

pwin 42 minut ne ni bilo
glej barbarene zapise

S21fe /dcim /camera /

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f holomorfná na D in $K \subseteq D$ sklenjena, velpa

$$\oint_K f(z) dz = 0$$

↓ pomeni, da je K sklenjena

\mathbb{N}
Določiti konstanto t tako, da bo $u(x,y) = e^x (\cos ty + \sin ty)$
realni del nete holomorfné fje $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, zm t -tervo
velpa $f(0) = 1$, in jo tudi izračunati.

b.) izračunati

$$\int_{[0, 1+it]} f(z) dz \rightarrow \text{daljša od 0 do } 1+it$$

a.) $f(z) = u(\operatorname{Re} z, \operatorname{Im} z) + i \cdot v(\operatorname{Re} z, \operatorname{Im} z)$

$$f(0) = u(0, 0) + i \cdot v(0, 0) = 1$$

HOLOMORFNOST:

$$u_x = v_y$$

$$u_y = -v_x$$

$$v_x = -u_y = - \left(e^x (\cos tx + \sin tx) \right)' = - \left(e^x (-t \sin tx + t \cos tx) \right)$$

$$v = t \int e^x (\sin ty - \cos ty) dx = t (\sin ty - \cos ty) \int e^x dx =$$

$$= t (\sin ky - \cos ty) e^x + C(y)$$

izračun C iz $u_x = v_y$:

||

$$e^x(\cos ty + \sin ty) = t^2 e^x(\cos(ty) + \sin(ty)) + C'(y)$$

$$C'(y) = e^x(\cos(ty) + \sin(ty))(1-t^2)$$

hmm. fga na levi je odvisna od y , na desni pa od x in y .
 edini način, da je desna tudi odvisna le od y , je, da je $t = \pm 1$. toda potencialen
 je $C'(y) = 0$, torej $C(y) = \underline{C}$.
 neodvisen konstanta

načinimo ta C . $f(0) = 1$ določi ta C :

$$f(0) = 1 = 1(1+0) + i(t \cdot 1(0-1)) + iC =$$

$$= 1 - it + iC$$

$$iC = it$$

$$C = t$$

$$f(x, y) = e^x(\cos ty + \sin ty) + ite^x(\sin ty - \cos ty) + it$$

$$f(z) = e^{\operatorname{Re} z}(\cos t \operatorname{Im} z + \sin t \operatorname{Im} z) + ite^{\operatorname{Re} z}(\sin t \operatorname{Im} z - \cos t \operatorname{Im} z) + it$$

$$= \dots = (1-it)e^z + it$$

takšen pogoj mora veljati za u , da je realni
 $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

del rete holomorfe tpe?

$$\Delta u = u_{xx} + u_{yy} = 0$$

↳ Laplace po u

u je harmonična funkcija

... mikar plokel, ki rabi najmanj energije

let f holomorfa na $D \setminus \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$

rečemo: f ima v a_1, \dots, a_n singularnosti.



od pravljenja

pol stopnje k
neprižpi uenizelui
čhen stofi pred z^k

bis 7 uen-
singularnost
(ui pola uiti ni
od pravljenja)
so mnogo
uenizelui čhenoc
oblike z^{-k}

f se da razbiti holomorfo
na te točke
samo uenizelui dlei
v laurentovi vrsti

če ima f pol v a_1 , potem

$$f(z) = \sum_{-\infty}^{\infty} a_n(z-a)^n = \dots + a_{-2}(z-a)^{-2} + \underbrace{a_{-1}(z-a)^{-1}}_{\text{Lauventova vrsta}} + \underbrace{a_0(z-a)^0 + a_1(z-a)^1 + a_2(z-a)^2 + \dots}_{\text{tagropana vrsta}}$$

Lauventova vrsta

a_{-1} se imenuje residu $F(f, a)$

$$\int_{\text{steven}} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n z^n dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n e^{int} \cdot ie^{it} dt \stackrel{\text{quat. konv.}}{=} i \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{i(n+1)t} dt =$$

$\Rightarrow 0, \text{ za } n \neq -1$
 $= 2\pi, \text{ za } n = -1$

$$= 2\pi i a_{-1} = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}(f, a_k)$$

a_1, \dots, a_n so v notranjosti kroga

N
 določī Laurentove vrste v okolici
 singularnosti naslednjih ff:

- a.) $f(z) = ze^{\frac{1}{z-1}}$
- b.) $f(z) = \frac{1}{1+z^2}$

in določī
 $\int_{\gamma(0, R)} f(z) dz \quad \forall R \neq 1$

Evānluca z radijama R

a.) $f(z) = ze^{\frac{1}{z-1}}$ singularnost v $z=1$

$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{6} + \dots$

$f(z) = z \left(1 + \frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{z-1}\right)^2}{2} + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{z-1}\right)^3}{6} + \dots \right) \stackrel{\text{upelgi } w=z-1 \rightarrow z=1+w}{=} (1+w) \left(1 + \frac{1}{w} + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{w}\right)^2}{2} + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{w}\right)^3}{6} + \dots \right) =$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{w} + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{w}\right)^2}{2} + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{w}\right)^3}{6} + \dots + w + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\left(\frac{1}{w}\right)^2}{6} + \dots =$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(1 + w + \frac{1}{w} + 1\right) + \frac{w^{-2}}{2} + \frac{w^{-1}}{2} + \frac{w^{-3}}{6} + \frac{w^{-2}}{6} + \dots =$$

$$= w + 2 + \frac{3}{2} w^{-1} + \frac{4}{6} w^{-2} + \left(\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{4!}\right) w^{-3} + \dots$$

$$\int_{\gamma(R)} f(z) dz = \begin{cases} 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}(f, 1) = 2\pi i \frac{3}{2} = 3\pi i & ; R > 1 \\ 0 & ; R < 1 \end{cases}$$

singularität je bestimmen

b.) $f(z) = \frac{1}{1+z^2}$; singularität: $z = \pm i$

Wahl von $z_0 = i$, $w = z - i$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-i)(z+i)} = \frac{1}{w(w+2i)} = -\frac{i}{2} \frac{1}{w(1-i\frac{w}{2})} = -\frac{i}{2w} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{iw}{2}\right)^k = -\frac{i}{2w} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots$$

$$\operatorname{Res}(f, i) = -\frac{i}{2}$$

singularität je
typen pol stärke 1.

