

3. cvičení

CV3

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CR-věta: ex. $f'(z_0) \in \mathbb{C} \Leftrightarrow$ ex. $d(f, z_0)$ a $\forall z_0$ platí
[ko, 106-126] (CR) $\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}$.

(Pr.) Všechny body $z \in \mathbb{C}$ mají následující funkce komplexně derivovatelné?

(i) $e^{\bar{z}}$ (ii) $|z|$ (iii) $|z|^2$ (iv) $|z|^2 + i \operatorname{Re}(z^2) =: f(z)$

[$\emptyset, \emptyset, \{0\}, x+y=0$]

(iv) $f_1(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$ tr. \mathbb{C}^{∞} na \mathbb{R}^2 $z^2 = (x+iy)^2 = x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy$
 $f_2(x,y) = x^2 - y^2$

$$\text{(CR)} \quad \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} = 2x = -2y = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} \Leftrightarrow x+y=0$$
$$\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} = 2y = -2x = -\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x}$$

(Pr.) Ukážte, že v polárním souřadnicovém
 $\mathbb{C}_- := \mathbb{C} - (-\infty, 0]$, tr.

$$x = r \cdot \cos \varphi, \quad y = r \cdot \sin \varphi, \quad r \in (0, +\infty)$$
$$\varphi \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

mají (CR) tr.

$$r \cdot \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \varphi}, \quad r \cdot \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial r} = -\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \varphi} \quad [\text{ko}, 109]$$

$$\text{Např.} \quad \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \stackrel{\text{(CR)}}{=} \\ = \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} \cdot \cos \varphi - \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} \cdot \sin \varphi = \frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \varphi}$$

Kvohoy integral [ko, 181-198]

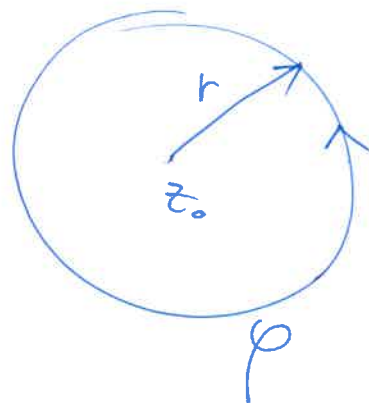
$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz := \int_a^b f(\varphi(t)) \cdot \varphi'(t) dt$
 φ $z = \varphi(t)$ $dz = \varphi'(t) dt$

! Φ_r
 (urcivo udirat)

\exists -li $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ a $r > 0$, potom

$\int_{\gamma} (z - z_0)^m dz = 0$, \exists -li $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ a $m \neq -1$,
 $= 2\pi i$, \exists -li $m = -1$,

Kde $\varphi(t) := z_0 + re^{it}$, $t \in [-\pi, \pi]$

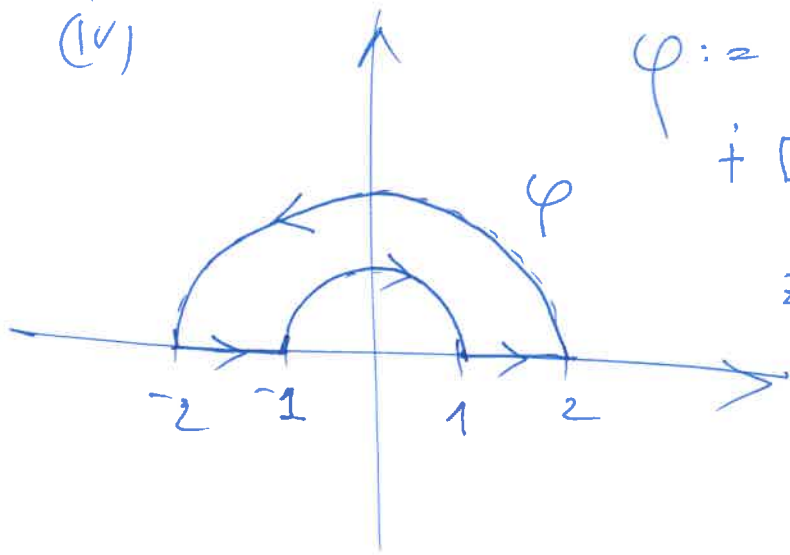


Φ_r Spocet $\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz$ pro

- (i) $f(z) := \operatorname{Re} z$ a $\gamma := [0; 1+i]$... urcete z o do $1+i$
- (ii) $f(z) := \operatorname{Im} z$ a γ je kladne orient. horni polo-
 kruzice $|z|=1$, $\arg z \in [0, \pi]$
- (iii) $f(z) := |z|$ a $\gamma := [0; 2-i]$
- (iv) $f(z) := \frac{z}{z}$ a γ je klad. orient. obvod horniho
 polomerikruzi uvnit kruzice $|z|=1$ a $|z|=2$

$\left[\frac{1+i}{2}; -\frac{\pi}{2}; \frac{\sqrt{5}(2-i)}{2}; \frac{4}{3} \right]$

(iv)



$$\varphi := [-2; -1] + (-\varphi_1) + [1; 2] + \varphi_2, \text{ kds}$$

Cv 3
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$$z = \varphi_r(t) = r e^{it}, t \in [0, \pi]$$

$$\int_{\varphi} f = 2 + \int_{\varphi_2} f - \int_{\varphi_1} f = 2 - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2 + \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{4}{3},$$

protesto

$$\int_{\varphi_r} f = \int_0^{\pi} e^{2it} \cdot i r \cdot e^{it} dt = i r \int_0^{\pi} e^{3it} dt =$$

$$= \frac{r}{3} [e^{3it}]_0^{\pi} = -\frac{2}{3} r.$$

Porinnõ valtoono pole *

Harmonowe sfericzne funkcje

K zadanej funkcji $u: G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ na obszarze

$G \subset \mathbb{C}$ znaleźć $v: G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ tak, aby

~~f~~ $f := u + iv$ była holomorficzna na G , podobnie
także v istnieje.

a) $u(x,y) = x^2 - y^2 + x$, $G = \mathbb{C}$ b) $u := \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$, $G := \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$

c) $u := \frac{1}{2} \log(x^2 + y^2)$, $G = \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ d) $u := \sin x \cos y$
 $G = \mathbb{C}_-$ $G = \mathbb{C}$

[$2xy + y$; $-\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$] v w unijście północnym (\mathbb{C}); $\cos x \cdot \sin y$]
na $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ v nie istnieje,
na \mathbb{C}_- jest $v = \arctan y$

a) Istnieje-li taka v , potem $\tau \in \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{C})$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x + 1 \Rightarrow v(x,y) = (2x + 1) \cdot y + C(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = +2y \Rightarrow v(x,y) = 2yx + D(y)$$

Potem $D(y) = y + C(x)$

$D(y) - y = C(x)$ jest konstantą

Stąd polóżmy $C(x) \equiv 0$, $D(y) := y$

Pozn: (i) Niezbędna podwarunkiem dla istnienia v jest, że u
jest na G harmonowe, tzn. $u \in C^2(G)$ a

$$\Delta u := \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0 \text{ na } G \text{ } (\tau \in \mathbb{C}(\mathbb{C})).$$

(ii) Je-li $G \subset \mathbb{C}$ konwexnym obszar a u jest harmonowe na G ,
[bude v KA] biogolowne jednolite funkcje potem taka v
istnieje.