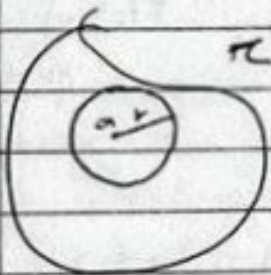


60 Μαθημα:

11/5/17

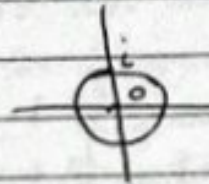
$f: \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ αναλογισ τον αυχάνη, $B(a, r) \subseteq \mathcal{Z}$.



$\forall z \in B(a, r), f(z) = \sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} a_v (z-a)^v$

Ταύλα:

Απόδειξη: $f(z) = \frac{e^z}{z-i}$ $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{i\}$



$f(z) = \sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} a_v z^v$

$e^z = \sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^v}{v!}$
 $\frac{1}{z-i} = \frac{1}{i} \frac{1}{\frac{z-i}{i}} = \frac{1}{i} \frac{1}{1 - \frac{z-i}{i}} = i \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{z-i}{i}\right)^k = \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^k}{i^{k+1}}$

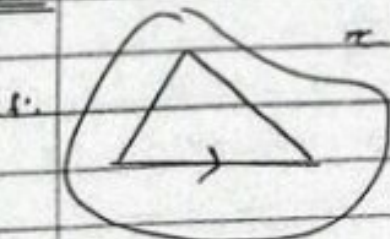
$|z| < 1$

$v+k \geq 1$
 $k \geq 1-v \geq 0$
 $0 \leq v \leq 1$

$f(z) = \sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^v}{v!} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^k}{i^{k+1}} = \sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^{v+k}}{v! i^{k+1}} = \sum_{\lambda=0}^{+\infty} \left(\sum_{v=0}^{\lambda} \frac{1}{v! i^{\lambda-v+1}} \right) z^{\lambda}$

$= \sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k! i^{v-k+1}} \right) \cdot z^v$
 \parallel
 a_v

Γουρσο:



\mathcal{Z} αναλογισ
 $\rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$\Delta \subseteq \mathcal{Z}$ & $\epsilon \in (\Delta) \subseteq \mathcal{Z}$

Μορφή: $f: \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ αυχάνη δ $\int_{\Delta} f(z) dz = 0 \forall \Delta \subseteq \mathcal{Z}$ $\epsilon \in (\Delta) \subseteq \mathcal{Z}$.

Τότε \exists $(B(a, r)) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. $\boxed{f' = f}$

\Rightarrow



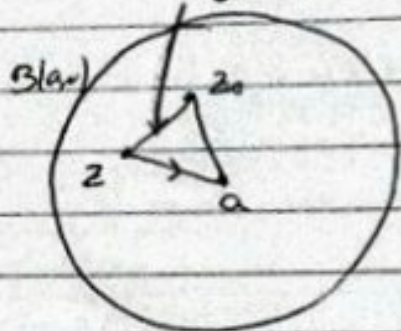
Αντι αυχάνη αναλογισ $\Delta \subseteq B(a, r)$ αυχάνη με
 κατάλληλη διαμόρφωση $\Rightarrow \int_{\Delta} f(z) dz = 0$

Analyse:

Na napakustin
Eiuvu: $\omega = 1 - t$
napakustin $z = z_0$
 $t(z_0 + tz)$

$$\Delta = [a, z_0, z, a]$$

$$f(z) = \int_{[a, z]} f(\zeta) d\zeta$$



Ereidn na piijaku eiuvu avarinpa f-uu
omu B(a, r), iaxnna:

$$\int_{\Delta} f(z) dz = 0 = \int_{[a, z_0]} f + \int_{[z_0, z]} f + \int_{[z, a]} f$$

$$= \int_{[a, z_0]} f - \int_{[a, z]} f = \int_{[z, z_0]} f$$

$$\text{Ereidn } f(z) = \int_{[a, z]} f(\zeta) d\zeta$$

$$\text{Ereidn } z_0 \text{ uuvu: } f(z_0) - f(z) = \int_{[z, z_0]} f$$

$$\frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} = \frac{1}{z - z_0} \int_{[z_0, z]} f(\zeta) d\zeta = \frac{1}{z - z_0} \int_0^1 f((1-t)z_0 + tz) (z - z_0) dt$$

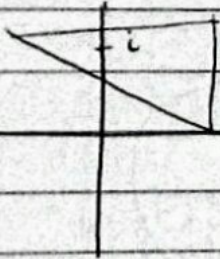
$$= \int_0^1 f((1-t)z_0 + tz) dt \rightarrow f(z_0) \int_0^1 dt = f(z_0)$$

Apr: $f'(z_0) = f(z_0)$

$\rightarrow |f' = f| \Rightarrow f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\omega)}{\omega - z} d\omega \Rightarrow f, f', f''$

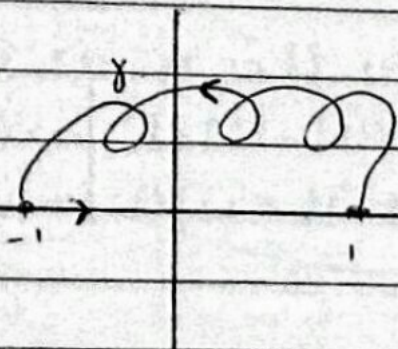
$$f^{(n)}(z) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(\omega)}{(\omega - z)^{n+1}} d\omega$$

$$\underline{\underline{\pi x}} \quad f(z) = \frac{e^z}{z-i} \quad \mathbb{C} \setminus \{i\}$$



\leadsto Nimm eine geeignete nach oben oder unten gerichtete Kreis-
 um i , denn wir wissen das es ein Pol zweiter
 Ordnung ist. Für ein Einmal um i herum
 gehen, wenn die im Uhrzeigersinn oder gegen
 den Uhrzeigersinn. Das ist eine $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{i\}$. Also
 den einen

- Ist ein von anderen Punkten z_0 ein abgegrenztes umschlossenes
 von einem $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$



$$f(z) = z + i \cos z$$

Синус адиматта ва 2π периодтада периодтада
 да инд γ .

Параметрлердин γ көчүсү $z = x + iy$. Эмпира -1
 көчүсү $z = x + iy$ экинчи кезекте.

Функциянын келиши: $\Gamma = \gamma + [-1, 1]$.

$\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = 0$, анткени функциянын келиши,
 индикатордун келиши.

Интегралдын келиши:

$$\int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz + \int_{-1, 1} f(z) dz$$

"I"

$$I = - \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 (x + i \cos x) dx =$$

$$= i (\ln |1| - \ln |-1|) = 2i \ln |1|$$

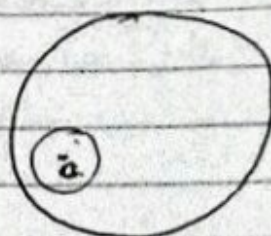


$f: B(a, r) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ ολκωρη.
 $\int_{\Delta} f(z) dz = 0 \quad \forall \Delta \subset B(a, r)$

Αποδειξη:

① $\int_{\Delta} 1 = 0 \quad (G)$

② $\exists \Gamma: \Gamma' = f \quad (u)$
 $\Gamma'' = f'$



→ f τον ορατην στο a:

$\exists \nu & \mu > 0: |f(z)| \leq \mu \quad \forall z \in \nu$

Εστω οτι $\lim_{z \rightarrow a} f(z) = l \in \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow f$ τονη ορατην στο a.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\forall \epsilon > 0) (\exists \delta > 0) (\forall z) 0 < |z - a| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(z) - l| < \epsilon = 1 \quad \text{επειδη } \epsilon = 1. \\
 & |f(a) - l| < 1 \quad \Rightarrow \\
 & |f(z)| < |l| + 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(z)| < \max \{ |f(a)|, |l| + 1 \} = \mu$$

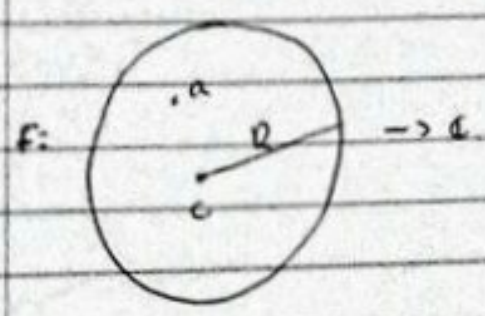
η) $f(z) = \frac{nz}{2}, z \neq 0$

$$f(z) = \frac{nz}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} - \dots \right) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{z^2}{3!} + \frac{z^4}{5!} - \dots$$

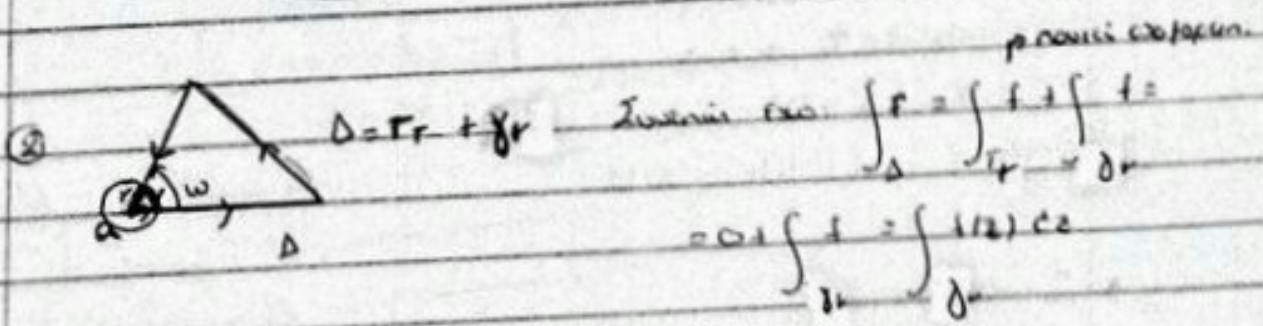
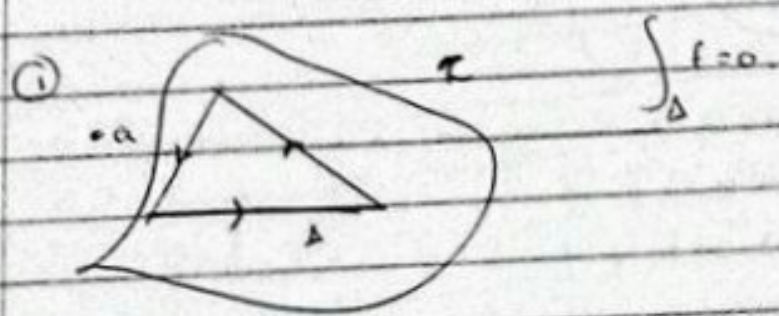
Εστω οτιω $z \rightarrow 0$ η $f(z) \rightarrow 1$. Αρα ειναι τονη ορατην στο 0, γωνι
 $\int_{\Delta} f(z) dz = 0$.

• Fovoltokan $B(a, R) \cap \mathbb{D}$.
 f vanakia epaykton ota a.
 Tote, $\forall \delta \in B(a, R) \int_{\delta} f = 0$.

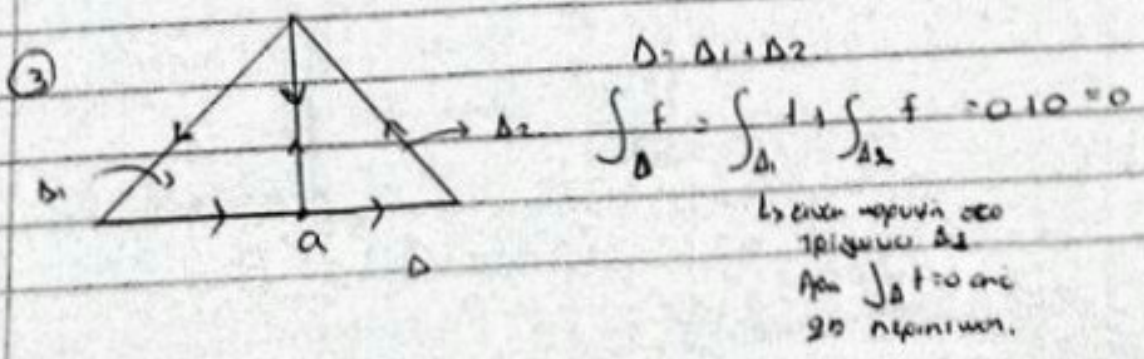
Analiza:

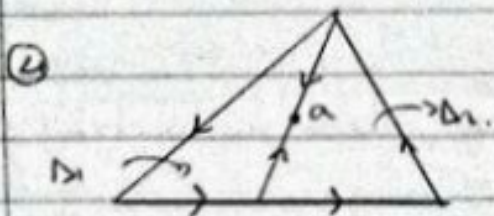


mporou eke xefwvta keu tis diastases miltwv. Edein keu a ol axon te te xefwvta.



$\exists U > 0: |f(z)| \leq M + 2C\delta r$
 $|\int_{\Delta} f| = |\int_{\Delta_w} f(z) dz| \leq M(2r + rw) \leq M(2r + rw) \rightarrow 0, r \rightarrow 0$.
 ↳ to w to nov
 un qillu n.
 Eiva qovta
 to qillu.

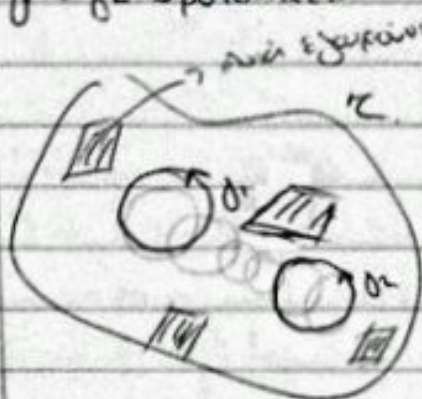




$$\Delta = \Delta_1 + \Delta_2 \Rightarrow \int_{\Delta} f = \int_{\Delta_1} f + \int_{\Delta_2} f = 0 + 0 = 0$$

Το α είναι
από το μέγεθος
για $\int_{\Delta_1} f = 0$
από \int_{Δ_2} .

► $\gamma \sim \gamma_2$ ομοτόπικα.



Να τισ ορίσουμε να είναι από την
αρχή να είναι μέγεθος αλφάδο.

$$\gamma_1: z(t) = z_1(t), t \in [a, b]$$

$$\gamma_2: z(t) = z_2(t), t \in [c, d]$$

$$H(t, s), t \in [a, b], s \in [c, d]$$

① H συνεχής.

② $H(t, s) \in K, \forall t, s$.

③ Για $s = a, H(t, a) = z_1(t)$

Για $s = c, H(t, c) = z_2(t)$.

► Συναρτήσεις

$$I \subseteq \mathbb{C}, \forall \gamma \subseteq I, 0 \text{ ποσών.}$$

Θέση: $f: K \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, f$ ομοτόπη.

$$\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \subseteq K, \gamma_1 \sim \gamma_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\gamma_1} f = \int_{\gamma_2} f$$

(από ομοτόπη)

► Να 2 συναρτήσεις, $\forall \gamma \subseteq I \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ και $f: I \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, I \subseteq K$ ομοτόπη.

$$\text{Τότε: } \int_{\gamma} f = 0, \forall \gamma \subseteq I.$$