

25/05/2017

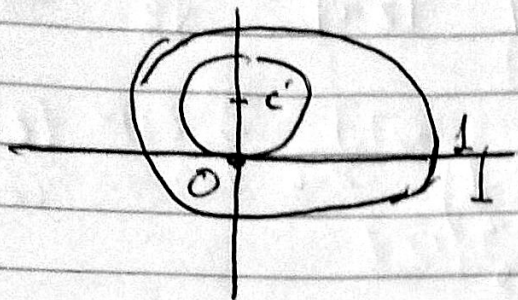
• Παράδειγμα: Δίψευον η συνάρτησιν

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z(z-1)}, \quad z_0 = i$$

1) $B(i, 1)$

2) $\Delta(i, 1, \sqrt{2})$

3) $\Delta(i, \sqrt{2}, +\infty)$



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

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

2) $z \in \Delta(i, 1, \sqrt{2}) \Rightarrow 1 < |z-1| < \sqrt{2}$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{z-i+i}$$

$$\sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} \theta^v = \frac{1}{1-\theta}, \quad |\theta| < 1$$

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

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

$$= \frac{1}{i-1} \sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^v \frac{(z-i)^v}{(i-1)^v} = \sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^v}{(i-1)^{v+1}} (z-i)^v$$

Οποσ ε έχω συνολικα

$$f(z) = \underbrace{\sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} \frac{-i^{2v+1}}{(z-i)^{2v+1}}}_{\text{Κονοσ κωσ κωσ}} + \underbrace{\sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^v}{(i-1)^{v+1}} (z-i)^v}_{\text{οσ κωσ κωσ κωσ}}$$

$$3) z \in \Delta(c, \sqrt{2}, +\infty) \Rightarrow \sqrt{2} < |z-c|$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \dots = \sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} \frac{c^{2v+1}}{(z-c)^{v+1}} \quad \text{για } c' \text{ είναι}$$

$$\left| \frac{c'}{z-c} \right| = \frac{1}{|z-c|} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < 1$$

$$\frac{1}{z-1} = \frac{1}{z-c+c+1} = \frac{1}{z-c} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \underbrace{\left(\frac{c-1}{z-c}\right)}_0} = \frac{1}{z-c} \sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^v \frac{(c-1)^v}{(z-c)^v}$$

$$= \sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^v (c-1)^v}{(z-c)^{v+1}}$$

$$\text{Άρα } f(z) = \sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} \frac{-c^{2v+1}}{(z-c)^{v+1}} + \sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} \frac{c^{2v} (c-1)^v}{(z-c)^{v+1}}$$

$$= \sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} \left(-c^{2v+1} + c^{2v} (c-1)^v \right) \cdot \frac{1}{(z-c)^{v+1}}$$

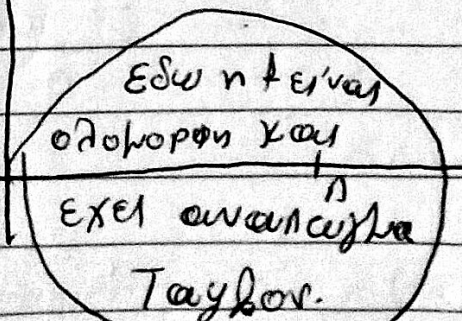
$b-v$ (20 - είναι ωη) κολ.

Παραδείγματα: Δίνεσαι $f(z) = \frac{\sin(z)}{z}$ με $\text{κε}' = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$. Να γραφεί σε z αναπτυξη Laurent με κενό $z=0$.

Λύση

$$z \in \Delta(0, 0, +\infty) \Rightarrow |z| > 0$$

κενός \swarrow \downarrow \searrow \hookrightarrow μεγάλη ακτίνα
 μικρή ακτίνα \downarrow ακτίνα



$$\frac{G_{uv}(z)}{z} = \frac{1}{z} G_{uv}(z) = \frac{1}{z} \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{2!} + \frac{z^4}{4!} - \dots \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{z} - \frac{z}{2!} + \frac{z^3}{3!} - \dots$$

* (Exce $z_0 = n$ τ ω ρ ω) 1) $B(n, n) \Rightarrow |z-n| < n$
 2) $A(n, n, +\infty) \Rightarrow |z-n| > n$

για $\omega = 1$

$$f(z) = \frac{G_{uv}(z)}{z} = \frac{-G_{uv}(z-n)}{z-n+n} = \frac{-G_{uv}(z-n)}{n} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{z-n}{n}}$$

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

$$= \sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^v (-1)^k}{(2v)! n^k} (z-n)^{\textcircled{2v+k}} = 2.$$

δεξω $2v+k=2$

$$= \sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} \left[\sum_{v=0}^{\textcircled{+\infty} \left[\frac{2}{2} \right]} \frac{(-1)^v (-1)^{2-v}}{(2v)! n^{2-2v}} \right] (z-n)^2$$

$k = 2 - 2v \geq 0$
 $\Rightarrow 2v \leq 2$
 $\Rightarrow v < \left[\frac{2}{2} \right]$

π.χ. $a_5 = \sum_{v=0}^{2} \frac{(-1)^v (-1)^{5-2v}}{(2v)! n^{5-2v}}$

για ω ρ ω ρ ω ρ ω :

$$|z-n| > n$$

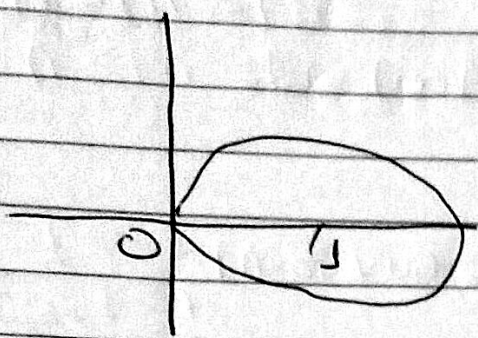
$$f(z) = \frac{-G_{uv}(z-n)}{z-n+n} = \frac{-G_{uv}(z-n)}{1 + \frac{n}{z-n}}$$

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

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

$$z_0 = 1 \quad z_0 \in \mathbb{C} \quad f(z) = \frac{G_{\nu}(z)}{z} = \frac{G_{\nu}(z-1+1)}{z-1+1}$$

$$= \frac{G_{\nu}(z-1)G_{\nu}(1) - \eta/\mu(z-1)\eta/\mu(1)}{(z-1+1)}$$



- 1) $B(1, 1)$
- 2) $\Delta(1, 1, +\infty)$

$$z \in B(1, 1) \Rightarrow |z-1| < 1$$

$$\left[G_{\nu}(z) \sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^v \frac{(z-1)^{2v} - \eta/\mu(1)}{(2v)!} \sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^v \frac{(z-1)^{2v+1}}{(2v+1)!} \right]$$

$$\cdot \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k (z-1)^k$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda=0}^{+\infty} a_{\lambda} (z-\lambda)^{\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^k (z-k)^k$$

$$= \sum_{\lambda=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} a_{\lambda} (-1)^k (z-1)^{\lambda+k}$$

$$a_{\lambda} = \begin{cases} (-1)^{\nu} \frac{1}{2^{\nu}} G_{\nu}(1), & k = 2\nu \\ -(-1)^{\nu} \frac{1}{(2\nu+1)} \eta/\mu(1), & k = -2\nu \end{cases}$$

$$\lambda + k = \mu \Rightarrow k = \mu - \lambda \geq 0 \Rightarrow \lambda \leq \mu$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{h=0}^{+\infty} \left(\sum_{\lambda=0}^{\mu} a_{\lambda} (-1)^{\mu-\lambda} \right) (z-1)^{\mu}$$

Ουρανοειδές θεώρημα αναστροφής Taylor

1) $B(1, 1) \ni z : |z-1| < 1$.

2) $\Delta(1, 1, +\infty) : |z-1| > 1$.

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

$f(z) = \frac{Guv(z) \cdot e^z}{z}, z_0 = 0 \text{ and } \Delta(0, 0, +\infty) \hookrightarrow |z| > 0$

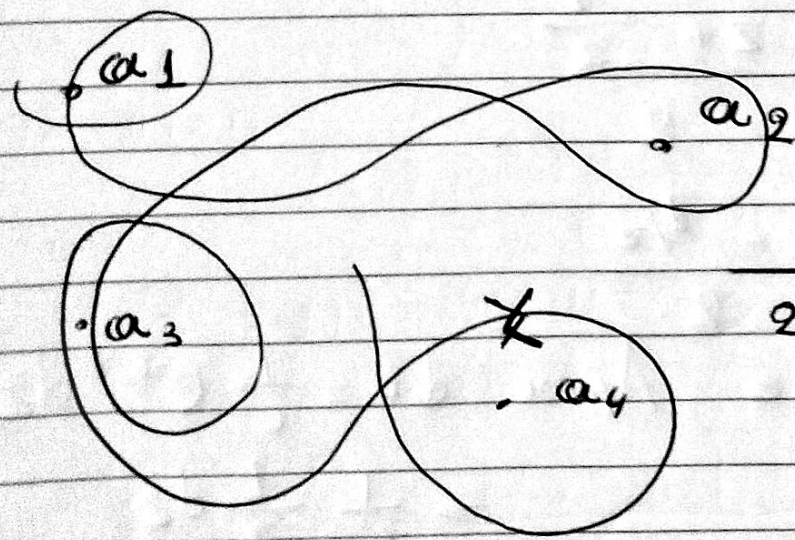
$$\frac{1}{z} \sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^v \frac{z^{2v}}{(2v)!} \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{z^k}{k!}$$

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

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

$\text{Res } \omega \quad 2v+k-1=2$
 $\Rightarrow k = 2 - 2v + 1 \geq 0$
 $\Rightarrow v \leq \frac{2+1}{2}$

$\text{Ap } \omega \quad \sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{[2+1]} \frac{(-1)^v}{(2v)! (2-k)!} z^2 \right)$



$$\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = \sum_{v=1}^k I(z, a_v)$$

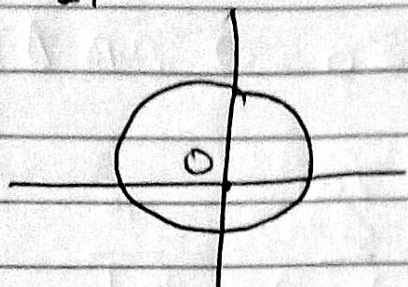
Res f
 a_v

o 2 o r 2 n p w r x ca
 u n o 2 o i n a

• $f(z) = \cos\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$ δελω το $\text{Res}_0 f = 0$ γιατί

η $\cos\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)$ είναι απείρα βουράση.

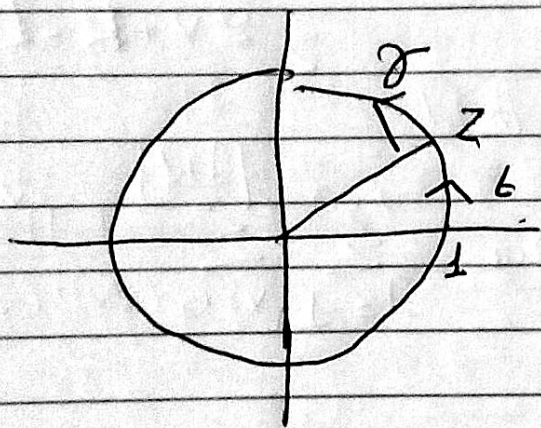
• $f(z) = \frac{1}{z(z-1)}$, δελω $\text{Res}_0 f = \frac{-1}{z} + \frac{1}{z-1}$.



$\text{Res}_0 f = 1$.

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} f(\cos(t), \eta(t)) dt \quad \text{π.χ.} \quad \frac{1}{(2+\eta(t))^2}$$

δελω $z = e^{it}$, $t \in [0, 2\pi]$.



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

$$e^{-it} = \frac{1}{z} = \bar{z} = \cos(t) - i\sin(t)$$

Επομένως $\cos(t) = \frac{z + \frac{1}{z}}{2}$

$$\eta(t) = \frac{z - \frac{1}{z}}{2i}$$

Ακόμη $i e^{it} dt = dz$, άρα $dt = \frac{1}{i} e^{-it} dz$
 $= \frac{1}{i} \frac{1}{z} dz$.

Άρα συνολικά έχουμε ότι

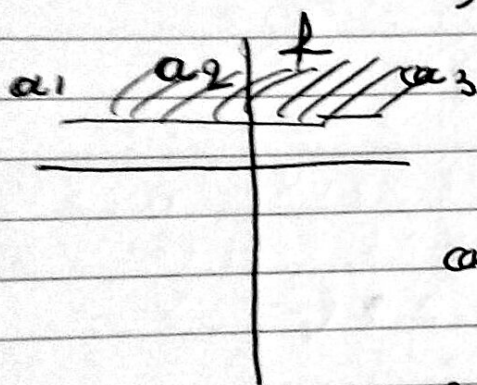
$$I = \int_{\gamma} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)\right) \frac{1}{2c} \left(z - \frac{1}{z}\right) \frac{1}{c} \frac{1}{z} dz$$

$$= -i \int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)\right) \frac{1}{2c} \left(z - \frac{1}{z}\right) dz$$

Εφαρμόζω τον κύκλο του Cauchy.

• $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$, $f \in f(x) = \frac{p(x)}{q(x)}$, $p, q \in \mathbb{R}$
 όπου $\deg(q) - \deg(p) \geq 2$ τότε

$$\exists \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx.$$



a_1, a_2, \dots, a_k όπου $\text{Im}(a_k) > 0$

Αρα $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 2\pi i \sum_{v=0}^{+\infty} \text{Res} f$
 $v=0$ αν $\text{Im}(a_k) > 0$