

Μηδενικά Ακέραιων

17/1/2008.

$$\Rightarrow \text{Res} \left(\frac{z^{2-1}}{(z-1)^2} \mid 1 \right)$$

$$z^2 = e^{z-1+1} = e \cdot z^{z-1} = e \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z-1)^n}{n!} = e +$$

$$+ e \cdot (z-1) + e \cdot \frac{(z-1)^2}{2} + \dots$$

$$z^2 - 1 = (e-1) + e(z-1) + \frac{e(z-1)^2}{2} + \dots$$

$$\frac{z^2-1}{(z-1)^2} = \frac{e-1}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{e}{z-1} + \frac{e}{2} + \dots$$

Άρα, $\text{Res}(z^2, 1) = e$.

Άλλως: $\text{Res} = \frac{1}{1} \cdot \left[(z-1)^2 \cdot \frac{z^2-1}{(z-1)^2} \right]_{z=1}$

Άρα $(z^2-1)' \Big|_{z=1} = e^z \Big|_{z=1} = e$.

$$\text{Res} \left(\frac{z^2-1}{\sin^2 z} \mid 0 \right)$$

↓
μόνος όρος του /cos z

(πίκ στο z^2-1 ή $\cos/cos 1$
ουκ στο $\sin^2 z$ " " " 3).

$$\text{Άρα: } \frac{z^2-1}{\sin^2 z} = \frac{0}{z^2} + \frac{0}{z} + \frac{0}{2} + \dots$$

(168)

Apd: $z^2 \cdot \frac{e^z - 1}{\sin^3 z} = a_{-2} z + a_{-1} z^2 + a_0 z^3 + \dots$

Apd: $a_{-2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^z - 1}{\sin^3 z} =$

$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{z}{\sin z} \right)^3 \cdot \frac{e^z - 1}{z} =$

$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^z - 1}{z} = e^z \Big|_{z=0} = 1.$

lia tov a_{-1} :

$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \left(\frac{e^z - 1}{\sin^3 z} - \frac{1}{z^2} \right) = a_{-1}$ \ominus $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{z}$

↓
 ναα da udvoupe notae's ϕ ap'e's
 De L' Hospital.

Ααααα's:
 $e^z - 1 = z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^3}{3!} + \dots =$
 $= z \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{(n+1)!}$

$\sin z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} z^{2n+1} =$
 $= z \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} z^{2n}$

(169)

Apd: $\frac{e^{z-1}}{(\sin z)^3} = z \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n$
 $= z^3 \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} z^{2n}$

$= z^{-2} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n+1)!}$
 $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} z^{2n}$

ετο $z=0$ ειναι $= 1, \neq 0.$

Deriv: $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n+1)!}, f(0) = 1, f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}.$

$g(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} z^{2n}, g(0) = 1, g'(0) = 0.$

ειναι: $\frac{e^{z-1}}{(\sin z)^3} = z^{-2} \cdot \frac{f(z)}{(g(z))^3}$. Apd:

Res = $\left[\frac{f(z)}{g(z)^3} \right]' \Big|_{z=0} = \left(\frac{f'(z) \cdot g^3(z) - f(z) \cdot 3g^2(z) \cdot g'(z)}{g^6(z)} \right) \Big|_{z=0}$

$= \frac{f'(0) \cdot g^3(0) - f(0) \cdot 3 \cdot g^2(0) \cdot g'(0)}{g^6(0)}$

$= \frac{1/2 \cdot 1}{1} = 1/2$

170

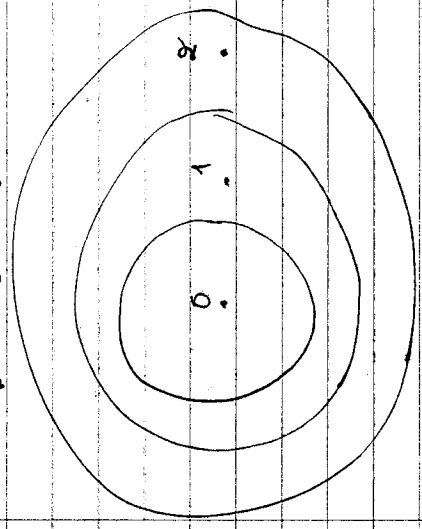
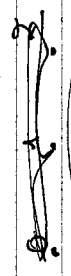
$$\rightarrow I_r = \int_{|z|=r} \frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)} dz, \quad 0 < r, r \neq 1, 2.$$

$$\text{Res} \left(\frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)}, 1 \right) \text{ n\u00e1dos ta\u00edms!}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \cdot \frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)} = -1.$$

Kovi: $\text{Res} \left(\frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)}, 2 \right)$ n\u00e1dos ta\u00edms!

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 2} (z-2) \cdot \frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)} = 1.$$



An rep.: $0 < r < 1$. $I_r = 0$,
S\u00eda Ind = 0.

An rep.: $1 < r < 2$. $I_r =$

171

$$\text{Res}(f, 1) \text{Ind}(f, 1) + \text{Res}(f, 2) \cdot \text{Ind}(f, 2) =$$

$$= 2ni \cdot (-1) = -2ni.$$

Resposta:

$$I_r = \int_{|z|=r} \frac{1}{z-2} dz \stackrel{\text{Resposta}}{=} \int_{\text{cauchy}} \underset{\text{Im\u00e1gs}}{2ni} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z-2} \right)_{|z|=1}$$

$$= 2ni \cdot (-1) = -2ni.$$

3m rep.: $2 < r$.

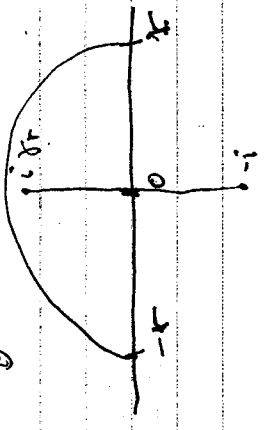
$$I_r = 2ni(-1 \cdot 1 + (-1 \cdot 1)) = 2ni \cdot 0 = 0.$$

Admiss: Da \u00e9 mais $\frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)} = \frac{A}{z-1} + \frac{B}{z-2}$

$$\rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \text{cof exp } \lambda \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \pi$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-r}^r \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

Admiss\u00e3o da \u00edndice πi so \u00e9 que \u00e9 mais gen\u00e9ricas $\text{Res} = 0$



$$f(t) = r \cdot e^{it}, \quad 0 \leq t \leq \pi.$$

(171)

$$\text{Res}\left(\frac{1}{1+z^2}, i\right) = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{z-i}{z-i} \frac{1}{z+i} = \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{1}{z+i} = \frac{1}{2i}$$

$$\int_{\gamma_r} \frac{dz}{1+z^2} = \int_{\gamma_r} \frac{dz}{(z-i)(z+i)} = 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}_{z=i} \frac{1}{z+i} = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2i} = \pi$$

$$0 \leq \left| \int_{\gamma_r} \frac{dz}{1+z^2} \right| \leq \frac{\pi r}{r^2+1} \rightarrow 0 \quad r \rightarrow \infty$$

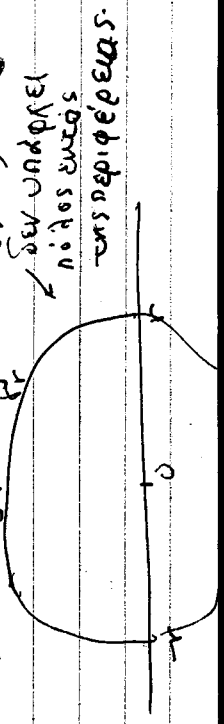
$\rightarrow P, Q$ πολυώνυμα, $\deg Q \geq \deg P$.
 $Q(x) \neq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$. ~~Σε αν~~ $\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$ σε \mathbb{R} έχει νόημα

$$\text{Τότε, } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx =$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{\text{Res}\left(\frac{P}{Q}, z_j\right) \\ \text{Im } z_j > 0}}$$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\gamma_r} \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} dz$$

Θα πάρω $r > |z_j|, \forall z_j: Q(z_j) = 0$



(173)

$$\int_{-r}^r \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} dz + \int_{\gamma_r} \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} dz =$$

$$= 2\pi i \sum_{\substack{\text{Res}\left(\frac{P}{Q}, z_j\right) \\ \text{Im}(z_j) > 0}}$$

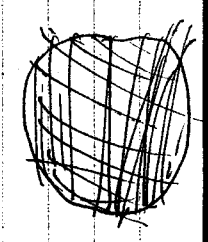
$$\text{Άρα και Ν.Α.Ο. } \int_{\gamma_r} \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} dz \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$$\text{Άρα: } \int_{\gamma_r} \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} dz \leq \pi r \frac{1}{r^2} \cdot C \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$\deg Q \geq \deg P + 2$,
 από είναι $\frac{1}{r^2}$ γιατί
 στο άπειρο θα έχει
 το $\frac{1}{r^2}$.

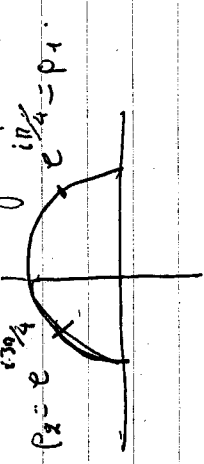
$$\rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\text{Θα πάρω } \int_{\gamma_r} \frac{z^2}{1+z^4}$$



(74)

Poles son $1+z$ pour $\text{Im } z = 0$:



So p_1 : angles multiples.

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow p_1} (z-p_1) \cdot \frac{z^2}{1+z} = p_1^2 \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow p_1} \frac{z-p_1}{1+z} =$$

$$\stackrel{\text{De L'Hospital}}{=} \lim_{z \rightarrow p_1} \frac{1}{4z} = \lim_{z \rightarrow p_1} \frac{1}{4z} = \frac{1}{4p_1} = \text{Res}(f, p_1)$$

Donc: $\text{Res}(f, p_1) = \frac{1}{4p_1}$

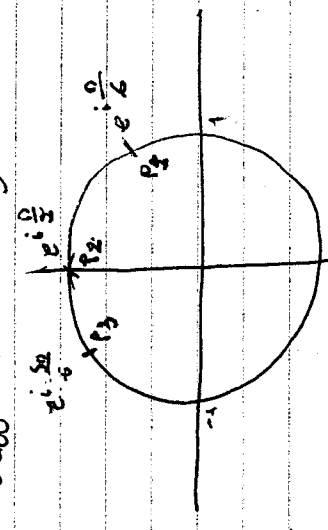
$$\text{Kou: } \lim_{z \rightarrow p_1} \left(\frac{1}{4p_1} + \frac{1}{4p_2} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{n}{2} \cdot i \left(p_1^{-1} + p_2^{-1} \right) = \frac{n}{2} \cdot i \left(e^{-i\frac{n}{4}} + \frac{1}{e^{-i\frac{n}{4}}} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{n}{2} \cdot i 2i \sin\left(-\frac{n}{4}\right) = -n \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} n$$

(75)

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$



Angles of 6 poles.

$$\text{Res}(f, p) = \lim_{z \rightarrow p} \frac{(z-p)}{1+z^2} \stackrel{\text{De L'Hospital}}{=}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow p} \frac{1}{2z} \Big|_{z=p} = \frac{1}{6p}$$

$$I = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \left(e^{-5\pi/6 \cdot i} + e^{-i \cdot 5/6} + e^{-i \cdot 300/6} \right) = \frac{2\pi}{3}$$

$$\rightarrow a > 1, \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{a + \cos\theta} = \frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{a^2-1}}$$

De L'Hospital: $f = e^{i\theta}$

$$dy = i \cdot e^{i\theta} d\theta = i y d\theta$$

$$\text{Après } d\theta = \frac{1}{iy} dy$$

(176)

$$f = e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

$$\bar{f} = \cos\theta - i\sin\theta$$

$$\text{Apo, } \cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}(z + \bar{z})$$

$$I = \int_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{az + \frac{1}{2}(z+i)} \cdot \frac{1}{i} dz$$

πρόσκληση, γιατί \bar{z} δεν είναι ολόμορφο.

$$\text{Αλλά: } \text{όταν } |z|=1 \Rightarrow \bar{z} = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\text{Apo, } I = \int_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{az + \frac{1}{2}(z+i)} \cdot \frac{1}{i} dz$$

πρέπει εδώ να εφευρέσω α Res.

$$I = \frac{1}{i} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{az + \frac{1}{2}z^2 + \frac{1}{2}} dz =$$

$$= \frac{2}{i} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{z^2 + 2az + 1}$$

πίτες:

$$\frac{-2a \pm \sqrt{4a^2 - 4}}{2} = -a \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 1}$$

στην ενότητα 2

Μέγιστη ~~...~~ είναι η τιμή με το $\frac{1}{i}$ στην έξω πλευρά του κύκλου, αφού δεν έχει νόημα να αγκυλωθεί.

(177)

$z_0 = -a + \sqrt{a^2 - 1}$ → νόμος L'Hospital
Res = $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{z - z_0}{z^2 + 2az + 1}$

$$= \frac{1}{2z + 2a} \Big|_{z=z_0} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2a + 2z_0} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a^2 - 1}}$$

$$\text{Apo, } I = \frac{2}{i} \cdot \text{Res} = \frac{1}{i} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - 1}} = \frac{2n}{\sqrt{a^2 - 1}}$$

→ Έστω $a \in \mathbb{C}, |a| < 1$.

$$\text{Ζητείται } I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{1 - 2a \cos\theta + a^2} = \frac{2\pi}{1 - a^2}$$

≠ 0 παρά.

$$\text{Θέτω } z = e^{i\theta}. dz = i e^{i\theta} d\theta = iz d\theta \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d\theta}{iz} = \frac{1}{iz} dz$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left(z + \frac{1}{z} \right)$$

$$\text{Apo, } I = \int_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{1 - 2a \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(z + \frac{1}{z} \right) + a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{iz} dz =$$

$$= \frac{1}{i} \int_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{z - a\sqrt{z} - a + az} dz =$$

(178)

$$= \frac{-1}{i} \cdot \int_{|z|=1} \frac{1}{\alpha z^2 + (1+\alpha^2)z + \alpha} dz$$

Partial Fractions:

$$\frac{1}{1+\alpha^2 \pm \sqrt{(1+\alpha^2)^2 - 4\alpha^2}} = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \left(\frac{1}{1+\alpha^2 + \sqrt{(1+\alpha^2)^2 - 4\alpha^2}} + \frac{1}{1+\alpha^2 \pm \sqrt{(1+\alpha^2)^2 - 4\alpha^2}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1+\alpha^2 \pm \sqrt{1+\alpha^4+2\alpha^2-4\alpha^2}}{2\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{1+\alpha^2 \pm \sqrt{\alpha^4+2\alpha^2+1}}{2\alpha} = \frac{1+\alpha^2 \pm (1+\alpha^2)}{2\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{1+\alpha^2 \pm (1-\alpha^2)}{2\alpha} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

Residue calculation:

$$\text{Res}(f, \alpha) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{1}{\alpha(z-\alpha)(z-\frac{1}{\alpha})} = \frac{1}{\alpha}$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow \alpha} \frac{1}{\alpha(z-\frac{1}{\alpha})} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2-1}$$

$$\text{Also, } I = -\frac{1}{i} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha^2-1} = \frac{2\pi}{1-\alpha^2}$$

→ For partial fraction decomposition, 2 partial fractions.

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \text{Re}(s \sin \theta \cos \theta) d\theta$$

(179)

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ Given } y = e^{i\theta}, \text{ then } dy = \frac{1}{i} dy$$

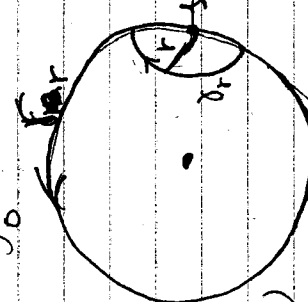
$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2i} \cdot \left(z - \frac{1}{z} \right), \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} \left(z + \frac{1}{z} \right)$$

NOTE:

$$I = \int_{|z|=1} \text{Res} \left(\frac{1}{z} \left(z - \frac{1}{z} \right), \frac{1}{z} \left(z + \frac{1}{z} \right) \right) dz$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi i \cdot \left(\sum_{|z_j|=0} \text{Res}(f, z_j) \right)$$

$$\rightarrow \text{N.A.O.} \int_0^{2\pi} \ln |1-e^{it}| dt = 0$$



$$\log(1-e^{it}) = \ln |1-e^{it}| + i \text{Arg}(1-e^{it})$$

$$\text{Also, } I = \text{Re} \int_0^{2\pi} \log(1-e^{it}) dt =$$

(182)

$$\left| \frac{1}{1+z^n} \right| \leq \frac{1}{|z|^n - 1} = \frac{1}{R^n - 1}$$

$$\left| \int_{\gamma_R} \dots \right| \leq \frac{2\pi R}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{R^n - 1} \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$z = t \cdot e^{i \frac{2\pi}{n}}$, t and R are 0.

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{dz}{1+z^n} = \int_0^R \frac{1}{1+t^n} dt \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+t^n} dt$$

App:

$$(1 - e^{i \frac{2\pi}{n}}) \cdot I = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+t^n} dt \cdot e^{i \frac{2\pi}{n}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 - \cos \frac{2\pi}{n}}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{n}} \cdot I = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+t^n} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 \frac{\pi}{n} \cdot I = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+t^n} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+t^n} dt$$

$$\phi(f_1) = u_{n1}$$

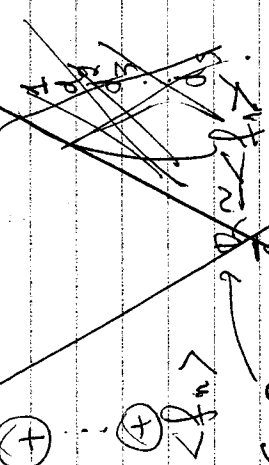
Adaptation von Topologie

$$u_{x1} + x_1 = 0$$

$$F: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$

M-wahl

$$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$



$$f = \mathbb{R} \oplus \ker$$

f_1, f_2, \dots, f_s bijection

$$f_1, \dots, f_s \rightarrow 0 \notin M$$

$$f(x_i) = 0 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow M = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$$

~~Handwritten scribbles and notes at the bottom of the page.~~

MIFANIKH / 22/01/03 / Modul 28

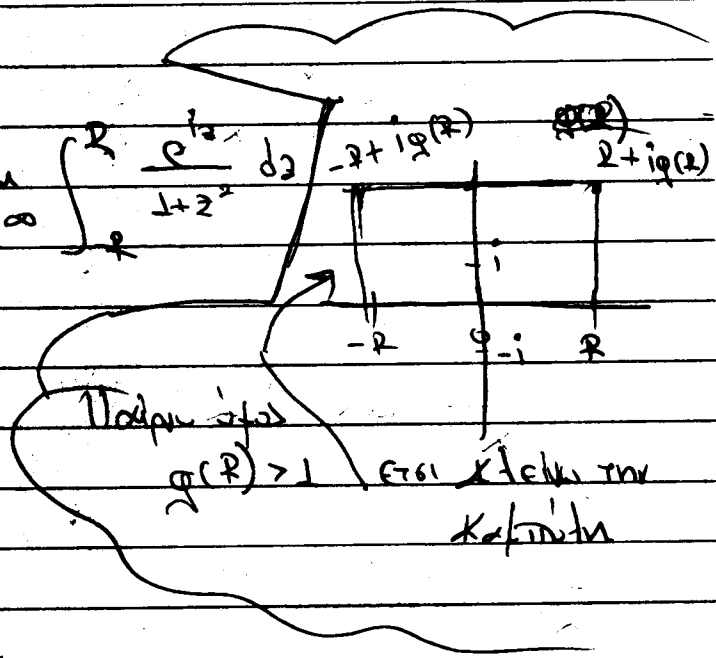
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{1+x^2} dx = \pi/e, \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1+x^2} = \pi/e, \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} dx = 0$$

Epruvla: Ydaxaw na ataxupifaw;

$$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \Big|_1^{\infty} = 1 - \frac{1}{\infty} \rightarrow 1$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{1+z^2} dz = \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_R^{-R+iq(R)} \frac{e^{iz}}{1+z^2} dz$$

$$\oint = \int_{-R}^R \frac{e^{ix}}{1+x^2} dx + \int_R^{-R+iq(R)} \frac{e^{iz}}{1+z^2} dz$$



$$+ \int_{R+iq(R)}^{-R+iq(R)} \frac{e^{iz}}{1+z^2} dz + \int_{-R+iq(R)}^{-R} \frac{e^{iz}}{1+z^2} dz =$$

$$= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{e^{iz}}{1+z^2}, i\right) = 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow i} \frac{(z-i)e^{iz}}{1+z^2} = 2\pi i \frac{1}{e} \cdot \frac{1}{2i} = \pi/e$$

Tipa,

$$\left| \int_{[R, R+iq(R)]} \frac{e^{iz}}{1+z^2} dz \right| \leq q(R) \cdot \sup_{z \in [R, R+iq(R)]} \frac{e^{-y}}{1+z^2} \approx q(R) \cdot \frac{1}{R^2-1}$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} q(R) = R \rightarrow 0$$

$\max_{y \in [0, q(R)]} e^{-y} = 1$
 $\frac{1}{1+R^2} \leq \frac{1}{|z|^2-1} \leq \frac{1}{R^2-1}$

of the f_0 to relations

$$\frac{e^{iz}}{1+z^2} dz$$

$$[-R+iq(R), -R]$$

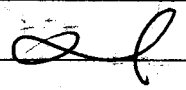
so $q(R) = R$ and the same

$$\int_{[R+iq(R), -R+iq(R)]} \frac{e^{iz}}{1+z^2} dz = 2R \cdot \frac{e^{-q(R)}}{(q(R))^2 - 1} \xrightarrow{R \rightarrow \infty} 0$$

$f_0, q(R) = R$

$$[R+iq(R), -R+iq(R)]$$

$z = x + iq(R)$
 $x \in [-R, R]$

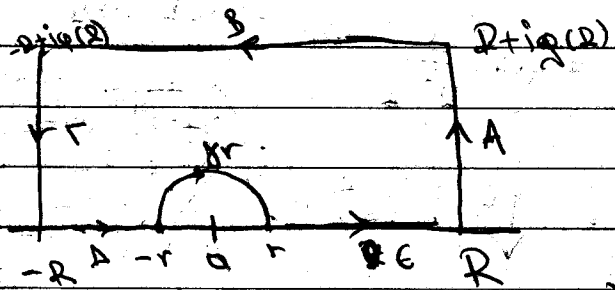


$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \pi/2$$

$\frac{1}{x} \sin x \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$
 $\sin x \rightarrow 0$ as $x \rightarrow 0$
 $\Rightarrow \exists$ to do residue (Dini's test for series)

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-R}^R \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \text{Im} \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-R}^R \frac{e^{iz}}{z} dz$$

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



$$\int_A = q(R) \cdot \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\int_B = q(R) \cdot \frac{1}{R}$$

(\Rightarrow for residue $q(R) = \sqrt{R}$)

$$\int_B \frac{e^{-z} p'(z)}{p(z)} dz = 2\pi \cdot \frac{e^{-z}}{p(z)}$$

$$\int_r = \int_{\gamma} = I$$

$$\xrightarrow{r \rightarrow 0} -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}\left(\frac{e^{iz}}{z}, 0\right) = -\pi i \cdot 1 = -\pi i$$

Ομοίως ενοικιά έχω $\operatorname{Im} \int_r \frac{e^{iz}}{z} = 2I - \pi = 0$

Παρατήρηση: Δεν ο τίποτα είναι απλά και ενοικιά του GE
 είναι παρατηρούμε για απλώς και τίποτα. Για παράδειγμα
 και παλάω $r \rightarrow 0$ έχω: $z = re^{it}, dt \in \mathbb{R}$

$$f(z) = \frac{A}{z} + h(z), \text{ h απόρριξη στο } 0$$

$$C: \{z = re^{it}, \alpha \leq t \leq \beta\}, R = \alpha \leq 2\pi$$

$$\int_C \left(\frac{A}{z} + h(z)\right) dz = \int_C h(z) dz + A \int_C \frac{dz}{z}$$

$$\text{Αν } \eta \text{ απόρριξη } r \rightarrow 0: \int_C h(z) dz \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow 0} 0$$

$$A \cdot \int_{t=\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{i re^{it}}{re^{it}} dt = Ai(\beta - \alpha) = 2\pi i A \cdot \frac{(\beta - \alpha)}{2\pi}$$

$$A = \operatorname{Res}(f(z))$$

$$2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{Res}(f, z_0) \cdot \text{Res } f(z)$$

ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ (προπαρασκευαστικές)

21) f αρέματα, $f(z) \neq 0 \forall z \in \Gamma_\gamma$

$$\int_\gamma \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = :$$

$$\Gamma_\gamma \text{ απλοή } \Rightarrow \text{μονότονο} \Rightarrow \Gamma_\gamma \subseteq D(0, R) \text{ } R > 0$$

$$f: D(0, R) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

H f έχει n μηδενικά στο $D(0, R)$

$A = \{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\}$ οι n ρίζες της f στο $D(0, R)$

Από γνωστό θεώρημα, υπάρχει συνάρτηση $g: D(0, R) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

οδηγούμενου χωρίς ρίζες στο $D(0, R)$ ώστε

$$f(z) = (z-p_1)(z-p_2)\dots(z-p_n)g(z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(z) &= ((z-p_1)(z-p_2)\dots(z-p_n))'g(z) + ((z-p_1)(z-p_2)\dots(z-p_n))g'(z) = \\ &= [(z-p_2)\dots(z-p_n) + (z-p_1)(z-p_3)\dots(z-p_n) + \dots + (z-p_1)\dots(z-p_{n-1})]g(z) + \\ &+ (z-p_1)\dots(z-p_n)g'(z) \end{aligned}$$

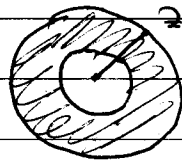
$$\frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} = \frac{1}{z-p_1} + \frac{1}{z-p_2} + \dots + \frac{g'(z)}{g(z)}$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \int_{\gamma} \left(\frac{1}{z-p_1} + \frac{1}{z-p_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{z-p_n} + \frac{g'(z)}{g(z)} \right) dz =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z-p_i} dz + \int_{\gamma} \frac{g'(z)}{g(z)} dz = 2\pi i n, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}$$

2) $f: \Delta(0, 1, 2) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$$z = f(z)^2 \quad \forall z$$



$$z' = (f(z)^2)' = 2f(z)f'(z)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} = \frac{1}{2f(z)^2} = \frac{1}{2z}$$

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{f'(z)}{f(z)} dz = \int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{2z} dz = \frac{1}{2} 2\pi i = \pi i$$

Από την $z = f(z)^2$ έχουμε:

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{z'}{z} dz = 2\pi i \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \neq 0$$

$$\left(\int_{\gamma} \frac{z'}{z} dz \right)_{\lambda \neq 0}$$

Από $f(z) = \sqrt{z}$ έχουμε $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$

N.S.o.

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{\alpha \cos t} \cos(\alpha \sin t) dt = \pi, \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, \sigma(\alpha) \in \mathbb{R}^0$

$$f_{\alpha}(t) = e^{\alpha \cos t} \cos(\alpha \sin t)$$

$$f_{\alpha}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Paracmpaire ou } f_{\alpha}(2\pi - t) = -f_{\alpha}(t) \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\varphi: [0, \pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

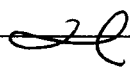
$$\varphi(t) = 2\pi - t$$

$$\varphi([0, \pi]) \rightarrow [2\pi, \pi]$$

$$f_{\alpha}: [\pi, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Ans la \mathbb{D} est un α $\forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}$

$$\int_{\varphi(0)}^{\varphi(\pi)} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} ((f \circ \varphi) \varphi')(t) dt \Leftrightarrow \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} f(x) dx \Leftrightarrow \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx$$



$$\int_{|z|=1} \frac{e^{\alpha z}}{z} dz \stackrel{\text{Le mn. de Cauchy}}{=} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{e^{\alpha \gamma(t)}}{\gamma(t)} \gamma'(t) dt =$$

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

$$\int_{|z|=1} \frac{e^{\alpha z}}{z} dz = 2\pi i e^{\alpha} = 2\pi i$$

α no other top Cauchy

Example 6.10.2 $F: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^{\pi} e^{\alpha \cos t} \cdot \cos(\alpha \sin t) dt$$

Example 6.10.3

Given $F: [a, b] \times D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, where

D is a domain such that for each $t \in [a, b]$ $f_t(z) = F(t, z)$

is analytic

Then the function $F: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $F(z) = \int_a^b f_t(z) dt$

is analytic

Consider Example $f(t, z) = e^{2 \cos t} \cdot \cos(2 \sin t)$

Let $a = 0$ and $b = \pi$

Let $D = \mathbb{C}$

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

$$\Rightarrow F(z) = \pi \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{C}$$