ile n'ile n'ile n'ile
 $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \frac{g'(z)}{g(z)} dz$: n'ile n'ile n'ile n'ile

$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \sum_{j=1}^n n(z, zj) = \sum_{\substack{z=f(z)=0 \\ z \neq 0}} n(z)$

U-2 sa nile f1, f2 ak U nile n'ile n'ile n'ile f(z) n'ile n'ile n'ile f(z) n'ile n'ile n'ile

(j sa zj kump) f' : n'ile n'ile n'ile n'ile 0-o n'ile n'ile n'ile n'ile

0 n'ile n'ile

$(\text{Im} z) \leq |z - z0| \leq R$: n'ile n'ile

U-2 sa nile f1, f2 ak U nile n'ile n'ile n'ile f(z) n'ile n'ile n'ile f(z) n'ile n'ile n'ile

$zj \neq 0$: $\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \sum_{j=1}^n n(z, zj)$: n'ile n'ile n'ile n'ile
 $= \sum_{z=f(z)=0} n(z)$: n'ile n'ile n'ile n'ile

$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \sum_{j=1}^n n(z, zj)$: n'ile n'ile n'ile n'ile
 $n(z, a) = \sum_{j=1}^n n(z, zj)$: n'ile n'ile n'ile n'ile

(Sign - n'ile) n(z, z) = 0 : n'ile n'ile n'ile n'ile

U-2 sa nile f1, f2 ak U nile n'ile n'ile n'ile f(z) n'ile n'ile n'ile f(z) n'ile n'ile n'ile

$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \frac{f'(z)}{f(z) - a} dz = \sum_{j=1}^n n(z, zj(a))$: n'ile n'ile n'ile n'ile

U-2 sa nile f1, f2 ak U nile n'ile n'ile n'ile f(z) = a : n'ile n'ile n'ile n'ile

U-2 sa nile f1, f2 ak U nile n'ile n'ile n'ile f(z) = a : n'ile n'ile n'ile n'ile

$F(z) = a_0$ הוא פונקציה קבועה, $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$. D היא תחום פתוח, $z_0 \in D$. $F(z) = a_0$ לכל $z \in D$.
 (אם $F(z) = a_0$ לכל $z \in D$, אז $F'(z) = 0$ לכל $z \in D$).
 אם $a_0 \neq 0$, אז $F(z) = a_0$ היא פונקציה קבועה. אם $a_0 = 0$, אז $F(z) = 0$ היא פונקציה קבועה.

משפט

$F(z) = a_0$ היא פונקציה קבועה, $z_0 \in D$. $F'(z) = 0$ לכל $z \in D$.
 אם $F'(z) = 0$ לכל $z \in D$, אז $F(z) = a_0$ לכל $z \in D$.
 נניח $F'(z) = 0$ לכל $z \in D$. נבחר $z_0 \in D$. נגדיר $a_0 = F(z_0)$. נראה כי $F(z) = a_0$ לכל $z \in D$.
 נבחר $z \in D$. נגדיר $\gamma(t) = z_0 + t(z - z_0)$ עבור $t \in [0, 1]$. γ היא קשת ב- D המחברת את z_0 ל- z .
 נגדיר $\phi(t) = F(\gamma(t))$. $\phi(0) = F(z_0) = a_0$. $\phi(1) = F(z)$.
 נגדיר $\psi(t) = \phi'(t)$. $\psi(t) = F'(\gamma(t)) \cdot \gamma'(t) = 0 \cdot (z - z_0) = 0$.
 לפי משפט הממוצע, $\phi(1) - \phi(0) = \int_0^1 \psi(t) dt = \int_0^1 0 dt = 0$.
 לכן $\phi(1) = \phi(0) = a_0$. כלומר $F(z) = a_0$.

אם $F'(z) = 0$ לכל $z \in D$, אז $F(z) = a_0$ לכל $z \in D$.
 נניח $F'(z) = 0$ לכל $z \in D$. נבחר $z_0 \in D$. נגדיר $a_0 = F(z_0)$.
 נראה כי $F(z) = a_0$ לכל $z \in D$.
 נבחר $z \in D$. נגדיר $\gamma(t) = z_0 + t(z - z_0)$ עבור $t \in [0, 1]$.
 נגדיר $\phi(t) = F(\gamma(t))$. $\phi(0) = F(z_0) = a_0$. $\phi(1) = F(z)$.
 נגדיר $\psi(t) = \phi'(t)$. $\psi(t) = F'(\gamma(t)) \cdot \gamma'(t) = 0 \cdot (z - z_0) = 0$.
 לפי משפט הממוצע, $\phi(1) - \phi(0) = \int_0^1 \psi(t) dt = \int_0^1 0 dt = 0$.
 לכן $\phi(1) = \phi(0) = a_0$. כלומר $F(z) = a_0$.

לפי משפט הממוצע

Limit

(1) $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!} (z-z_0)^n$ for $|z-z_0| < r$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!} (z-z_0)^n \quad |z-z_0| < r$$

if $z_0 = 0$, then $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} z^n$

$$z_0 = 0, \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{1-z}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-z} = \frac{1}{1-(z-0)} = \frac{-1}{1-(z-0)}$$

if $|z-0| < 1$, then $\frac{1}{1-q} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n$ with $q = (z-0)$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z-0)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} (z-0)^n \rightarrow \frac{e^{-z}}{1}$$

$$e^{-z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-z} = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} z^n \right) \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^k \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{(-1)^k}{k!} \cdot 1 \right) z^n$$

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n \right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n z^n \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n a_k b_{n-k} \right) z^n$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(f \cdot g)^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!} (z-z_0)^n = f \cdot g = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(z_0)}{k!} \cdot \frac{g^{(n-k)}(z_0)}{(n-k)!} \right) (z-z_0)^n$$

if $f(z) = z \cdot (e^z - 1)$, then $f'(z) = z \cdot e^z + e^z - 1$

$$z \cdot (e^z - 1) = z \left(z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \dots \right) = z^2 + \frac{z^3}{2!} + \dots$$

if $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

if $g(z) = f(z) - z$, then $g\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = 0$

$$\frac{1}{2k+1} = f\left(\frac{1}{2k+1}\right) = \frac{(-1)^{2k+1}}{2k+1}$$

if $f(z) = f(-z)$
 $f^{(n)}(z) = (-1)^n f^{(n)}(-z)$
 $f^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^n f^{(n)}(0)$

if $|z| < \frac{\pi}{2}$, then $\cos(z) = \frac{1}{\cos(z)}$

$$\frac{1}{\cos(z)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{E_n}{n!} z^n$$

$$E_{2n} - \binom{2n}{2n-2} E_{2n-2} + \binom{2n}{2n-4} E_{2n-4} - \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \binom{2n}{2} E_2 + (-1)^n E_0 = 0$$

if $E_n = 0$

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{E_{2n}}{(2n)!} \cdot z^{2n} \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^m z^{2m}}{(2m)!} \right) = 1 + 0z + 0z^2 + \dots = 1 \quad \frac{1}{\cos z} \cdot \cos z = 1$$

$$n \geq 1, z^{2n} \text{ ko } n \geq 1 : \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{E_{2k}}{(2k)!} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n-k}}{(2(n-k))!} = 0 \quad / \cdot (2n)!$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n \binom{2n}{2k} (-1)^{n-k} E_{2k} = 0 \quad \rightarrow$$

n ES 2n's - E_{2n} = 2^n / 2^n = 1
 Ad = 2^n / 2^n = 1 (E_{2n} = 1)
 (n 2n's n/n)

0-0 molar = 2^n / 2^n = 1 / 2^n = 1 / 2^n

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} z \cdot \frac{F'(z)}{F(z)} dz = \sum_{j=1}^N z_j \quad : \text{Res}$$

(z_j = z_j) F(z) = 0
 + i molar F

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{F'(z)}{F(z)} dz = \sum_{j=1}^N n(z_j) \rightarrow \text{Res in } z_j$$

z_j: F(z) = 0
 + i molar z_j

$$F(z) = \prod_{j=1}^N (z - z_j) \cdot g(z) \quad \text{Res in } z_j$$

(z_j = z_j) 0-0 F(z) = 0 - z_j

$$z \cdot \frac{F'(z)}{F(z)} = \frac{z}{z - z_1} + \dots + \frac{z}{z - z_N} + z \cdot \frac{g'(z)}{g(z)}$$

z = z_j

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} z \cdot \frac{F'(z)}{F(z)} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \sum_{j=1}^N \int_{\gamma} \frac{z}{z - z_j} dz + \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} z \frac{g'(z)}{g(z)} dz$$

Next dir. same
 is molar z_j

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{z}{z - z_j} dz = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } z_j \text{ outside } \gamma \\ z_j & \text{if } z_j \text{ inside } \gamma \end{cases}$$

Leben

U ainnu, $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz$ erfiðir, $K \subset U$ er opi og bundin, f er holomorphic á K .
 Þá gildir $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$ fyrir allar slíka ferli γ í K .

Leben

U ainnu, $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz$ erfiðir, $K \subset U$ er opi og bundin, f er holomorphic á K .
 Þá gildir $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$ fyrir allar slíka ferli γ í K .

Leben

U ainnu, $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz$ erfiðir, $K \subset U$ er opi og bundin, f er holomorphic á K .
 Þá gildir $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$ fyrir allar slíka ferli γ í K .

U ainnu, $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz$ erfiðir, $K \subset U$ er opi og bundin, f er holomorphic á K .
 Þá gildir $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$ fyrir allar slíka ferli γ í K .

Leben

U ainnu, $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz$ erfiðir, $K \subset U$ er opi og bundin, f er holomorphic á K .
 Þá gildir $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$ fyrir allar slíka ferli γ í K .

$$\max_{|z-a|=r} \left| \frac{f_n(z) - f(z)}{z-a} \right| = \max_{|z-a|=r} \frac{|f_n(z) - f(z)|}{|z-a|} \leq \max_{|z-a|=r} \frac{|f_n(z) - f(z)|}{r}$$

U ainnu, $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz$ erfiðir, $K \subset U$ er opi og bundin, f er holomorphic á K .
 Þá gildir $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$ fyrir allar slíka ferli γ í K .

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

U ainnu, $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz$ erfiðir, $K \subset U$ er opi og bundin, f er holomorphic á K .
 Þá gildir $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$ fyrir allar slíka ferli γ í K .

$$f'(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z-a|=r} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-z)^2} d\zeta$$

$$f_n'(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z-a|=r} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-z)^2} d\zeta$$

$$\frac{f_n'(z) - f'(z)}{(\zeta-z)^2} \leq \frac{|f_n'(z) - f'(z)|}{|z-a|^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f_n'(z) - f'(z)}{(\zeta-z)^2} = 0$$

U ainnu, $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz$ erfiðir, $K \subset U$ er opi og bundin, f er holomorphic á K .
 Þá gildir $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$ fyrir allar slíka ferli γ í K .

אינטגרל של פונקציה

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(z) = F(z)$ ו- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(z) = F'(z)$. U-אזור D שבו מתכנס $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(z)$ יחד עם $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(z)$.
 ו- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(z) = F(z)$ ו- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(z) = F'(z)$. U-אזור D שבו מתכנס $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(z)$ יחד עם $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(z)$.

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(z) = F'(z)$. U-אזור D שבו מתכנס $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(z)$ יחד עם $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(z)$.
 U-אזור D שבו מתכנס $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(z)$ יחד עם $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(z)$.

למשל $f_n(z) = n^{-z} = \frac{1}{n^z} = e^{-z \log n}$, $\zeta = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-z}$, $\zeta'(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n^{-z})' = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-z} \log n$

$|n^{-z}| = |e^{-z \log n}| = e^{-\operatorname{Re}(z) \log n} = e^{-\operatorname{Re}(z) \log n} = n^{-\operatorname{Re}(z)}$, $\operatorname{Re}(z) > 1$ אזור

ו- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^x} < \infty$.

זאת שם $\operatorname{Re}(z) > 1$. $\operatorname{Re}(z) > 1$ אזור שבו מתכנס $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-z}$ יחד עם $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-z} \log n$.



זאת שם $n^{-\operatorname{Re}(z)} \leq n^{-a}$.
 ו- $\operatorname{Re}(z) > 1 \rightarrow$ מתכנס $\zeta(z)$ ו- $\zeta'(z)$. $\operatorname{Re}(z) > 1 \rightarrow$ אזור שבו מתכנס $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-z}$ יחד עם $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{-z} \log n$.

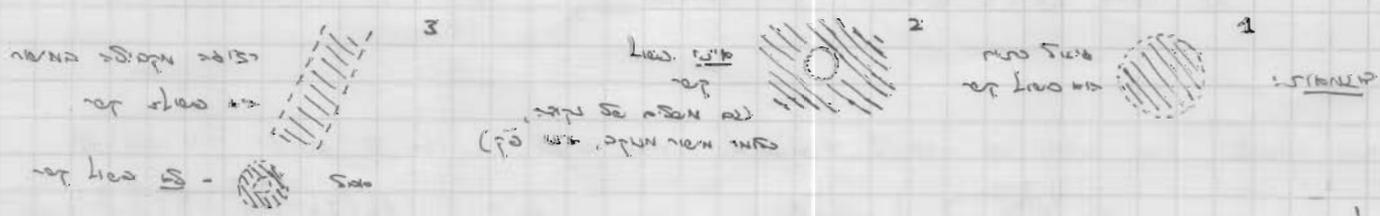
שטח של פונקציה

האזור D שבו מתכנס $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(z)$ יחד עם $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(z)$.
 $\int_D f(z) dz = 0$

האזור D שבו מתכנס $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(z)$ יחד עם $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(z)$.

(האזור D שבו מתכנס $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(z)$ יחד עם $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(z)$.)

האזור D שבו מתכנס $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(z)$ יחד עם $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(z)$.



U-אזור D שבו מתכנס $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(z)$ יחד עם $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(z)$.

$\alpha \notin U$ שם $\eta(\alpha) = 0$ אזור

$\phi(z) - \phi(z_0) = \int_{z_0}^z \phi'(z) dz$.

$\int_{|z-2|=r} \frac{f(z)}{z-2} dz$ is a closed curve in the complex plane. $|f(z)-f(z_0)| \leq (b-a) \cdot \max_{z \in U} |f'(z)| \cdot |z-z_0| \xrightarrow{z \rightarrow z_0} 0$

$F'(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z-2|=r} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-z)^2} d\zeta = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z-2|=r} \frac{1}{(\zeta-z)^2} \int_a^b \varphi(\zeta, t) dt d\zeta = \int_a^b \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z-2|=r} \frac{\varphi(\zeta, t)}{(\zeta-z)^2} d\zeta dt = \int_a^b \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}(z, t) dt$

Neu in Loen

For $u, n(t, a) = 0$ is, u is a constant function. u is a constant function $f(z)$ in

$\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 0$ (1)

$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-2} dz = 2\pi i \cdot n(t, z) \cdot f(z)$ (2)

$U \cup U' = C$ and $C \subseteq U \cup U'$. $U' = \{z \in C \mid n(t, z) = 0\}$

The function $g(w, z) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(w)-f(z)}{w-z} & w \neq z \\ f'(z) & w = z \end{cases}$

$h(z) = \begin{cases} \int_{\Gamma} g(w, z) dw & z \in U \\ \int_{\Gamma} f'(w) dw & z \in U' \end{cases}$

$\int_{\Gamma} g(w, z) dw = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(w)-f(z)}{w-z} dw = f(z) \int_{\Gamma} \frac{dw}{w-z} = \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw$

For $z \in U'$, $h(z) = 0$.

$\int_{\Gamma} g(w, z) dw = \int_a^b \int_{\Gamma} g(w(t), z) w'(t) dt dt$

For $z \in U'$, $n(t, z) = 0$.

$|h(z)| = \left| \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw \right| \leq l(\Gamma) \cdot \max_{w \in \Gamma} |f(w)| \cdot \max_{w \in \Gamma} \frac{1}{|w-z|} \xrightarrow{|z| \rightarrow \infty} 0$

For $z \in U$, $h(z) = 0$.

$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw = 2\pi i \cdot n(t, z) \cdot f(z)$

$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(w)}{w-z} dw = 2\pi i \cdot f(z) \cdot n(t, z)$

ANALYSE

optimaler Wert
in einem
Bereich

Umsatzfunktion F in einem Bereich D (z.B. $|z| < R$)

(Umsatzfunktion F in einem Bereich D)

Umsatz $\max_{z \in D} F(z)$

$D = \{ |z| < R \}$ -> Umsatzzentrum $M_F(r) = \max_{|z|=r} F(z)$

Umsatz $M_F(r)$ -> Umsatzzentrum F



$|z|=1$ -> Umsatzzentrum F in einem Bereich D

$\text{Im } z \leq 0 \rightarrow |F(z)| \leq 3$; $\text{Im } z \geq 0 \rightarrow |F(z)| \leq 2$

$|F(z)| \leq \sqrt{5}$

$\{ |z| \leq 1 \}$ -> Umsatzzentrum F in einem Bereich D ; $g(z) = F(z) \cdot F(-z)$

$|z| \leq 1$; $|g(z)| \leq 6$; $|g(z)| = |F(z)| \cdot |F(-z)| \leq 2 \cdot 3 = 6$; $|z|=1$; $|F(z)|^2 = |g(z)| \leq 6$

Umsatzzentrum F in einem Bereich D

$$\max_{|z| \leq 1} |z^2 - 2| = \max_{|z|=1} |z^2 - 2| = \max_{|z|=1} (|z| + |2|) = \max_{|z|=1} (1 + 2) = 3$$

Umsatzzentrum F in einem Bereich D

ANALYSE

Umsatzfunktion $F_n(z)$ in einem Bereich D ; $F(z) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n(z)$

Umsatzzentrum F in einem Bereich D

Umsatzzentrum $F_n' = F'$; $F_n(z) = 1 + 2z + \dots + (n+1)z^n$

$P_n(z) = 1 + 2z + \dots + (n+1)z^n$; $n \in \mathbb{N}$; $z \in \mathbb{C}$; $|z| < R$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (k+1)z^k = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (z^{k+1})'$$

Umsatzzentrum F in einem Bereich D

$$= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z^{k+1} \right)' = \left(\frac{1}{1-z} - 1 \right)' = \frac{1}{(1-z)^2}$$

Umsatzzentrum F in einem Bereich D

Umsatzzentrum $F_n \rightarrow \frac{1}{(1-z)^2}$; $|z| < R$; $|P_n(z) - \frac{1}{(1-z)^2}| < \epsilon$

Umsatzzentrum F in einem Bereich D ; $|z| < R$; $|P_n(z) - \frac{1}{(1-z)^2}| < \epsilon$

Umsatzzentrum F in einem Bereich D ; $|z| < R$; $|P_n(z) - \frac{1}{(1-z)^2}| < \epsilon$

$\delta > 0$ existiert, $\Sigma = \frac{\delta}{2}$ und $0 < \delta = \min_{z \in \mathbb{R}} \left| \frac{1}{(1-z)^2} \right|$ und $\left| \frac{1}{(1-z)^2} \right| - \delta$

$|P_n(z)| \geq \left| \frac{1}{(1-z)^2} \right| - \left| \frac{1}{(1-z)^2} - P_n(z) \right| \geq \frac{\delta}{2} > 0$

: eine für jeden eine ...

: eine ... $\forall |z| < 1, z^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$\sup_{|z|=1} |z^n - 0| = 1 \rightarrow 0$

: eine ...

$1 > r = \max_{|z|=1} |z^n - 0|$

$\sup_{|z|=1} |z^n - 0| \leq \sup_{|z|=1} |z|^n = r^n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

nach (1.8.3) ist



$\forall a \in U, n(a) = 0$

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



$A = \{z \mid r_1 < |z| < r_2\}$

$\int_{\gamma} f = \int_{\gamma_2} f - \int_{\gamma_1} f$

$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \int_{\gamma_2} f - \int_{\gamma_1} f$



$n(a) = 0$

$\int_{\gamma} f = 0 \iff \int_{|z|=r_1} f = \int_{|z|=r_2} f$

U eine ...

$U \rightarrow$...

$|g(z)| = e^{\operatorname{Re}(f(z))}$

$g(z) = e^{f(z)}$

: eine ...

(LERN) : 10/10

Einmal um γ herum \Rightarrow t_1, \dots, t_k - also $\oint = n_1 \gamma_1 + n_2 \gamma_2 + \dots + n_k \gamma_k$ sind also γ_i (cycle) γ_i
 $((t_1, n_1), (t_2, n_2), \dots, (t_k, n_k))$ $n_1, \dots, n_k \in \mathbb{Z} - !$

U ist $n_1 \cdot \gamma_1 + \dots + n_k \cdot \gamma_k = F(z)$ \Rightarrow U immer $n_1 \gamma_1 + \dots + n_k \gamma_k = n_1 \gamma_1 + \dots + n_k \gamma_k$

$(\bigcup_{i=1}^k \text{Im}(t_i))$ \Rightarrow $\oint F(z) dz$ \Rightarrow $\oint F(z) dz = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i \cdot \oint_{\gamma_i} F(z) dz$

$$\oint F(z) dz = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i \cdot \oint_{\gamma_i} F(z) dz$$



$$\oint_{\gamma} F(z) dz = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i \cdot \oint_{\gamma_i} F(z) dz \quad ; \quad \oint_{\gamma} F(z) dz = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i \cdot \oint_{\gamma_i} F(z) dz$$

(LERN) : 10/10

Sind $\oint = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i \gamma_i$ \Rightarrow U ist $n_1 \gamma_1 + \dots + n_k \gamma_k = F(z)$ \Rightarrow U immer $n_1 \gamma_1 + \dots + n_k \gamma_k = F(z)$

$z \in U \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^k \text{Im}(t_i)$ \Rightarrow

$$\oint_{\gamma} \frac{F(z)}{z-z} dz = 2\pi i \cdot n(t, z) F(z) \quad (a)$$

$$\oint_{\gamma} F(z) dz = 0 \quad (b)$$

\Rightarrow $\oint_{\gamma} F(z) dz = 0$

$U' = \{z \in U \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^k \text{Im}(t_i) \mid n(t, z) = 0\}$ \Rightarrow $\oint_{\gamma} F(z) dz = 0$ \Rightarrow $\oint_{\gamma} F(z) dz = 0$

$U' = \{z \in U \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^k \text{Im}(t_i) \mid n(t, z) = 0\}$ \Rightarrow $\oint_{\gamma} F(z) dz = 0$ \Rightarrow $\oint_{\gamma} F(z) dz = 0$

\Rightarrow $\oint_{\gamma} F(z) dz = 0$

$\forall a \in U$ \Rightarrow $n(t_1, a) = n(t_2, a) = \dots = n(t_k, a) = 0$ \Rightarrow U ist $n_1 \gamma_1 + \dots + n_k \gamma_k = F(z)$



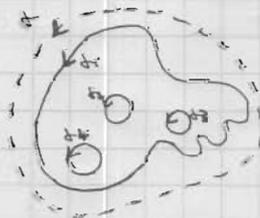
$$\oint_{\gamma} F(z) dz = \oint_{\gamma} F(z) dz$$

\Rightarrow U ist $n_1 \gamma_1 + \dots + n_k \gamma_k = F(z)$

\Rightarrow $\oint_{\gamma} F(z) dz = 0$

\Rightarrow $\oint_{\gamma} F(z) dz = 0$ \Rightarrow $\oint_{\gamma} F(z) dz = 0$

$\forall a \in U$ $n(t, a) = 0$ \Rightarrow $\oint_{\gamma} F(z) dz = 0$



\Rightarrow $\oint_{\gamma} F(z) dz = 0$

$$\oint_{\gamma} F(z) dz = \sum_{i=1}^k \oint_{\gamma_i} F(z) dz = 0$$

\Rightarrow $\oint_{\gamma} F(z) dz = 0$

(log \rightarrow Se \log \log) : Loen

$\exists U$ s.d. $f(z) \neq 0$ - e pa U -a r.l. s.t. $f(z)$ -a, rep log \log U -

$U \rightarrow \log f(z)$ Se \log \log U -

Loen

U -a $\int \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = 0$: eip Loen . U -a r.l. s.t. $\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)}$ -a s.p. \log

$g(z) = e^{-F(z)} f(z)$: s.p. \log U - . U -a $F(z)$ r.l. s.t. \log e' $\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} - a$ s.p.

U s.d. \log $g(z) = c$ (to) s.p. $g'(z) = -e^{-F(z)} \cdot F'(z) \cdot f(z) + e^{-F(z)} \cdot f'(z) = 0$ - e s.d. \log

$F(z) - a$ s.p. , $e^{F(z)-a} = f(z)$ s.t. , $\frac{1}{c} = e^a - e^a$ acc \log U - . $e^{F(z)} = \frac{1}{c} \cdot f(z)$

\square $U \rightarrow \log f(z)$ Se (l. s.t.) \log U -

(l. s.t.) Loen

$0 \notin U$ - e pa rep log \log U -a, $f(z) = z$ -a

$U \rightarrow \log z$ Se \log U -

Loen : \log \log U -

(Laurent) 17.8.16

$|z-z_0| < R$ and $\frac{1}{z-z_0} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n(z-z_0)^n$ series also possible
 $|z-z_0| > \frac{1}{R}$ and $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}}$ series also possible
 $|z-z_0| > R$ and $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}}$ series also possible
 $|z-z_0| < R$ and $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}}$ series also possible

$|z-z_0| < R$ and $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} b_n(z-z_0)^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{-n}(z-z_0)^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n(z-z_0)^n$: series also possible

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n(z-z_0)^n$ series also possible
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{-n}z^n$ series also possible

$0 < |z-z_0| < R$ and $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n(z-z_0)^n$ series also possible
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{-n}z^n$ series also possible

17.8.16

$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n(z-z_0)^n$: series also possible
 $a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z-z_0|=r} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz$: series also possible



$r < |z-z_0| < R$ and $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n(z-z_0)^n$ series also possible

$|z-z_0| < R$ and $\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n(z-z_0)^n$ series also possible

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z-z_0|=r} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left[\int_{|z-z_0|=r} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz - \int_{|z-z_0|=R} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z-z_0|=r} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|z-z_0|=r} \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\int_{|z-z_0|=r} \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz \right) (z-z_0)^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\int_{|z-z_0|=r} f(z) \cdot (z-z_0)^n dz \right) \cdot \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \left[\int_{\gamma_1} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta-z} d\zeta - \int_{\gamma_2} \frac{f(\zeta)}{\zeta-z} d\zeta \right] =$$

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma_1} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-z)^{n+1}} d\zeta \right) (z-z_0)^n + \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma_2} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-z_0)^{k+1}} d\zeta \right) (z-z_0)^k \right)$$

... hier kann man ...

$$\int_{\gamma_1} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-z_0)^{n+1}} d\zeta = \int_{|\zeta-z_0|=r} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-z_0)^{n+1}} d\zeta, \quad \int_{\gamma_2} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-z_0)^{k+1}} d\zeta = \int_{|\zeta-z_0|=R} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-z_0)^{k+1}} d\zeta$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n$$

($r < |z-z_0| < R$...)

$|z-z_0|=r$...

$$\int_{|\zeta-z_0|=r} f(\zeta) (\zeta-z_0)^k d\zeta = \int_{|\zeta-z_0|=r} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (\zeta-z_0)^n (\zeta-z_0)^k d\zeta = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \int_{|\zeta-z_0|=r} (\zeta-z_0)^{n+k} d\zeta$$

$$a_{n+k} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|\zeta-z_0|=r} f(\zeta) (\zeta-z_0)^k d\zeta$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|\zeta-z_0|=r} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-z_0)^{n+1}} d\zeta$$

$$\sin \frac{1}{z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)! z^{2n+1}}$$

(...)

... $0 < |z-z_0| < R$...

... f ...

... $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = \infty$...

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = \infty$$

... f ...

... $0 < |z-z_0| < R$...

... z_0 ...

... $g(z) = f(z)$...

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = g(z_0)$$

... $|f(z)| \leq M$...

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n$$

... $a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|\zeta-z_0|=r} \frac{f(\zeta)}{(\zeta-z_0)^{n+1}} d\zeta$...

$$|a_n| \leq \frac{1}{n!} \cdot 2T \cdot \max_{|z-z_0|=R} |f(z)| \leq \frac{M}{R^{n+1}} \leq \frac{M}{R^n} \cdot \frac{1}{R} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{mit } R \rightarrow \infty$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n \quad \text{mit } |z-z_0| < R$$

$f(z_0) = a_0$: für z_0 mit $|z-z_0| < R$ ist f in z_0 holomorph und $f'(z_0) = a_1$

$$z_0 - z_0 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{\sin z}{z} = \frac{1}{z} \cdot (z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} - \dots) = 1 - \frac{z^2}{3!} + \frac{z^4}{5!} - \dots$$

$$z_0 - z_0 = 0 \rightarrow \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} = f'(z_0) + \frac{f''(z_0)}{2!} (z - z_0) + \dots$$

$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = \infty$ mit z_0 : f hat in z_0 einen Pol. f ist in z_0 nicht holomorph.

$[0 < |z-z_0| < R_0]$: f ist holomorph und $f'(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n (z-z_0)^{n-1}$

$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = 0$ mit $0 < |z-z_0| < R_0$: f ist holomorph und $f'(z) = \frac{1}{g(z)}$ mit $g(z) = \frac{1}{f(z)}$

$g(z) = \frac{1}{f(z)}$: g ist holomorph und $g(z_0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} g(z) = c$ mit $c \neq 0$

$f(z) = \frac{1}{g(z)} = \frac{1}{c + h(z)}$ mit $h(z) = g(z) - c$ und $h(z_0) = 0$

$g(z) = c + h(z)$: g ist holomorph und $g(z_0) = c$ mit $c \neq 0$

$f(z) = \frac{1}{c + h(z)} = \frac{1}{c} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{h(z)}{c}}$ mit $\frac{h(z)}{c} \rightarrow 0$ für $z \rightarrow z_0$

$f(z) = \frac{1}{c} (1 - \frac{h(z)}{c} + \frac{h(z)^2}{c^2} - \dots)$: f ist holomorph und $f(z_0) = \frac{1}{c}$

$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^n h(z)}$ mit $h(z_0) \neq 0$: f hat in z_0 einen Pol der Ordnung n

$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^n h(z)} = \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^n} \cdot \frac{1}{h(z)}$ mit $\frac{1}{h(z)} = \frac{\Phi(z)}{h(z)}$

$\Phi(z) = \frac{1}{h(z)}$: Φ ist holomorph und $\Phi(z_0) = \frac{1}{h(z_0)} \neq 0$

$f(z) = \frac{\Phi(z)}{(z-z_0)^n}$ mit $\Phi(z_0) \neq 0$: f hat in z_0 einen Pol der Ordnung n

$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = \infty$: f hat in z_0 einen Pol der Ordnung n

$f(z) = \frac{\Phi(z)}{(z-z_0)^n}$ mit $\Phi(z_0) \neq 0$: f hat in z_0 einen Pol der Ordnung n

$f(z) = \frac{\Phi(z)}{(z-z_0)^n} = \frac{a_0}{(z-z_0)^n} + \frac{a_1}{(z-z_0)^{n-1}} + \dots$ mit $\Phi(z) = a_0 + a_1(z-z_0) + \dots$

$a_0 \neq 0$: f hat in z_0 einen Pol der Ordnung n

$f(z) = \frac{a_{-1}}{z-z_0} + a_0 + a_1(z-z_0) + \dots$: f hat in z_0 einen Pol der Ordnung 1

$f(z) = \frac{a_{-1}}{z-z_0} + a_0 + a_1(z-z_0) + \dots$: f hat in z_0 einen Pol der Ordnung 1

$a_{-1} \neq 0$: f hat in z_0 einen Pol der Ordnung 1

$f(z) = \frac{a_{-1}}{z-z_0} + a_0 + a_1(z-z_0) + \dots$: f hat in z_0 einen Pol der Ordnung 1

$f(z) = \frac{a_{-1}}{z-z_0} + a_0 + a_1(z-z_0) + \dots$: f hat in z_0 einen Pol der Ordnung 1

$f(z) = \frac{a_{-1}}{z-z_0} + a_0 + a_1(z-z_0) + \dots$: f hat in z_0 einen Pol der Ordnung 1

$f(z) = \frac{a_{-1}}{z-z_0} + a_0 + a_1(z-z_0) + \dots$: f hat in z_0 einen Pol der Ordnung 1

$f(z) = \frac{a_{-1}}{z-z_0} + a_0 + a_1(z-z_0) + \dots$: f hat in z_0 einen Pol der Ordnung 1

$f(z) = \frac{a_{-1}}{z-z_0} + a_0 + a_1(z-z_0) + \dots$: f hat in z_0 einen Pol der Ordnung 1

$f(z) = \frac{a_{-1}}{z-z_0} + a_0 + a_1(z-z_0) + \dots$: f hat in z_0 einen Pol der Ordnung 1

נושא 7

נושא
מספרים
ממשיים

$f(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_k(z-z_0)^k$: מציאת נוסחה F-S א"פ של f ו- $r < |z-z_0| < R$ נוסחה מילרית של F

$r < |z-z_0| < R$, $h \in \mathbb{Z}$ נקח $a_k = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{|s-z_0|=r} \frac{f(s)}{(s-z_0)^{k+1}} ds$

נושא 8

1) מציאת נוסחה מילרית של F-S א"פ של f ו- $r < |z-z_0| < R$ נוסחה מילרית של F

2) מציאת נוסחה מילרית של F-S א"פ של f ו- $r < |z-z_0| < R$ נוסחה מילרית של F

$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} |f(z)| = \infty$: מציאת נוסחה מילרית של F-S א"פ של f ו- $r < |z-z_0| < R$ נוסחה מילרית של F

3) מציאת נוסחה מילרית של F-S א"פ של f ו- $r < |z-z_0| < R$ נוסחה מילרית של F

4) מציאת נוסחה מילרית של F-S א"פ של f ו- $r < |z-z_0| < R$ נוסחה מילרית של F

נושא 9

1) $f(z) = \frac{\cos z}{z^2}$ נוסחה מילרית של F-S א"פ של f ו- $r < |z-z_0| < R$ נוסחה מילרית של F

$\frac{\cos z}{z^2} = \frac{1}{z^2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} z^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} z^{2n-2} = \frac{a_{-2}}{z^2} + a_0 + a_2 z^2 + \dots$

2) מציאת נוסחה מילרית של F-S א"פ של f ו- $r < |z-z_0| < R$ נוסחה מילרית של F

3) מציאת נוסחה מילרית של F-S א"פ של f ו- $r < |z-z_0| < R$ נוסחה מילרית של F

2) $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2+z+2} = \frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)} = \frac{1}{z-2} - \frac{1}{z-1}$

1) מציאת נוסחה מילרית של F-S א"פ של f ו- $r < |z-z_0| < R$ נוסחה מילרית של F

$\frac{1}{z-2} = \frac{1}{z(1-\frac{2}{z})} = \frac{1}{z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{2}{z})^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{z^{n+1}}$

2) מציאת נוסחה מילרית של F-S א"פ של f ו- $r < |z-z_0| < R$ נוסחה מילרית של F

$\frac{1}{z-1} = \frac{1}{(z-1)-1} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z-1)^n$

$f(z) = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z-1)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{z^{n+1}}$

3) מציאת נוסחה מילרית של F-S א"פ של f ו- $r < |z-z_0| < R$ נוסחה מילרית של F

1) מציאת נוסחה מילרית של F-S א"פ של f ו- $r < |z-z_0| < R$ נוסחה מילרית של F

$\frac{1}{z-2} = \frac{1}{z(1-\frac{2}{z})} = \frac{1}{z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\frac{2}{z})^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{z^{n+1}}$

$$: \{0 < |z| < \infty\} - \text{also } f(z) = \sin\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) \quad (3)$$

$\sin \frac{1}{z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \cdot \frac{1}{z^{2n+1}}$
 (infinite series) $z_0 = 0 \leftarrow$

also for $\{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z-2| < R\} \rightarrow$ residue $f(z)$ at $z=2$

$z_0 = 2$ is a simple pole for $f(z)$ at $z=2$

Residues

Let $U \cap \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z-2| < R\} \neq \emptyset$ and $U \cap \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z-2| < R\} \neq \emptyset$ then f is analytic in U

and also f is analytic in U so $\text{Res } f(z)$ at $z=2$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \sum_{j=1}^m n(\gamma, z_j) \cdot \text{Res } f(z)_{z=z_j}$$

$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz$ where $f(z) = \frac{e^z}{z^2(z-1)}$

(... residue at $\frac{e^z}{z^2}$ at $z=0$) and also $z_0 = 0$

(also) 1 residue at $z_0 = 1$

Residue at $z=1$ is b_{-1} is b_{-1}

$z=1 \rightarrow$ $\frac{e^z}{z^2(z-1)} = \frac{b_{-1}}{z-1} + b_0 + b_1(z-1) + \dots$

$\frac{e^z}{z^2} = \frac{b_{-1}}{z-1} + b_0(z-1) + b_1(z-1)^2 + \dots \Rightarrow b_{-1} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} \left(\frac{e^z}{z^2} \right) = e$

$z=0 \rightarrow$ $\frac{e^z}{z^2(z-1)} = \frac{b_{-2}}{z^2} + \frac{b_{-1}}{z} + b_0 + \dots$

$z=0 \rightarrow$ $\frac{e^z}{z-1} = b_{-2} + \frac{b_{-1}}{z} + b_0 z^2 + \dots$

$\Rightarrow b_{-1} = \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{e^z}{z-1} \right) \Big|_{z=0} = \frac{e^z(z-1) - e^z}{(z-1)^2} \Big|_{z=0} = -2$

$\Rightarrow \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i (e - 2)$

(Sätze) : Loen

$a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{C}$ sind die Nullstellen von $f(z)$ in D

n_j ist die Vielfachheit von a_j als Nullstelle von $f(z)$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \sum_{j=1}^n n_j b_{-j} \quad \text{St}$$

$b_{-1} = \text{Res}(f(z), a_j)$ ist die Residuum von f an der Stelle a_j

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{j=1}^n n_j \cdot \text{Res}(f(z), a_j) \quad \text{St}$$

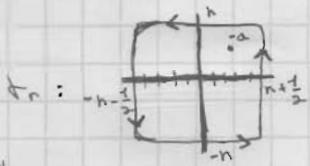
(Satz) : Residuum

Sei $f(z)$ in D eine Funktion mit einer Pole a in D

$$f(z) = \frac{b_{-r}}{(z-a)^r} + \dots + \frac{b_{-1}}{z-a} + b_0 + b_1(z-a) + \dots$$

$$(z-a)^r f(z) = b_{-r} + b_{-r+1}(z-a) + \dots + b_{-1}(z-a)^{r-1} + \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{(r-1)!} \cdot \frac{d^{r-1}}{dz^{r-1}} ((z-a)^r f(z)) \Big|_{z=a} = \text{Res}(f(z), a)$$



$\int_{\gamma_n} \frac{f(z)}{(z+a)^2} dz$ ist der Wert \rightarrow A-EINE LEHRE
 : wegen LEHRE ist $\int_{\gamma_n} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum \text{Res}(f(z))$

$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{f(z)}{(z+a)^2} = \left(\frac{f'(z)}{2(z+a)} \right) \Big|_{z=a} = -\frac{f'(a)}{2 \sin^2(\pi a)}$
 $\text{Res}_{z=k} \frac{\cot(\pi z)}{(z+a)^2} = \frac{1}{\pi(k+a)^2}$

$\int_{\gamma_n} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \left(\sum_{k=-n}^n \frac{1}{\pi(k+a)^2} - \frac{\pi}{\sin^2(\pi a)} \right) = 2i \left(\sum_{k=-n}^n \frac{1}{(k+a)^2} - \frac{\pi^2}{\sin^2(\pi a)} \right)$

$\left| \int_{\gamma_n} \frac{\cot(\pi z)}{(z+a)^2} dz \right| \leq (2n+2) \cdot \max_{|z|=n-a} \frac{|\cot(\pi z)|}{|z-a|^2} \leq (2n+2) \cdot \frac{\max |\cot(\pi z)|}{(n-a)^2}$

$|\cot(\pi z)| = \left| \frac{\cos(\pi z)}{\sin(\pi z)} \right| = \left| \frac{e^{i\pi z} + e^{-i\pi z}}{e^{i\pi z} - e^{-i\pi z}} \right| = \left| \frac{e^{2i\pi z} + 1}{e^{2i\pi z} - 1} \right|$

! also hier $\left| \frac{e^{2i\pi z} + 1}{e^{2i\pi z} - 1} \right|$
 $e^{2i\pi z} = e^{2i\pi(t+in)} = e^{2i\pi t} \cdot e^{-2\pi n}$

$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+a)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{\sin^2(\pi a)}$

$0 = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+a)^2} - \frac{\pi^2}{\sin^2(\pi a)}$

$2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n+1)^2}$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$

So: $\int_{\gamma} R(\cos t, \sin t) dt$: $z = z(t) = e^{it} = \cos t + i \sin t$
 $dz = ie^{it} dt = iz dt$
 $\sin(t) = \frac{1}{2i} (z - \frac{1}{z})$, $\cos(t) = \frac{1}{2} (z + \frac{1}{z})$

$\int R\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right), \frac{1}{2i}\left(z - \frac{1}{z}\right)\right) \frac{dz}{iz} = 2\pi i \cdot \sum \text{Res}$

$(a > b > 0) \int_0^\pi \frac{dt}{a + b \cos(t)} = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dt}{a + b \cos(t)} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{i(z + \frac{b}{2}(z + \frac{1}{z}))} \quad \text{--->}$

$z(a + \frac{b}{2}(z + \frac{1}{z})) = az + \frac{b}{2}(z^2 + 1) = \frac{b}{2}z^2 + az + \frac{b}{2} \quad \text{--->}$

$\frac{-a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{2b} = \frac{-a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b} \quad \text{--->}$

$\beta = \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{-a - \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b}, \quad \alpha = \frac{-a + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b}, \quad \alpha - \beta = \frac{2\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b}$

$|\beta| = \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b} > \frac{a}{b} > 1, \quad |\alpha| = \frac{a - \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b} < 1$

$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \text{Res}_{z=\alpha} \frac{1}{b(z-\alpha)(z-\beta)} \stackrel{\text{Residuum}}{=} \frac{1}{b(\alpha-\beta)} = \frac{2\pi i}{b \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{b}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \quad \text{--->}$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(x) \cos(ax) dx, \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(x) \sin(ax) dx \quad (a > 0) \quad \text{--->}$

2. Wir betrachten nun $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(x) \cos(ax) dx$ für eine rationale Funktion $R(x)$ mit $\deg(R) \leq 2$.

Wir betrachten $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(x) e^{iax} dx$ für $a > 0$. Wir schließen $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(x) \cos(ax) dx$ daraus ab.

Wir wählen $r > 0$ und betrachten $\int_{-r}^r R(x) e^{iax} dx$. Wir schließen $\int_{-r}^r R(x) \cos(ax) dx$ daraus ab.



Wir schließen $\int_{-r}^r R(x) e^{iax} dx$ aus dem Residuensatz ab.

$\int_{-r}^r R(x) e^{iax} dx + \int_{\Gamma} R(z) e^{iaz} dz = 2\pi i \sum_{\substack{z=z_j \\ j=1, \dots, N}} \text{Res}(R(z) e^{iaz})$

$\left| \int_{\Gamma} R(z) e^{iaz} dz \right| \leq \pi r \cdot \max_{|z|=r} |R(z) e^{iaz}| = \pi r \cdot \max_{|z|=r} |R(z)| e^{-a \sin t} \leq \pi r \cdot \max_{|z|=r} |R(z)| e^{-a \sin t} \quad \text{--->}$

$|R(z)| \leq M r^{-2}$ für $|z| = r$. $\Rightarrow \left| \int_{\Gamma} R(z) e^{iaz} dz \right| \leq M \pi r^{-1} \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$\int_{-r}^r R(x) e^{iax} dx \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(x) e^{iax} dx \quad \text{--->}$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(x) \sin x dx = \text{Im} \left[2\pi i \sum_{j=1}^N \text{Res}(R(z) e^{iaz}) \right]$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(x) \cos x dx = \text{Re} \left[2\pi i \sum_{j=1}^N \text{Res}(R(z) e^{iaz}) \right]$

$R(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + b^2} \quad \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(ax)}{x^2 + b^2} dx = \right) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(ax)}{x^2 + b^2} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0) \quad \text{--->}$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(x) \cos(ax) dx = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re} \left[2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}_{z=ib} \frac{e^{iaz}}{z^2 + b^2} \right]$

$\text{Res}_{z=ib} \frac{e^{iaz}}{(z+ib)(z-ib)} = \frac{e^{ia(ib)}}{2ib} = \frac{e^{-ab}}{2ib}$

$\Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(ax)}{x^2 + b^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re} \left[2\pi i \cdot \frac{e^{-ab}}{2ib} \right] = \frac{\pi \cdot e^{-ab}}{2b}$

Wir betrachten nun $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(x) \sin(ax) dx$ für $a > 0$. Wir schließen $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(x) \cos(ax) dx$ daraus ab.

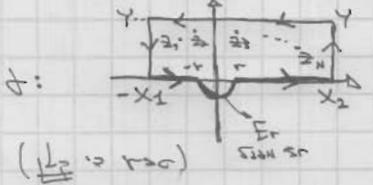
$R(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+b^2}$ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x \sin(ax)}{x^2+b^2} dx = ?$ (a,b>0) find

Res $\frac{e^{iaz}}{z^2+b^2} = \dots$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(x) \sin(x) dx$, $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(x) \cos(x) dx$ even : \sin is odd

(\sin is 1-2 \sin) \rightarrow \sin is odd \rightarrow $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \sin(x) dx = 0$

Use strip πi , $z=0$ is a pole, \sin is odd, $R(z)$ is even



$\int_{\Gamma} R(z) e^{iaz} dz = 2\pi i \left[\sum_{j=1}^N \text{Res}(R(z) e^{iaz}) + \text{Res}(R(z) e^{iaz})_{z=0} \right]$

Strip πi also same for $i\pi$

$\int_{\Gamma} R(z) e^{iaz} dz = \int_{-x1}^{x2} R(x) e^{iax} dx + \int_{x2}^{x2+iY} R(z) e^{iaz} dz + \int_{x2+iY}^{-x1+iY} R(z) e^{iaz} dz + \int_{-x1+iY}^{-x1} R(z) e^{iaz} dz$

$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{dz}{z} + \int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz$; $\int_{\Gamma} R(z) e^{iaz} dz = \frac{a-1}{2} + \int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz$

$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{dz}{z} = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}(R(z) e^{iaz})_{z=0}$

$\left| \int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz \right| \leq \pi r \cdot \max_{z \in \Gamma} |f(z)| \leq M \cdot r \rightarrow 0$

$\left(\int_{-x1}^{-x1+iY} + \int_{x2+iY}^{x2} \right) + \int_{x2}^{-x1+iY} + \int_{-x1+iY}^{-x1}$

$\int_{x2}^{x2+iY} \leq \frac{M}{\alpha Y}$, $\int_{-x1+iY}^{-x1} \leq \frac{M}{\alpha Y}$, $\int_{x2}^{-x1+iY} \leq \frac{M e^{-Y}}{Y(x1+x2)}$

(1), (2) $\rightarrow 0$ as $x1, x2 \rightarrow \infty$ given $\alpha > 0$, (3) $\rightarrow 0$ as $Y \rightarrow \infty$ given M

$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \left(\int_{-r}^r R(z) e^{iaz} dz + \int_r^{\infty} R(z) e^{iaz} dz \right) = 2\pi i \left[\sum_{j=1}^N \text{Res}(R(z) e^{iaz}) + \frac{1}{2} \text{Res}(R(z) e^{iaz})_{z=0} \right]$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(x) e^{iax} dx$

... $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(x) e^{iax} dx = \dots$

... $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(x) e^{iax} dx = \dots$

(Rouché) : Loen

Wahr. $n(f, a) = 0$ - e po \rightarrow DON $f(z)$, U-a \rightarrow $n(f, z) = 0$ - e po
 $[n(f, z) \in \mathbb{Z}]$ \rightarrow $n(f, z) = 0$ - e po
 \rightarrow $n(f, z) = 0$ - e po \rightarrow $n(f, z) = 0$ - e po

Loen

U-a \rightarrow $n(f, z) = 0$ - e po \rightarrow $n(f, z) = 0$ - e po
 \rightarrow $n(f, z) = 0$ - e po \rightarrow $n(f, z) = 0$ - e po

Loen

$|1 - \frac{g(z)}{f(z)}| < 1$ - e po \rightarrow $n(f, z) = 0$ - e po
 \rightarrow $n(f, z) = 0$ - e po \rightarrow $n(f, z) = 0$ - e po

? $\{ |z| < 1 \}$ - e po \rightarrow $n(f, z) = 0$ - e po
 \rightarrow $n(f, z) = 0$ - e po \rightarrow $n(f, z) = 0$ - e po

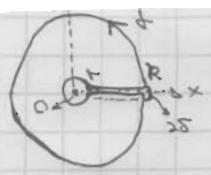
$|f - g| = |z^7 - 2z^5 - z + 1| \leq 1 + 2 + 1 + 1 = 5$
 $|g| = |6z^3| = 6$ \rightarrow $n(f, z) = 0$ - e po

$\{ |z| < 1 \}$ - e po \rightarrow $n(f, z) = 0$ - e po
 \rightarrow $n(f, z) = 0$ - e po \rightarrow $n(f, z) = 0$ - e po

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^a R(x) dx = \dots$$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (x^{a+1} R(x)) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x^{a+1} R(x)) = 0$

$$\int_0^{\infty} x^a R(x) dx = \frac{2\pi i}{1 - e^{2\pi i a}} \cdot \sum_{j=1}^k \text{Res}(z^a R(z))$$



So we want to evaluate $\int_0^\infty x^a R(x) dx$ for $0 < a < 1$. We consider the function $f(z) = z^a R(z)$ in the complex plane.

where $R(z)$ is a rational function with poles z_1, \dots, z_k in the complex plane.

$$\int_C z^a R(z) dz = \sum_{j=1}^k \text{Res}(z^a R(z), z_j)$$

where C is the keyhole contour with radii r, R and branch cut along the positive real axis.

$z = Re^{i\theta}$
 $\theta \in [0, 2\pi)$

$$\left| \int_{R \rightarrow r} z^a R(z) dz \right| \leq \int_0^{2\pi} R \cdot e^{i\theta} \cdot R(R e^{i\theta}) \cdot i R e^{i\theta} d\theta \leq (2\pi - 2\alpha) \cdot \epsilon$$

$|R^a \cdot R(R e^{i\theta})| \ll \epsilon$ for $R > R_\epsilon$ and $R > R_\epsilon$

(for $R > R_\epsilon$)

(for $R > R_\epsilon$, $\epsilon > 0$) $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^\infty (x+i\delta)^a R(x+i\delta) dx = \int_0^\infty x^a R(x) dx$

$(x-i\delta)^a R(x-i\delta) = e^{i\pi a} x^a R(x-i\delta) = e^{i\pi a} x^a R(x)$

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^\infty (x-i\delta)^a R(x-i\delta) dx = e^{2\pi i a} \int_0^\infty x^a R(x) dx$$

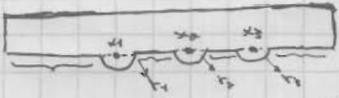


$$(1 - e^{2\pi i a}) \int_0^\infty x^a R(x) dx = 2\pi i \sum_{j=1}^k \text{Res}(z^a R(z))$$

where $\sum_{j=1}^k \text{Res}(z^a R(z))$ is the sum of residues of $f(z)$ in the complex plane.

$$PV \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(x) e^{iax} dx \right) = 2\pi i \left[\sum_{j=1}^N \text{Res}(R(z) e^{iaz}) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^L \text{Res}(R(z) e^{iaz}) \right]$$

Sei $R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ mit $P, Q \in \mathbb{C}[x]$ und $\deg P < \deg Q$. Sei z_1, \dots, z_N die Nullstellen von Q in \mathbb{C} .



Sei $R(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$ mit $P, Q \in \mathbb{C}[x]$ und $\deg P < \deg Q$. Sei z_1, \dots, z_N die Nullstellen von Q in \mathbb{C} . Sei γ_R ein Kreisbogen im oberen Halbkreis mit Radius R und ϵ .

$$PV \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(x) \sin(ax) dx = \text{Im} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} R(x) e^{iax} dx \right] = \text{Im} \left[2\pi i \left(\sum_{j=1}^N \text{Res}_{z_j} R(z) e^{iaz} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^L \text{Res}_{z_k} R(z) e^{iaz} \right) \right]$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \text{Im} \left[2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{Res}_{z=0} \frac{e^{iz}}{z} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^2-x} dx = \text{Im} \left[2\pi i \left(\text{Res}_{z=0} \frac{1}{z(z-1)} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Res}_{z=1} \frac{1}{z(z-1)} \right) \right]$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Im} \left[2\pi i \left(\text{Res}_{z=0} \frac{1}{z(z-1)} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Res}_{z=1} \frac{1}{z(z-1)} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Res}_{z=1} \frac{1}{z(z-1)} + \frac{1}{2} \text{Res}_{z=0} \frac{1}{z(z-1)} \right) \right]$$

$$\text{Res}_{z=i} \frac{e^{iz}}{z^2-2} = \frac{(2-i)e^{i\pi/2}}{2^2-2} = \frac{e^{-\pi}}{2} = \frac{e^{-\pi}}{2}$$

$$\text{Res}_{z=0} \frac{e^{iz}}{z^2-2} = \frac{e^{i\pi/2}}{2^2-1} = -1$$

$D \subseteq U$ - e pa abn Airr $D \subseteq U$. U abn abn $F(z)$

(ook) $F(z) = 0$ - e pa $z \in D$ e

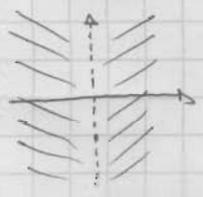
$F(z) \neq 0$

...wird f ist reell, \exists sss $\operatorname{Re} f(z) \geq 0$, \Rightarrow $f(z) = \frac{z}{1+z^2}$

...wird $e^{-f(z)} = c$: \Rightarrow $f(z) = \log c$ (wobei f reell) $|e^{-f(z)}| = e^{-\operatorname{Re} f(z)} \leq 1$ \Rightarrow $e^{-f(z)} = c$

$f(z) = -\log|c| - i\theta_0 - 2\pi i \cdot n_2$ \Rightarrow $-f(z) = \log|c| + i\theta_0 + 2\pi i \cdot n_2$ \Rightarrow $\arg(c) = \theta_0 + 2\pi n_2$ reell

...wird f ist reell, \exists sss $\operatorname{Re} f(z) \neq 0$ \Rightarrow reell, \Rightarrow $f(z) = \frac{z}{1+z^2}$



...wird f ist reell, \exists sss $\operatorname{Re} f(z) \neq 0$ \Rightarrow reell, \Rightarrow $f(z) = \frac{z}{1+z^2}$

$\Re(w) < 0$ \Leftrightarrow $\Re(w) > 0$

$h(z) = f(z)^3$ \Rightarrow $g(z) = f(z)^2$ \Rightarrow reell \Rightarrow $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $\operatorname{Im} U \subseteq \mathbb{C}$

$U \rightarrow$ reell f ist reell, $U \rightarrow$ reell f ist reell

reell $f(z) = \frac{h(z)}{g(z)}$ \Rightarrow $h(z), g(z)$ \Rightarrow reell \Rightarrow $f(z)$ \Rightarrow reell \Rightarrow reell

(...wird f ist reell, \exists sss $\operatorname{Re} f(z) \neq 0$ \Rightarrow reell, \Rightarrow $f(z) = \frac{z}{1+z^2}$)

...wird f ist reell, \exists sss $\operatorname{Re} f(z) \neq 0$ \Rightarrow reell, \Rightarrow $f(z) = \frac{z}{1+z^2}$

$z_0 \rightarrow$ $h(z) = (z-z_0)^n \cdot h_1(z)$ \Rightarrow $g(z) = (z-z_0)^m \cdot g_1(z)$

$(z-z_0)^{2m} \cdot g_1(z)^2 = (z-z_0)^{2n} \cdot h_1(z)^2$ \Rightarrow $g_1(z)^2 = f(z)^2 = h_1(z)^2$

$n = \frac{2m}{2} = m$ \Rightarrow $2m = 2n$ \Rightarrow $n = m$

$\Rightarrow f(z) = \frac{h(z)}{g(z)} = (z-z_0)^{\frac{2n}{2m}} \cdot \frac{h_1(z)}{g_1(z)}$

$f(z) = \frac{h(z)}{g(z)}$ \Rightarrow reell \Rightarrow reell \Rightarrow reell

...wird f ist reell, \exists sss $\operatorname{Re} f(z) \neq 0$ \Rightarrow reell, \Rightarrow $f(z) = \frac{z}{1+z^2}$