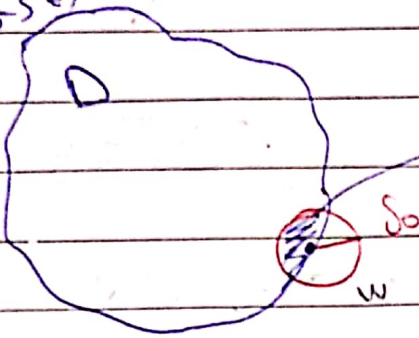


2013/21

$(\delta \varepsilon, \delta \varepsilon - \delta \varepsilon)$



$D \cap D(w, \delta_0)$

$$|\operatorname{Re} z - \operatorname{Re} w| = |\operatorname{Re}(z-w)| \leq |z-w| = \sqrt{(\operatorname{Re}(z-w))^2 + (\operatorname{Im}(z-w))^2}$$

$$|\bar{z} - \bar{w}| = |z - w| \quad \text{anzicizoxa} \quad |\operatorname{Im} z - \operatorname{Im} w| = |\operatorname{Im}(z-w)| \leq |z-w|$$

$$|z| - |w| \leq |z - w|$$

SOS $\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\bar{z}}{z} \nexists \quad \nabla$

200. ANEIZ DEN EIXAFE UNVAUCISEI ZE OGIA:

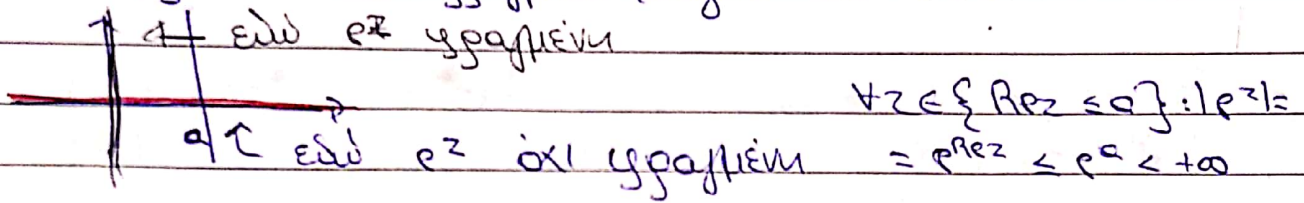
$\lim_{z \rightarrow a} f(z) = \infty$, $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = b \in \mathbb{C}$, $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = \infty$

Η ιδέα είναι να προσπαθήσουμε να θεωρήσουμε τον σύνολο:
 $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| > r\} [=: D^*(\omega, r)]$ ($r > 0$) ως περιοχή
 ανοικτές του ω χωρίς το ω , όπως θεωρούμε το
 $D^*(\omega, \epsilon) := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : 0 < |z| < \epsilon\}$ ως ανοικτή περιοχή του
 ω χωρίς το ω

0 χωρίς το 0 $\frac{1}{|z|} < \frac{1}{r}$

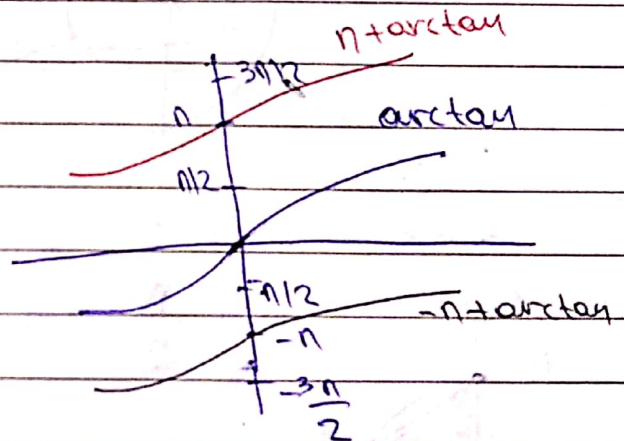
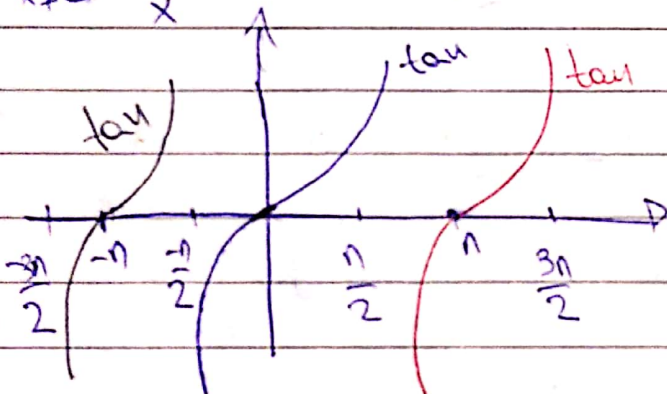
SOS $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} e^z \neq \infty$!!! [Θα έλεγαν $\forall (|z| < \epsilon) \mu \epsilon z \rightarrow \infty$:
 $e^{z_n} \rightarrow \infty$ αλλά π.χ. $z_n = i2n\pi \rightarrow \infty$, αφού
 $|z_n| = 2n\pi \rightarrow \infty$ ενώ $e^{z_n} = e^{i2n\pi} = 1 \rightarrow 1 \neq \infty$]

Να προσέξει ότι $u \in \mathbb{R}^+$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$ δεν είναι γραμμικά ενώ u
 e^{iy} , $y \in \mathbb{R}$ είναι γραμμικά αφού $|e^{iy}| = 1$



$$z = |z| e^{i \text{Arg} z} = \underbrace{|z| \cos(\text{Arg} z)}_{= x} + i \underbrace{|z| \sin(\text{Arg} z)}_{= y}, z \in \mathbb{C}^*$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{x} = \tan(\text{Arg} z)$$

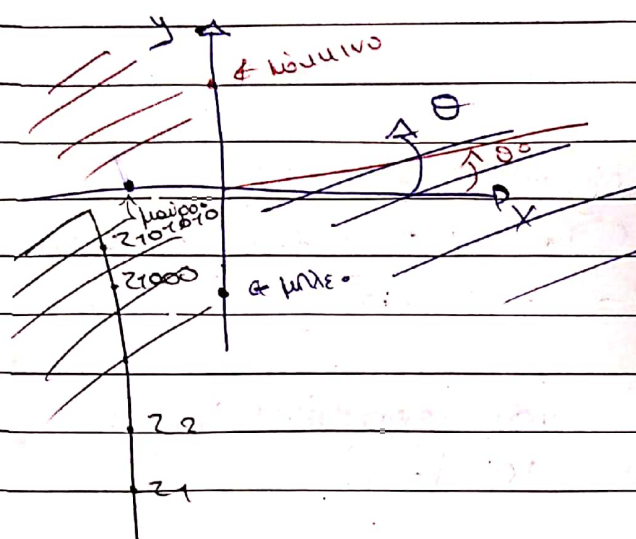


Αν $\text{Arg} z \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) : \arctan \frac{y}{x} = \text{Arg} z$

Αν $\text{Arg} z \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) : \pi + \arctan \left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \text{Arg} z$ ή $\text{Arg} z \in \left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$

Av $\text{Arg} z \in \left(-\frac{3\pi}{2}, -\frac{\pi}{2} \right)$: $-n + \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \text{Arg} z$, για $\text{Arg} z \in \left(-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2} \right)$

Υπενθύμιση: Σύνολο $\text{Arg} z \in (-\pi, \pi]$ (αυθαίρετο)

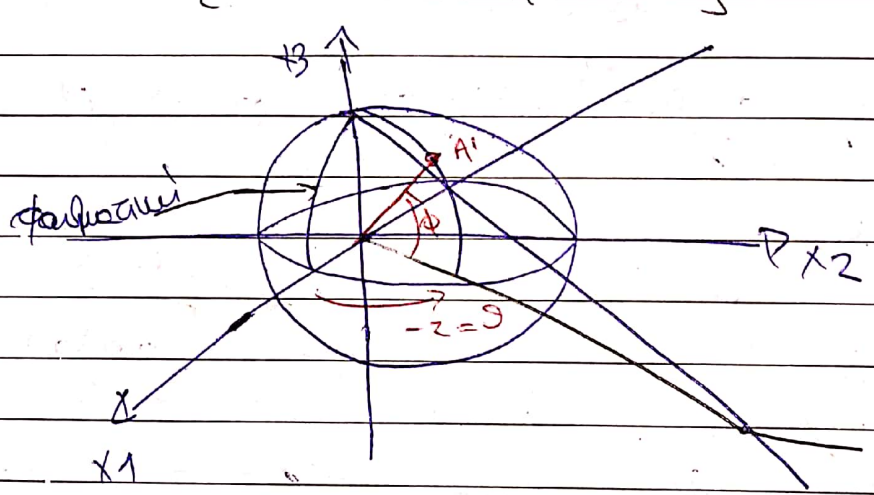


$z_n = 1 e^{i\theta} \Rightarrow \text{Arg} z_n = \theta - 0$
 $w_n = \frac{1}{n} e^{i\theta} = \rho w_n + \theta, \text{Arg} w_n = \theta \rightarrow \theta$

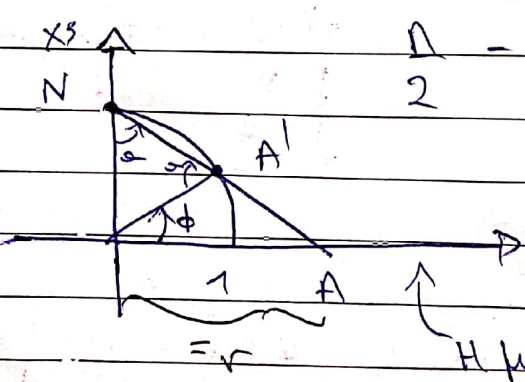
- Σz_n • μη σφικτικό u $\text{Arg} z$
- Σz_n • σφικτικό
- Σz_n • σφικτικό

Για $z_n \rightarrow 0, x_0 \in (-\infty, 0)$
 $E = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Re} z < 0, \text{Im} z < 0\}$

Έχουμε $\text{Arg} z_n \rightarrow 0 - \pi$
 $\text{Arg} z_n = \text{Arg} x_0$



$A = \sigma(A') = |z|$



$\frac{\pi}{2} - \phi + \alpha = \pi$

$a = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\gamma}{2}$

$\tan \alpha = \frac{r}{1} = r = \tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\gamma}{2}\right)$