

Г. ацџау

CV 5  
1

Cauchy's roba: Na hrětdawtě oblasti  $G \subset \mathbb{C}$   
me kade  $f \in \mathcal{H}(G)$  pnuwduw dubev.

(P. r.) Pomev CV vypočt.

(i) (1)  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$  Dirichlet

(ii) (1)  $\int_0^{+\infty} \sin(t^2) dt = (1) \int_0^{+\infty} \cos(t^2) dt = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$   
Fresnel, optika

Pozn: (i), (ii) kourvnyj jn jko Newtonovj intogrj,  
wkeci Lobogvovj

Viz [Ver], puvled 5.4.17, 5.4.15

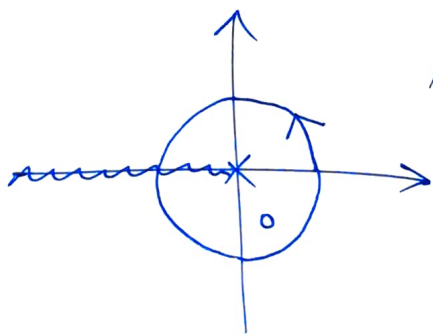
[Ver] vobzly, KA pu ucitote

PF k 1/z: Vime, žo  $\frac{1}{z} \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\})$  ueme

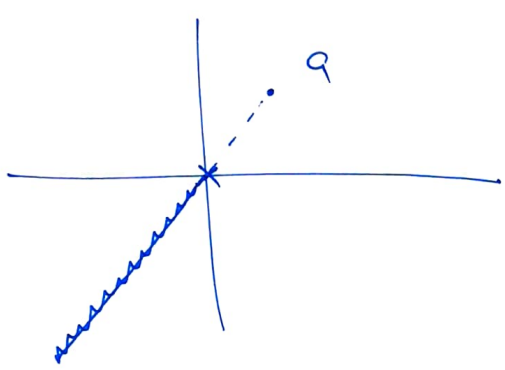
PF me  $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} =: \mathbb{C}^*$  (Poc?). Na  $\mathbb{C}_- := \mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, 0]$

me  $\frac{1}{z}$  PF log z, puvotv

$\log' z = \frac{1}{z}$



(Pr.) Uvedt'  $a \in \mathbb{C}^*$  a  $\Omega_a := \mathbb{C} \setminus \{ta \mid t \in (-\infty, 0]\}$ .

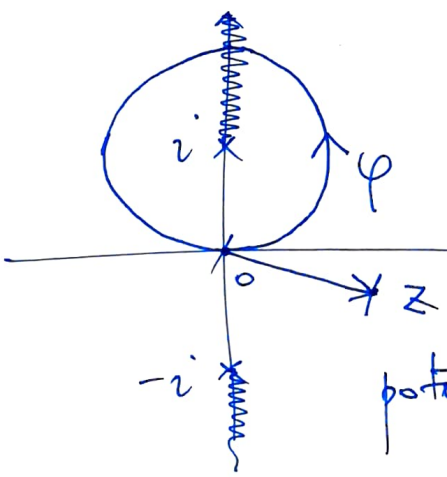


Protože  $\Omega_a \subset \mathbb{C}$  je kvádromer-  
oblast,  $\frac{1}{z}$  me  $\Omega_a$  PF.  
Najdu ji.

$[F(z) := \text{Log}(z/a)]$

(Pr.)\* Rozšířew arc  $\arcsin z$  do  $\mathbb{C}$

(i)  $f(z) := \frac{1}{1+z^2}$  je holomorfne me  $\mathbb{C} - \{\pm i\}$ ,  
ale nemá tam PF. Proč?



Máme

(\*)  $\frac{1}{1+z^2} = \frac{1}{2i} \left( \frac{1}{z-i} - \frac{1}{z+i} \right)$ .

Jeli  $\gamma(t) := i + e^{it}$ ,  $t \in [0, 2\pi]$ ,

potom  $\int f = \pi \cdot \text{ind}_{\gamma} i = \pi \neq 0$ ,

Kde  $\text{ind}_{\gamma}(\pm i) := \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{z \mp i} = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$ .

(ii) Protože  $\Omega := \mathbb{C} \setminus \{is \mid s \in \mathbb{R}, |s| \geq 1\}$   
je kvádromer-  
oblast se středem kvádromer-  
ti 0, me  $f$  me  $\Omega$  PF. Najdu ji.

\_\_\_\_\_x\_\_\_\_\_

$z$  průduvých úhne,  $z_0$

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$$F(z) := \int_{[0; z]} \frac{dw}{1+w^2}, \quad z \in \Omega.$$

[0; z]

Pro každé  $z \in \Omega$  máme

$$F(z) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{1}{2i} \left( \int_{[0; z]} \frac{dw}{w-i} - \int_{[0; z]} \frac{dw}{w+i} \right).$$

Zřejmě ve  $\Omega_{\pm} := \mathbb{C} \setminus \{ \pm is \mid s \geq 1 \}$  má

$$\frac{1}{z \mp i} \text{ PF } \log \left( \frac{z+i}{z-i} \right) = \log(1 \pm iz),$$

tudíž  $\forall z \in \Omega$ :

$$F(z) = \frac{1}{2i} \left( \log(1+iz) - \log(1-iz) \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2i} \log \left( \frac{1+iz}{1-iz} \right) + K(z) \pi,$$

Kde  $K: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$  a  $K(0) = 0$ . Protože  $K$

je zřejmě spojitá,  $K \equiv 0$  na  $\Omega$ . Tedy

$$F(z) = \frac{1}{2i} \log \left( \frac{1+iz}{1-iz} \right), \quad z \in \Omega.$$

Pozn: Platí, že  $F(x) = \arctan x$ ,  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,

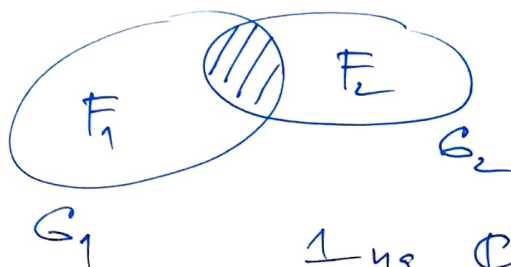
protože  $F(0) = 0$  a  $\frac{dF}{dx}(x) = F'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ .

# SPLEPOVANI PF\*

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4

Uvažt'  $G_1, G_2 \subset \mathbb{C}$  jsou otevřené.

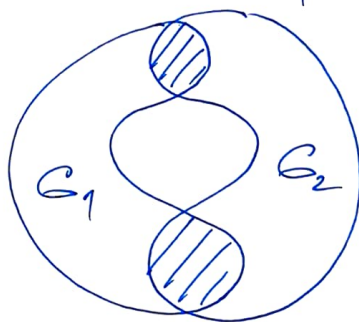
Uvažt'  $f$  má ve  $G_j$  PF  $F_j$  pro  $j=1,2$ .



Kdy má  $f$  PF ve  $G_1 \cup G_2$ ?

① Obecně NE, nejspíš pro

$$\frac{1}{z} \text{ na } \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} = (\mathbb{C} \setminus (-\infty, 0]) \cup (\mathbb{C} \setminus [0, +\infty))$$



② ANO, je-li  $G_1 \cap G_2$  oblast.

skutečně, ve  $G_1 \cap G_2$  je pak  $F_2 = F_1 + c$  pro nějaké  $c \in \mathbb{C}$ . Potom

$$F := F_1 + c \text{ na } G_1,$$

$$:= F_2 \text{ ve } G_2$$

je PF k  $f$  ve  $G_1 \cup G_2$

**OTÁZKA 1**

Charakterizujte oblast  $G \subset \mathbb{C}$  s vlastností

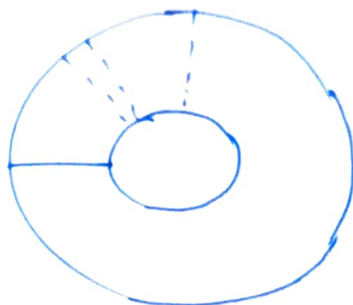
(PF) každá  $f \in \mathcal{H}(G)$  má ve  $G$  PF.

(i) Víme, že kvádrowto oblerst. mají (PF).

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F

(ii) Existují oblerst. s (PF), které nejsou kvádrowto? (Cv.)

(iii) Jde o tm jednoduro souwle oblerst.

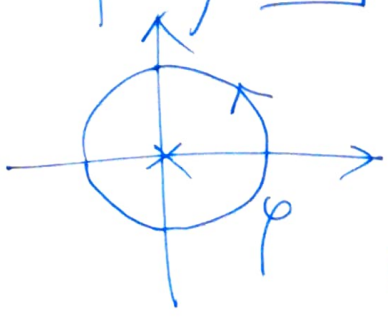


**OTAZKA 2** Necht  $G \subset \mathbb{C}$  je oblerst.

Najdu wbalmy  $f \in \mathcal{H}(G)$ , které ne  $G$  mají PF.

(Cv.) (i) Ukážte, že  $f \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{C}^x)$  ma PF ne  $\mathbb{C}^x$ , pokud ledy  $\int f = 0$  pro

[Pro studenty ne používáte.]



jednotkousou křivkou  $\varphi(t) := e^{it}, t \in [0, 2\pi]$ .

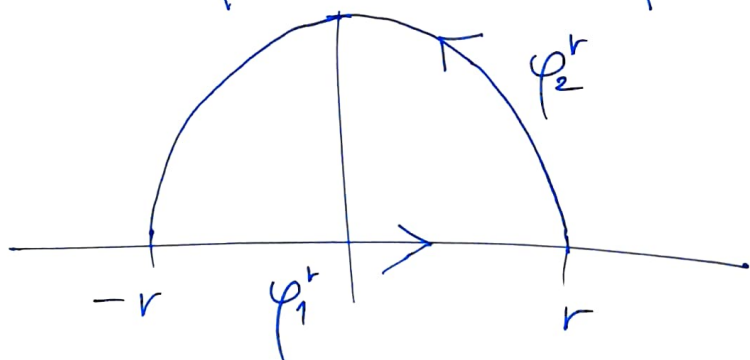
(ii) Co platí pro  $G = \mathbb{C} - K$ , kde  $K$  je konečné?

Direktný integrál

Spoloč:  $I := (1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

Uvažme funkciu  $f(z) := \frac{e^{iz} - 1}{z}$ ,  $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ ,  
 $z = i$ ,  $z = 0$ .

Potom je  $f$  spojivá na  $\mathbb{C}$  a holomorfná na  $\mathbb{C}^*$ . Pre  $r > 0$  definujeme  $\varphi^r := \varphi_1^r + \varphi_2^r$ ,  
 kde  $\varphi_1^r := [-r, r]$  a  $\varphi_2^r(t) := r \cdot e^{it}$ ,  $t \in [0, \pi]$ .



Z Cauchyho vety pre ketáču  $r > 0$  platí, že

$$(1) \quad 0 = \int_{\varphi^r} f = \int_{\varphi_1^r} f + \int_{\varphi_2^r} f.$$

Ďalej platí, že

$$(2) \quad \int_{\varphi_1^r} f = \int_{-r}^r \frac{e^{it} - 1}{t} dt =$$

$$= \underbrace{\int_{-r}^r \frac{\cos t - 1}{t} dt}_{\text{lichá}} + i \cdot \underbrace{\int_{-r}^r \frac{\sin t}{t} dt}_{\text{sudá}} = 2i F(r),$$

$\text{kde } F(r) := \int_0^r \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$  je PF k  $\frac{\sin t}{t}$  Dir 2

$u \in \mathbb{R}$  a  $F(0+) = F(0) = 0$ . Máme  
 limita zprvu  $r \rightarrow \infty$

$$(3) \int_{\rho_2^r} f = \int_{\rho_2^r} \frac{e^{iz} - 1}{z} dz = \int_0^\pi \frac{e^{ire^{it}} - 1}{r \cdot e^{it}} i r e^{it} dt$$

$$= i \int_0^\pi e^{ire^{it}} dt - \pi i \rightarrow -\pi i.$$

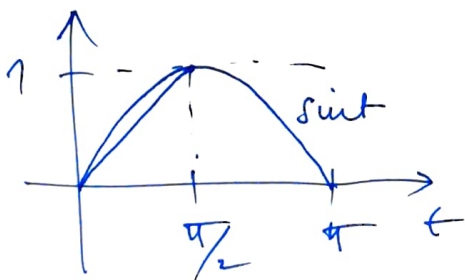
$\downarrow$  (2)

$Z$  (1) a (2) je  $2i F(r) - \pi i \rightarrow 0$  pro  $r \rightarrow \infty$ ,  
 tm.  $I = F(+\infty-) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ .

konečne (2) plach, protože

$$\left| \int_0^\pi e^{ire^{it}} dt \right| \leq \int_0^\pi e^{-r \sin t} dt = 2 \cdot \int_0^{\pi/2} e^{-r \sin t} dt$$

$$|e^{ire^{it}}| = e^{-r \sin t}$$



$$\leq 2 \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-rt/2} dt = 2 \cdot \left[ -\frac{2}{r} e^{-rt/2} \right]_{t=0}^{t=+\infty} = \frac{4}{r} \rightarrow 0 \text{ pro } r \rightarrow +\infty.$$

$$\sin t \geq \frac{2}{\pi} t \geq \frac{t}{2}, t \in [0, \pi/2]$$



# Fröneloy integrály

Frö 1

$$\text{Spöc. } (1) \int_0^{+\infty} \sin(t^2) dt = (1) \int_0^{+\infty} \cos(t^2) dt = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

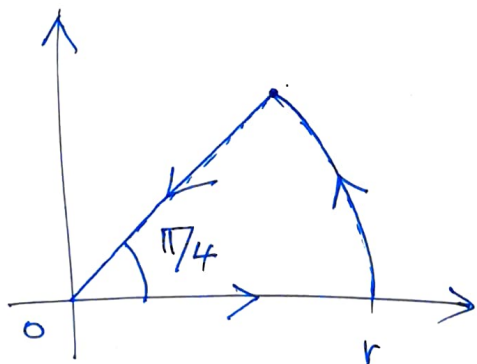
pokud známe Laplaceov integrál

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

x

Uvažme funkci  $f(z) := e^{iz^2}$ ,  $z \in \mathbb{C}$ . Zřejmě  $f \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{C})$ . Pro každou  $r > 0$  definujeme

$$\varphi^r := \varphi_1^r + \varphi_2^r + (-\varphi_3^r), \quad \text{kdž}$$



$$\varphi_1^r := [0, r],$$

$$\varphi_2^r := r e^{it}, \quad t \in [0, \pi/4],$$

$$\varphi_3^r(t) := t \cdot e^{i\pi/4}, \quad t \in [0, r].$$

Potom s Cauchyho věty dostaneme

$$(1) \quad 0 = \int_{\varphi^r} f = \int_{\varphi_1^r} f + \int_{\varphi_2^r} f - \int_{\varphi_3^r} f.$$



Maime,  $z_0$

$\Gamma_{r_0, 2}$

$$(2) \int_{\varphi_1^r} f = \int_0^r e^{it^2} dt = \underbrace{\int_0^r \cos(t^2) dt}_{F_1(r)} + i \underbrace{\int_0^r \sin(t^2) dt}_{F_2(r)}$$

Kde  $F_1$  je PF k  $\cos(t^2)$  a  $F_2$  je PF k  $\sin(t^2)$ .  
 Dále platí

$$(3) \int_{\varphi_3^r} f = e^{i\pi/4} \int_0^r e^{-t^2} dt \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow +\infty} e^{i\pi/4} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

Protože  $\int_{\varphi_2^r} f \xrightarrow{r \rightarrow +\infty} 0$  pro  $r \rightarrow +\infty$ , dostaneme

z (1)-(3),  $z_0$

$$(4) F_1(r) + i F_2(r) - e^{i\pi/4} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \rightarrow 0 \text{ pro } r \rightarrow +\infty.$$

Protože  $e^{i\pi/4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(1+i)$ , z (4) plyne,  $z_0$

$$I_1 = F_1(+\infty-) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} = F_2(+\infty-) = I_2.$$

Konečně (2) platí, protože

$$\left| \int_{\varphi_2^r} f \right| = \left| \int_0^{\pi/4} \exp(i r^2 e^{2it}) \cdot i r e^{it} dt \right| \leq$$

$$\leq r \cdot \int_0^{\pi/4} \exp(-r^2 \sin(2t)) dt \quad (*)$$

Fig 3

$$\leq r \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} \exp(-r^2 t) dt = \frac{1}{r} \rightarrow 0 \text{ pro } r \rightarrow +\infty,$$

Kde  $(*)$  plyne z odhadu  $\sin(2t) \geq \frac{4}{\pi} t \geq t$ ,  
 $t \in [0, \pi/4]$ .

