

ASXHSER MITANIKHS / 18/12/07 / Maxima

g - 4
Γ 21

1) $\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$f, g: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$\int_{\gamma} f g = (f g)(\gamma(b)) - (f g)(\gamma(a))$

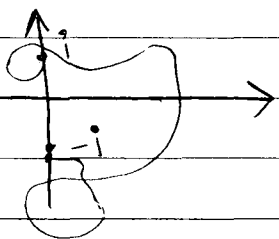
$(f g)'(z) = f'(z) g(z) + f(z) g'(z) \Rightarrow f(z) g'(z) = (f g)'(z) - f'(z) g(z) \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow \int_{\gamma} f(z) g'(z) dz = \int_{\gamma} (f g)'(z) - f'(z) g(z) dz =$

$= \int_{\gamma} (f g)'(z) dz - \int_{\gamma} f'(z) g(z) dz =$

$= [f g]_{\gamma} - \int_{\gamma} f'(z) g(z) dz$

2) $\int_{\gamma} (\log z)^2 dz, \gamma: i \rightarrow -i \text{ in } [-\infty, 0] \cap \gamma = \emptyset$



order of poles
of residues
is shown to
obtain
the integral

$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz$
 $[a, b]$

$\gamma: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 $\gamma(a) = a$
 ~~$\gamma(b) = b$~~
 $\gamma' \neq 0$

then $\gamma([a, b]) = [a, b]$

$\int_{\gamma} (\log z)^2 dz =$
 $= \int_{\gamma} (\log z)^2 z' dz =$

$= \left[\frac{(\log z)^2 z}{2} \right]_{\gamma} - \int_{\gamma} z \cdot (\log z)^2 dz =$

$\bullet \left(\frac{z (\log z)^2}{2} \right)' = z \cdot 2 \log z \cdot \frac{1}{z} = 2 \log z$

Ans: $= \left[\frac{z (\log z)^2}{2} \right]_{\gamma} - 2 \int_{\gamma} \log z dz = (1)$

$$\int_{\gamma} \log z \, dz = \int_{\gamma} (\log z) z' \, dz = \left[(\log z) z \right]_{\gamma} - \int_{\gamma} z \log' z \, dz$$

$$z \log' z = z \cdot \frac{1}{z} = 1$$

$$A_{\text{po}} = (\log z) z \Big|_{\gamma} - \int_{\gamma} 1 \, dz$$

$$\text{Kor } \int_{\gamma} 1 \, dz = \int_{\gamma} z' \, dz = 1 - (-i) = 2i$$

$$\text{Antologi } (\log z) z \Big|_{\gamma} - \int_{\gamma} z \, dz = (\log z) z \Big|_{\gamma} - 2i \quad (2)$$

$$\bullet \left[\log z \right]_{\gamma} = i \log i - (-i) \log(-i) = i \cdot i \frac{\pi}{2} - (-i) \left(-i \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = i^2 \frac{\pi}{2} + \pi \frac{\pi}{2} = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \log i = \log|i| + i \arg(i) = i \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \log(-i) = \log|-i| + i \arg(-i) = -i \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \text{to } \arg \text{ to } \text{antologi} \text{ to } (-\pi, \pi) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\bullet \left[z (\log z)^2 \right]_{\gamma} = i (\log i)^2 - (-i) (\log(-i))^2$$

$$= i \left(i \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 - (-i) \left(-i \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^2 = -i \frac{\pi^2}{4} - i \frac{\pi^2}{4} = -i \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

$$A_{\text{po}}(1) = -i \frac{\pi^2}{2} - 2(-2i) = \boxed{-i \frac{\pi^2}{2} + 4i}$$

5) \oint oképana, $a, b \in \mathbb{C}$, $a \neq b$, $r > \max\{|a|, |b|\}$

$$\text{v. antologi} \quad \oint_{C(a,r)} \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)(z-b)} \, dz$$

$$\frac{1}{(z-a)(z-b)} = \frac{A}{z-a} + \frac{B}{z-b} = \frac{A(z-b) + B(z-a)}{(z-a)(z-b)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = A(z-b) + B(z-a) =$$

$$z=a \Rightarrow 1 = A(a-b) \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{a-b}$$

$$z=b \Rightarrow 1 = B(b-a) \Rightarrow B = \frac{1}{b-a}$$

... APA :

$$\frac{f(z)}{(z-a)(z-b)} = \frac{f(z)}{(z-b)(z-a)} + \frac{f(z)}{(b-a)(z-b)}$$

$$\int_{C(0,r)} \frac{f(z)}{(z-b)(z-a)} dz = \int_{C(0,r)} \frac{f(z)}{(z-b)(z-a)} dz + \int_{C(0,r)} \frac{f(z)}{(b-a)(z-b)} dz =$$

$$= \frac{1}{a-b} \int_{C(0,r)} \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz + \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{C(0,r)} \frac{f(z)}{z-b} dz$$

$$f(a) \cdot \text{Ind}_\alpha \gamma = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_\gamma \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Ind}_\alpha \gamma = 1}$$

$$f(a) \cdot 2\pi i = \int_\gamma \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz, \quad \text{obtemos } \gamma \text{ a } \int_{C(0,r)} \frac{f(z)}{z-b} dz = f(b) \cdot 2\pi i$$

Apda $\int = \frac{1}{a-b} \cdot 2\pi i f(a) + \frac{1}{b-a} 2\pi i (f(b)) =$

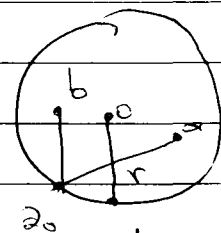
$$= 2\pi i \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{a-b}$$

Exemplo $\{ \alpha, \beta, \alpha \neq \beta, r > \max\{|\alpha|, |\beta|\} \}$

$$\left| \int_{C(0,r)} \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)(z-b)} dz \right| \leq \max_{z \in C(0,r)} (|C(0,r)| \cdot \sup_{z \in C(0,r)} \left| \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)(z-b)} \right|) =$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot r \cdot \sup_{z \in C(0,r)} \left| \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)(z-b)} \right|$$

$$\left| \frac{f(z_0)}{(z_0-a)(z_0-b)} \right| \leq \left| \frac{f(z_0)}{(r-|a|)(r-|b|)} \right|$$



$$|z_0 - a| \geq |z_0| - |a| = |r - |a|| =$$

$$= r - |a| \Rightarrow \frac{1}{|z_0 - a|} \leq \frac{1}{r - |a|}$$

obtemos $\frac{1}{|z_0 - b|} \leq \frac{1}{r - |b|}$

~~Wiederholung~~

f ganzförmig $\exists M > 0$ so dass $|f(z)| < M \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\text{Für } \left| \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)(z-b)} \right| \leq \frac{M}{(r-|a|)(r-|b|)}$$

Es gilt:

$$|\xi| \leq \frac{2\pi r \cdot M}{(r-|a|)(r-|b|)} \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad \forall r > \max\{|a|, |b|\}$$

Ergebnis

$$|\xi| = 0 \Rightarrow \xi = 0$$

$$\text{Annahme } \oint_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)-f(b)}{z-b} dz = 0 \Rightarrow f(a) = f(b)$$

Für a, b nicht zusammenhängend, aber stetig auf \mathbb{C} . Liouville

6) $|a| \neq |b|$. $\int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{\alpha z + b} dz$: $\gamma: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ für $\gamma(t) = e^{it}$

AN $\alpha = 0$
 $\alpha z + b = b$ $\int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{b} dz = 0$

AN $\alpha \neq 0$. $f(z) = \frac{1}{\alpha z + b}$ $\mathcal{D} = \mathbb{C} - \{-\frac{b}{\alpha}\}$

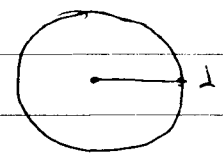
Wichtig: $-\frac{b}{\alpha} \notin \gamma$

AN $-\frac{b}{\alpha} \in \gamma = \mathbb{C}(0, 1)$ dann $|\frac{b}{\alpha}| = 1 \Rightarrow |a| = |b|$ was ist mit mir

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{\alpha z + b} = \frac{1}{\alpha(z + \frac{b}{\alpha})} = \frac{1}{\alpha(z - (-\frac{b}{\alpha}))}$$

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{\alpha(z - (-\frac{b}{\alpha}))} dz = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z - (-\frac{b}{\alpha})} dz$$

AN $|-\frac{b}{\alpha}| > 1 \Leftrightarrow |b| > |a|$ dann $\text{Ind}_{\gamma}(-\frac{b}{\alpha}) = 0$



AN $\alpha \neq 0$ $\int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z - (-\frac{b}{\alpha})} dz = 0$

AN $|-\frac{b}{\alpha}| < 1 \Leftrightarrow |b| < |a|$ dann $\text{Ind}_{\gamma}(-\frac{b}{\alpha}) = 1$

AN $\alpha \neq 0$ $\int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z - (-\frac{b}{\alpha})} dz = 2\pi i$

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z^2+b} dz = \begin{cases} 0, & \alpha, \quad \alpha=0 \\ 0, & \alpha, \quad |b| > |a| \\ \frac{2\pi i}{\alpha}, & \alpha, \quad |b| < |a| \end{cases}$$

4) $p(z)$ fn σταθερά NS.ο. $\lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{p(z)} = 0$
~~Σταθερά~~ NS. $\lim_{|z| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{p(z)} = 0$

$$p(z) = \alpha_n z^n + \alpha_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \dots + \alpha_1 z + \alpha_0 = z^n \left(\alpha_n + \frac{\alpha_{n-1}}{z} + \dots + \frac{\alpha_1}{z^{n-1}} + \frac{\alpha_0}{z^n} \right) \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\frac{\alpha_i}{z^{n-i}} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\downarrow \alpha_n$$

$\exists P, P$ fn σταθερά, $\exists \epsilon > 0$ $\forall |z| > R$

$$g(z) = \frac{1}{p(z)}$$

$\downarrow g$ $\alpha \epsilon \rho \alpha \iota \alpha$ $\chi \alpha \iota \frac{1}{p(z)} \rightarrow 0$ $\alpha \rho \nu \iota p(z) \rightarrow \infty$

$\forall \epsilon = 1, \exists R > 0$ $\forall z \in \mathbb{C} \text{ με } |z| > R$

$$\left| \frac{1}{p(z)} \right| < 1$$

Επομένως $\frac{1}{p(z)}$ είναι $\alpha \rho \alpha \gamma \eta \tau \epsilon \nu$ στο $\mathbb{C} \setminus D(0, R)$.

Στο $D(0, R)$ $\frac{1}{p(z)}$ είναι συνεχής (ως $\alpha \chi \epsilon \rho \alpha \iota \alpha$)

Στο $\overline{D(0, R)}$ που είναι συμπαγές $\frac{1}{p(z)}$ έχει $\mu \alpha \kappa \sigma \mu$ τιμή.

$\exists m_0 > 0$ $\left| \frac{1}{p(z)} \right| < m_0 \quad \forall z \in \overline{D(0, R)}$

Αν $m_1 = \max\{1, m_0\}$

Οπότε $\frac{1}{p(z)}$ είναι $\alpha \rho \alpha \gamma \eta \tau \epsilon \nu$ στο \mathbb{C} .

Από το Liouville έχουμε $\frac{1}{p(z)}$ σταθερή. $\frac{1}{p(z)} = c_0 \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow p(z) = \frac{1}{c_0} \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$

$$8) \int_0^{2\pi} e^{it} dt$$

Θεωρούμε την $\gamma: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 $\gamma(t) = e^{it}$

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{z^2}{z} dz = 2\pi i \exp(0) = 2\pi i \quad (1)$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{z^2}{z} dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{it}}{e^{it}} (e^{it})' dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{it}}{e^{it}} i e^{it} dt =$$

$$= i \int_0^{2\pi} e^{it} dt \quad (2)$$

Από (1) και (2): $i \int_0^{2\pi} e^{it} dt = 2\pi i \Rightarrow \int_0^{2\pi} e^{it} dt = 2\pi$

9) f αναλυτική $|f(z)| \leq A(1+|z|^s) \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$

$A > 0, s > 0$ τότε f πολυώνυμο $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n z^n$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n z^n, \quad c_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!}, \quad n=0,1,2,\dots$$

$$|f^{(n)}(0)| \leq n! \sup_{z \in \gamma} \frac{|f(z)|}{R^n} \quad \gamma = C(0, R)$$

$$|f^{(n)}(0)| \leq n! \sup_{z \in \gamma} \frac{|f(z)|}{R^n} \quad (3)$$

$$|c_n| \leq \sup_{z \in \gamma} \frac{|f(z)|}{R^n}$$

$$\text{Ομως } f(z_0) \leq A(1+|z_0|^s) = A(1+R^s) = (z_0 \in \gamma)$$

$$= R^n A \left(\frac{1}{R^n} + R^{s-n} \right)$$

~~Επομένως $c_n = 0$ για $n > s$~~

Definiere ν_0, ρ_0, ρ_0

$$\forall z \in (0, \rho_0) \quad |f(z)| \leq \rho_0^{\nu_0} \cdot A \left(\frac{1}{\rho_0^{\nu_0}} + \frac{1}{\rho_0^{\nu_0 - \nu_0}} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho_0^{\nu_0}} \cdot \sup |f(z)| \leq A \left(\frac{1}{\rho_0^{\nu_0}} + \frac{1}{\rho_0^{\nu_0 - \nu_0}} \right)$$

$$\cdot \quad |c_{n_0}| \leq A \left(\frac{1}{\rho_0^{\nu_0}} + \frac{1}{\rho_0^{\nu_0 - \nu_0}} \right)$$

$$\downarrow \text{Es existiert: } |c_{n_0}| \leq A \left(\frac{1}{\rho_0^{\nu_0}} + \frac{1}{\rho_0^{\nu_0 - \nu_0}} \right) \xrightarrow{\rho_0 \rightarrow \infty} 0 \quad \text{für } \nu_0 > \rho_0$$

$$\text{Taylorreihe } f(z) = c_0 + c_1 z + \dots + c_n z^n$$

Parameter für \cos und \sin

$$e^{it} = e^{\cos t + i \sin t} = e^{\cos t} (\cos(\sin t) + i \sin(\sin t))$$

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

ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΙΚΑ ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ / 09 / 02 / 08 / Μ.Ρ.Δ.Α.

Λέμενα 0_{ρα} :

20) $f(z)g(z) = 0 \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C} \quad \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \neq 0 \text{ τότε} \\ \text{ή } f=0 \text{ ή } g=0 \end{matrix}$

$\forall z \in \mathbb{C} \quad \text{ή } f(z) = 0 \quad \text{ή } g(z) = 0$

Έστω $z_0 \in \mathbb{C} \quad \text{και } z_n \rightarrow z_0$

z_n συνεχόμενα ανά δύο
 $z_n \in \mathbb{C}$

$\forall n = 1, 2, \dots$ έχουμε: $f(z_n) = 0 \quad \text{ή } g(z_n) = 0$

Ορίζουμε $A_1 = \{n \in \mathbb{N} : f(z_n) = 0\}$

$A_2 = \{n \in \mathbb{N} : g(z_n) = 0\}$

$A_1 \cup A_2 = \mathbb{N}$. Από A_1 είναι άπειρο ή A_2 είναι άπειρο

Έστω A_1 άπειρο . Τι εννοεί άπειρο;

$A_1 = \{n_1, n_2, \dots\}$
 $A_1 = \{n_j, j=1, 2, \dots\}$

$n_{j+1} > n_j \quad \forall j=1, 2, \dots$

Εκτός $f(z_{n_j}) = 0 \quad \forall j=1, 2, \dots$

Από $z_n \rightarrow z_0$

$z_{n_j} \rightarrow z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$

Από (αρχή συνεχόμενων σημείων) έπεται ότι $f \equiv 0$ στο \mathbb{C}

ή $f(z_{n_j}) \rightarrow f(z_0) = 0$

Από το z_0 είναι σε ένα $D = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : f(z) = 0\}$
Από $D' \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow f \equiv 0$

21) f ακέραια

$|f(z)| \leq |z|^2 \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$

Τότε $\exists C$ σταθερά στο \mathbb{C} ώστε $f(z) = Cz^2 \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$

$$\sin z = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

οπότε $z = k\pi$

$$\frac{f(z)}{\sin z} \text{ στο } \{k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\} = \infty$$

$$\text{και } \left| \frac{f(z)}{\sin z} \right| \leq 1 \quad \forall z \in \{k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

$$g(z) = \frac{f(z)}{\sin z}$$

Οι οπότες $k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$ είναι πλησιέστες ακρότητες για την g

Εστω $k_0\pi, k_0 \in \mathbb{Z}$ και δίσκοι $D(k_0\pi, \epsilon_0) \subset \mathbb{C}$

τότε η g είναι γραμμική στο $D(k_0\pi, \epsilon_0)$

Από την πρώτη δεξιά η g έχει επανωτή ακρότητα στο $k_0\pi$

Από $\exists z_0 \lim_{z \rightarrow k_0\pi} g(z)$ από την δεξιά να επεκτείνω την

g ώστε να είναι ολόμορφη στο $D(k_0\pi, \epsilon_0)$

Από το δεύτερο $\forall k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

Από η g είναι ακεραία συνάρτηση

$$\text{οπότε } g(z) = \begin{cases} g(z), z \in D \\ \lim_{z \rightarrow k\pi} g(z) \end{cases}$$

$$|g(k\pi)| \leq 1 \quad \forall k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

Από το τρίτο η g είναι σταθερή

$$\frac{f(z)}{\sin z} = c \Rightarrow f(z) = c \sin z \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$$

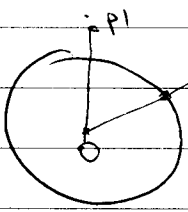
Από την αρχή αναγωγής συνέχειας $\Rightarrow f(z) = c \sin z \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$
 $|c| \leq 1$

$$\text{29) } \frac{1}{1-z-z^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n z^n, \quad p=j$$

Χαίρουμε πολύ στο θέμα να την λύσετε ευχαριστώ

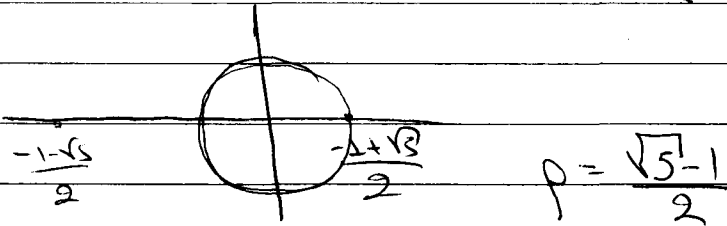
(5)

Εάν p_1, p_2 οι ρίζες. Τότε είναι $R(s, r)$ είναι ολόκληρη
 η συνάρτηση Δ από διατήρησης σε
 συνάρτηση



Ρίζες οι $p = |p_1|$

Ex: $z^2 + z - 2 = 0$
 $\Delta = (-1)^2 - 4(-2) = 1 + 8 = 9$
 $p_{1,2} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{9}}{2} = \frac{-1 \pm 3}{2}$, $p_1 = \frac{-1 + 3}{2}$



$p_2 = \frac{-1 - 3}{2}$

2' Εάν $z^2 + z - 2 = -(z - p_1)(z - p_2)$

$\frac{1}{z^2 + z - 2} = \frac{1}{-(z - p_1)(z - p_2)}$

$\frac{1}{-(z - p_1)(z - p_2)} = - \left(\frac{A}{z - p_1} + \frac{B}{z - p_2} \right)$

$\frac{1}{z^2 + z - 2} = \frac{A}{z - p_1} + \frac{B}{z - p_2} = \frac{A(z - p_2) + B(z - p_1)}{(z - p_1)(z - p_2)}$

$\left(\begin{array}{l} \diamond 1 = A(z - p_2) + B(z - p_1) \\ \text{Π}_0 \quad z = p_2 \text{ exists: } A = \frac{1}{p_1 - p_2} \\ \text{Π}_1 \quad z = p_1 \text{ exists: } B = \frac{1}{p_2 - p_1} \end{array} \right)$

$\frac{1}{(p_1 - p_2)(z - p_1)} + \frac{1}{(p_2 - p_1)(z - p_2)}$
 $= \frac{1}{p_1 - p_2} \left[\frac{1}{z - p_1} - \frac{1}{z - p_2} \right]$