

Ασκηση 12 ΜΙΓΑΔΙΚΗΣ / 94 / 10 / 07 / Μαθητ. 1

(1)

$$1 + 2 + \dots + 2^n = \frac{1 - 2^{n+1}}{1 - 2}$$

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

$$\rightarrow 1 + \cos \theta + \cos 2\theta + \dots + \cos n\theta = \sum_{k=0}^n \cos k\theta$$

$$\forall \alpha \quad z = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta \quad \theta \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{1 - z^{n+1}}{1 - z} = \frac{1 - (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)^{n+1}}{1 - (\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)} = \frac{1 - (\cos(n+1)\theta + i \sin(n+1)\theta)}{1 - \cos \theta - i \sin \theta}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \cos(n+1)\theta - i \sin(n+1)\theta)(1 - \cos \theta + i \sin \theta)}{(1 - \cos \theta)^2 + \sin^2 \theta} = \frac{(1 - \cos \theta)(1 - \cos(n+1)\theta) + \sin \theta \sin(n+1)\theta + iA}{2(1 - \cos \theta)}$$

~~...~~

$$= \frac{(1 - \cos \theta)(1 - \cos(n+1)\theta) + \sin \theta \sin(n+1)\theta + iA}{2(1 - \cos \theta)}$$

$$= \frac{(1 - \cos \theta) - (1 - \cos \theta) \cos(n+1)\theta + \sin \theta \sin(n+1)\theta}{2(1 - \cos \theta)} + \frac{iA}{2(1 - \cos \theta)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sin \theta \sin(n+1)\theta - (1 - \cos \theta) \cos(n+1)\theta}{2(1 - \cos \theta)}$$

$\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$   
 $\cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2 \alpha$   
 $\forall \alpha \quad \alpha = \frac{\theta}{2}, \quad \cos \theta = \cos 2\alpha = 1 - 2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \quad 1 - \cos \theta = 2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin(n+1)\theta - 2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \cos(n+1)\theta}{2 \cdot 2\sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} + \frac{iA}{2(1 - \cos \theta)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin(n+1)\theta - \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cdot \cos(n+1)\theta}{2\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} + \frac{iA}{2(1 - \cos \theta)}$$

# Basic Complex Analysis

Jerrold E. Marsden  
Michael J. Hoffman

(2)

Second Edition  
Harcourt

$$\left( \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin\alpha \cos\beta - \sin\beta \cos\alpha, \quad \beta = \theta/2 \rightarrow \sin(\alpha - \beta) = \sin(\alpha - \theta/2) = \sin(\alpha + \theta/2) = \sin(\alpha + \theta/2) \right)$$

Other Example:

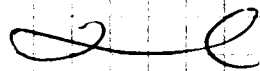
$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sin(n+1/2)\theta}{2 \sin \theta/2} + \frac{A}{2(1-\cos\theta)} = \frac{1-z^{n+2}}{1-z}$$

for  $z = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$

$$1+z+\dots+z^n = 1 + (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta) + (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^2 + \dots + (\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)^n =$$

$$= 1 + \cos\theta + i\sin\theta + \cos 2\theta + i\sin 2\theta + \dots + \cos n\theta + i\sin n\theta$$

$$= 1 + \cos\theta + \cos 2\theta + \dots + \cos n\theta + iB$$



Lemma

Let  $p$  be a polynomial  $z^n + c_{n-1}z^{n-1} + \dots + c_1z + c_0$   
 $|p| < 1 + |c_{n-1}| + \dots + |c_1| + |c_0|$

Proof

or  $|p| < 1$  or  $|p| \geq 1$

• If  $|p| < 1$  then  $|p| < 1$  is true

• If  $|p| \geq 1$  then  $p$  is a root of the polynomial  $z^n + c_{n-1}z^{n-1} + \dots + c_1z + c_0 = 0$

$$p^n + c_{n-1}p^{n-1} + \dots + c_1p + c_0 = 0 \Rightarrow -p^n = c_{n-1}p^{n-1} + \dots + c_1p + c_0$$

$$\Rightarrow |p|^n = |c_{n-1}p^{n-1} + \dots + c_1p + c_0| \leq |c_{n-1}p^{n-1}| + |c_{n-2}p^{n-2}| + \dots + |c_1p| + |c_0|$$

$$\Rightarrow |p|^n \leq |c_{n-1}| |p|^{n-1} + |c_{n-2}| |p|^{n-2} + \dots + |c_1| |p| + |c_0|$$

$$\Rightarrow |p|^n \leq (|c_{n-1}| + |c_{n-2}| + \dots + |c_1| + |c_0|) |p|^{n-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow |p| \leq |c_{n-1}| + |c_{n-2}| + \dots + |c_1| + |c_0|$$

$$\Rightarrow |p| \leq |c_{n-1}| + |c_{n-2}| + \dots + |c_1| + |c_0|$$

Άσκηση

(3)

Έστω  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $(\alpha, \beta) \neq (0, 0)$ . Τότε το αλγεβρικό σύστημα

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - 2xy^2 = \alpha \\ 2x^2y - y^3 = \beta \end{cases} \text{ έχει αλγεβρικές ρίζες}$$

$$(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Έστω } z = x + yi, \quad z^3 &= (x + yi)^3 = x^3 + 3x^2(yi) + 3x(yi)^2 + (yi)^3 = \\ &= x^3 + 3x^2yi - 3xy^2 + iy^3 = (x^3 - 3xy^2) + i(3x^2y - y^3). \end{aligned}$$

Έστω  $W_0 = (\alpha, \beta)$ ,  $z^3 = W_0$  έχει αλγεβρικές ρίζες

$$(x^3 - 3xy^2) + i(3x^2y - y^3) = \alpha + \beta i$$

$$(x, y) \quad z^3 + z\bar{z} = W_0$$

Άσκηση

Έστω  $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}$ ,  $|\alpha| < 1$ . Δείξτε ότι η απεικόνιση

$$f_\alpha: \Delta(0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad f_\alpha(z) = \frac{z - \alpha}{1 - \bar{\alpha}z} \quad \text{παίρνει τιμές στο } \Delta(0, 1)$$

είναι 1-1, επί, με αντίστροφο την  $f_{-\alpha}$ . Επίσης δείξτε ότι  $f_\alpha(\mathbb{C}(0, 1)) = \mathbb{C}(0, 1)$

Λύση

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Προβληματίστε πόσο καλεί το } 1 - |f_\alpha(z)|^2 &= \\ = 1 - \left| \frac{z - \alpha}{1 - \bar{\alpha}z} \right|^2 &= 1 - \frac{|z - \alpha|^2}{|1 - \bar{\alpha}z|^2} = \frac{|1 - \bar{\alpha}z|^2 - |z - \alpha|^2}{|1 - \bar{\alpha}z|^2} = \end{aligned}$$

$\left( \begin{array}{l} 1 - \bar{\alpha}z \neq 0 \text{ γιατί } \alpha \\ 1 - \bar{\alpha}z = 0 \Rightarrow z = 1/\alpha \Rightarrow |z| = \frac{1}{|\alpha|} > 1 \\ \text{για την αίσθηση } |z| \leq 1 \\ \text{απλά εφόσον } \alpha \end{array} \right)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{(1 - \bar{\alpha}z)(1 - \alpha\bar{z}) - (z - \alpha)(\bar{z} - \bar{\alpha})}{|1 - \bar{\alpha}z|^2} = \frac{1 - \bar{\alpha}z - \alpha\bar{z} + |\alpha|^2|z|^2 - |z|^2 + z\bar{\alpha} + \alpha\bar{z} - |\alpha|^2}{|1 - \bar{\alpha}z|^2} \\ &= \frac{1 + |\alpha|^2|z|^2 - |z|^2 - |\alpha|^2}{|1 - \bar{\alpha}z|^2} = \frac{1 - |\alpha|^2 - |z|^2(1 - |\alpha|^2)}{|1 - \bar{\alpha}z|^2} = \frac{(1 - |\alpha|^2)(1 - |z|^2)}{|1 - \bar{\alpha}z|^2} \end{aligned}$$

Αν  $z \in \Delta(0, 1)$  δηλ.  $|z| \leq 1 \Rightarrow 1 - |z|^2 \geq 0$ .

Αρα  $1 - |f_\alpha(z)|^2 \geq 0$

$$f_\alpha(z) \in \Delta(0, 1) \Rightarrow |f_\alpha(z)| \leq 1$$

~~απλά~~

$$|\alpha| < 1$$

$$f_{-\alpha}(z) = \frac{z + \alpha}{1 + \bar{\alpha}z}$$

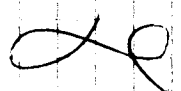
$$(f_\alpha \circ f_{-\alpha})(z) = f_\alpha(f_{-\alpha}(z)) = \frac{f_\alpha(z) - \alpha}{1 - \bar{\alpha}f_\alpha(z)} =$$

$$= \frac{z+\alpha}{1+\alpha z} = \frac{z+\alpha - \alpha(1+\alpha z)}{1+\alpha z} = \frac{z - |\alpha|^2 z}{1 - |\alpha|^2} = \frac{z(1-|\alpha|^2)}{1-|\alpha|^2} = z \quad \text{④}$$

$\forall z \in \overline{A(0,1)}$  ισχύει  $\left. \begin{aligned} (\varphi_\alpha \circ \varphi_{-\alpha})(z) &= z = \text{id}(z) \\ (\varphi_\alpha \circ \varphi_\alpha)(z) &= z = \text{id}(z) \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \varphi_{-\alpha} = (\varphi_\alpha)^{-1}$   
 $\varphi_\alpha$  είναι  $\mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ , επί.

Το  $z_0$  βρίσκεται  $\varphi_\alpha(C(0,1)) = C(0,1)$

Από την εκτίμηση  $1 - |\varphi_\alpha(z)|^2 = \frac{(1-|\alpha|^2)(1-|z|^2)}{1-2\alpha z + |\alpha|^2 z^2}$

~~$z_0 \in C(0,1)$~~  ( $|z_0|=1$ )  


Άσκηση

Αν  $|z| < 1$  τότε  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=0}^n (1+z_0^{2^k}) = \frac{1}{1-z}$

Λύση

$$\prod_{k=0}^n (1+z_0^{2^k}) = (1+z_0)(1+z_0^2)(1+z_0^4)\dots(1+z_0^{2^n})$$

$$(1+z_0)(1+z_0^2) = 1+z_0+z_0^2+z_0^3 = \frac{1-z_0^4}{1-z_0}$$

$$\prod_{k=0}^n (1+z_0^{2^k}) = \frac{1-z_0^4}{1-z_0} (1+z_0^4)(1+z_0^8)\dots(1+z_0^{2^n}) =$$

$$= \frac{1-z_0^8}{1-z_0} (1+z_0^8)\dots(1+z_0^{2^n}) = \frac{(1-z_0^{2^n})}{1-z_0} (1+z_0^{2^n}) =$$

$$= \frac{(1-z_0^{2^n})(1+z_0^{2^n})}{1-z_0} = \frac{1-z_0^{2^{n+1}}}{1-z_0}$$

Όπου  $|z| < 1 \Rightarrow z_0^n \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow z_0^{2^n} \rightarrow 0$

Άσκηση

Υποδείξτε ότι οι πραγματικοί αριθμοί  $z_1, z_2, z_3$  ικανοποιούν την

εξίσωση  $\frac{z_2-z_1}{z_3-z_1} = \frac{z_1-z_3}{z_2-z_3}$

Νεφέτε ότι  $|z_1-z_2| = |z_3-z_1| = |z_2-z_3|$

Από  $z_1 \neq z_3$  και  $z_2 \neq z_3$   
 $\lambda = \frac{z_2-z_1}{z_3-z_1} = \frac{z_1-z_3}{z_2-z_3}$

$$\frac{z_2-z_1}{z_3-z_1} = \frac{z_1-z_3}{z_2-z_3} = \frac{(z_2-z_1) + (z_1-z_3)}{(z_3-z_1) + (z_2-z_3)} = \frac{z_2-z_3}{z_2-z_1} \Rightarrow$$

$$\left| \frac{z_2-z_1}{z_3-z_1} \right| = \left| \frac{z_1-z_3}{z_2-z_3} \right| = \left| \frac{z_2-z_3}{z_1-z_2} \right| = \lambda$$

τοτε  $\lambda^2 = \lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = 1$

# ΑΣΚΗΣΕΙΣ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΑΝΑΛΥΣΗΣ / 21/10/07 / Μαθητ. 9 2

(5)

Χυρία και μη χυρία σύνολα.

Εστω  $z_1, z_2 \in \mathbb{C}$  το εσωτερικό της  $[z_1, z_2]$  ορίζεται ως  $[z_1, z_2] \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{w \in \mathbb{C} \mid \exists \lambda \in [0, 1] : w = (1-\lambda)z_1 + \lambda z_2\}$

$\rightarrow$  Εστω  $X \subseteq \mathbb{C}, X \neq \emptyset$  το  $X$  λέγεται χυρία αν για κάθε  $z_1, z_2 \in X$  το  $[z_1, z_2] \subseteq X$

$\rightarrow$  Εστω  $A \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ . Ονομάζουμε χυρία σύνολο του  $A$  το σύνολο  $C_0(A) := \bigcap \{B \subseteq \mathbb{C} \mid A \subseteq B \text{ και } B \text{ είναι χυρία}\}$ .

Η τομή χυριών είναι χυρία.

$C_0(A) = \{w \in \mathbb{C} \mid \exists n \in \mathbb{N} \text{ και } z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n \in A \text{ και } \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n \in [0, 1] \text{ με } \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 1 \text{ ώστε } w = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i z_i\}$

## ΑΓΩΓΩΝ

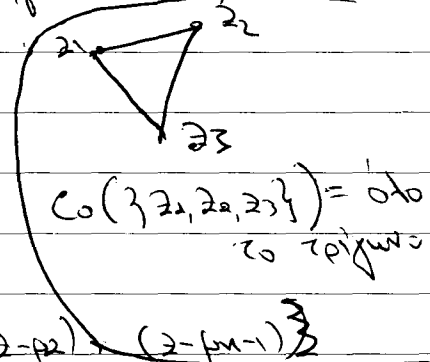
$\Rightarrow$  Εστω  $p(z) = a_n z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1} + \dots + a_1 z + a_0$  να είναι ένα πολυώνυμο στο  $\mathbb{C}[z], n \geq 2, a_n \neq 0$ . Τότε κάθε ρίζα του  $p'(z)$  βρίσκεται στον χυρία σύνολο ριζών του  $p(z)$

## ΛΥΣΗ

$$P(z) = a_n(z-p_1)(z-p_2) \dots (z-p_n)$$

$p_1, \dots, p_n$  ρίζες του  $P(z)$

$$P'(z) = a_n(z-p_2)(z-p_3) \dots (z-p_n) + a_n(z-p_1)(z-p_3) \dots (z-p_n) + \dots + a_n(z-p_1)(z-p_2) \dots (z-p_{n-1})$$



$$C_0(\{p_1, p_2, \dots, p_n\})$$

$\hookrightarrow z = \lambda_1 p_1 + \dots + \lambda_n p_n, \lambda_i \in [0, 1] \text{ και } \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 1$

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

$\hookrightarrow$  για  $z$  οτιδήποτε του  $P(z)$

(6)

Ακέραιος 2 Πραγματικοί:

Έστω  $\alpha$  ρίζα των  $P(z)$  οπότε  $P'(\alpha) = 0$

1) Αν  $\alpha$  είναι ρίζα των  $P(z)$ , τότε  $\alpha \in C_0(\{p_1, \dots, p_n\})$ .

2) Αν  $\alpha$  είναι ρίζα των  $P(z)$ .

Από τον 1)  $\gamma_1 z = \alpha$  έχουμε:

$$\frac{1}{\alpha-p_1} + \frac{1}{\alpha-p_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{\alpha-p_n} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\alpha-p_1} + \frac{1}{\alpha-p_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{\alpha-p_n} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

~~$\frac{1}{\alpha-p_1} + \frac{1}{\alpha-p_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{\alpha-p_n} = 0$~~

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\alpha-p_2}{|\alpha-p_1|^2} + \frac{\alpha-p_3}{|\alpha-p_2|^2} + \dots + \frac{\alpha-p_n}{|\alpha-p_{n-1}|^2} = 0 \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\alpha}{|\alpha-p_1|^2} + \dots + \frac{\alpha}{|\alpha-p_n|^2} = \frac{p_1}{|\alpha-p_1|^2} + \dots + \frac{p_n}{|\alpha-p_n|^2}$$

Οπότε  $M = \frac{1}{|\alpha-p_1|^2} + \frac{1}{|\alpha-p_2|^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{|\alpha-p_n|^2}$

Από  $\alpha = \frac{p_1}{M|\alpha-p_1|^2} + \frac{p_2}{M|\alpha-p_2|^2} + \dots + \frac{p_n}{M|\alpha-p_n|^2}$

Και  $\frac{1}{M} \cdot \frac{1}{|\alpha-p_1|^2} + \frac{1}{M|\alpha-p_2|^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{M|\alpha-p_n|^2} = \frac{1}{M} \cdot M = 1$

Επιπλέον  $\alpha \in X$  και είναι ρίζα των  $p_1, \dots, p_n$ .

Έστω  $f(z) = u(z) + iv(z)$ ,  $u = \operatorname{Re} f$ ,  $v = \operatorname{Im} f$

→  $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$   $A$  ανοικτό,  $f$  ολόμορφη

Τα  $u, v$  ικανοποιούν την εξίσωση Laplace

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

Άσκηση: Έστω  $u: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  να είναι μια ορμωμένη συνάρτηση

Ορίζουμε την  $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ,  $f(z) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

Τότε  $u$  ή  $f$  είναι ολόμορφη στο  $A$ .

Μετ

$$u_1 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad u_2 = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$f(z) = u_1(z) + u_2(z)i$$

$$\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \quad (2)$$

Εξάγει  $\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y}$  γιατί  $u$  είναι ορμωμένη.

$$\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}$$

$$\text{Άρα } \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$$

□

Έστω  $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ ,  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ .  $A$  τογος και ιγίωει

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 0 = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \quad \text{Τότε } u \text{ ή } f \text{ είναι ορμωμένη.}$$

Άσκηση:

Έστω  $A \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ ,  $A$  τμήμα  $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ομόμορφη, τότε  $u, v$  είναι σταθερά.

Ανάλυση:

$$f(z) = u(v) + i \cdot 0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 = - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

$$v = \text{σταθερά}$$

$$u = \text{σταθερά}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\text{Άρα } f = \text{σταθερά}$$

Άσκηση: Έστω  $A \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ , τμήμα  $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  ομόμορφη, τότε  $u, v$  σταθερά.  $\rightarrow \{z \in \mathbb{C}, \alpha \in \mathbb{R}\}$

Άσκηση τ.Α.Ε.Ε. Έστω  $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ , τμήμα  $f: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  ομόμορφη

- i)  $f$  είναι σταθερά
- ii)  $H$   $|f|$  είναι σταθερά
- iii)  $H$   $\bar{f}$  είναι ομόμορφη
- iv)  $\text{Re } f$  είναι ομόμορφη

i)  $\Rightarrow$  ii) απροσπέλα

ii)  $\Rightarrow$  iii)  $H |f(z)| = c \forall z \in A$

$$|f(z)|^2 = c^2 \quad \text{Αν } c=0 \text{ απροσπέλα}$$

$$\text{Αν } c \neq 0: |f(z)|^2 = f(z) \cdot \overline{f(z)} = c^2 \Rightarrow \overline{f(z)} = \frac{c^2}{f(z)} \quad \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{αφού } f(z) \neq 0 \\ \text{αφού } c \neq 0 \end{array} \right)$$

$\Rightarrow \overline{f(z)}$  ομόμορφη αφού  $f(z)$  ομόμορφη  
με  $\overline{f(z)}$  ομόμορφη.

iii)  $\Rightarrow$  iv)

$$\text{Re } f(z) = \frac{f(z) + \overline{f(z)}}{2} \text{ επομένως } \text{Re } f(z) \text{ ομόμορφη αφού } f, \bar{f} \text{ ομόμορφη.}$$

iv)  $\Rightarrow$  i)  $\text{Re } f \neq$  ομόμορφη.  $\text{Re } f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \text{Re } f$  σταθερά

$$f(z) = \underbrace{\text{Re } f(z)}_c + i \text{Im } f(z)$$



$$f'(z) = \frac{\partial \operatorname{Re} f}{\partial x} + i \frac{\partial \operatorname{Im} f}{\partial x} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \operatorname{Re} f}{\partial x} = 0 = \frac{\partial \operatorname{Im} f}{\partial y}$$

$$\stackrel{||}{=} 0 \qquad \frac{\partial \operatorname{Re} f}{\partial y} = 0 = \frac{\partial \operatorname{Im} f}{\partial x}$$

Επιλέγουμε,  $\operatorname{Im} f = \text{const}$

Πρόταση: Έστω  $A := \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \operatorname{Re} z > 1\}$  ①

και  $f$  αναλυτική στο  $A$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$ ,  $f(z) = u(z) + iv(z)$

Αιτία να υπάρχει  $c \in \mathbb{R}$  και  $d \in \mathbb{C}$  ώστε

$$f(z) = -icz + d \text{ στο } A.$$

Μύτη:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$  (2)

Από τις (1) και (2) έχουμε  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow u(x, y) = g(y) \text{ και } v(x, y) = F(x).$$

$$\cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Rightarrow g'(y) = -F'(x) = c \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow g'(y) = c \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$F'(x) = -c \quad \forall x > 1$$

$$F(x) = -cx + a_2$$

$$g(y) = cy + a_1$$

$$u(x, y) = cy + a_1$$

$$v(x, y) = -cx + a_2$$

$$f(x, y) = u(x, y) + iv(x, y) = cy + a_1 + i(-cx + a_2) =$$

$$= cy - icx + a_1 + ia_2 = -ci(x + iy) + \underbrace{a_1 + ia_2}_{d} = -c \bar{z} + d$$

$\downarrow$   $\downarrow$   
 $\in \mathbb{R}$   $\in \mathbb{R}$

Asignasi Ekor  $f(z) = u(x,y) + i v(x,y)$  otoblogon opitoblogon koru  
 turo  $A$ ,  $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ .  $A$   $\alpha \cdot u(x,y) + \beta \cdot v(x,y) = \gamma$   $\text{kor } A$   
 otoblogon  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}$ , otoblogon do turokor, turo  $n$   $f$  ekor otoblogon.

14544

Atoblogon (1)  $\alpha \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \beta \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$  (2)

Atoblogon (1)  $\alpha \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \beta \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0$  (3)

Atoblogon Cauchy-Riemann:  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$  (4),  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$  (5)

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \alpha \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \beta \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + 0 \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 0 \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \quad (2) \\ 0 \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 0 \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \alpha \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \beta \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (3) \\ 1 \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 0 \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + 0 \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + (-2) \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (4) \\ 0 \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (2) \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + 1 \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 0 \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \quad (5) \end{array} \right)$$

EXA opitoblogon

$\alpha$	$\beta$	$0$	$0$
$0$	$0$	$\alpha$	$\beta$
$1$	$0$	$0$	$-2$
$0$	$2$	$1$	$0$

$\neq 0$ .

Atoblogon  $u$  turokoru koru ekor  $n$  turokoru  
 otoblogon otoblogon opitoblogon ekor koru koru turokoru  $x$  otoblogon  
 $n$   $f$  ekor otoblogon  $\text{kor } A$ .