

7. cvičení

- Laurontovy řady - řádění a olesdnost
- Průhledy: Kopáčků, 291-314

Najděte řádu Laurontovy rozvoje kolem z_0 následujících funkcí

- (i) $\frac{1}{z^2 - 3z + 2}$, $z_0 = 0$
- (ii) $\frac{1}{(z^2 + 1)^2}$, $z_0 = i$ [294]
- (iii) $\cos z$ v $\mathbb{P}(0, \pi)$ (jeden řádek) několik prvních členů
- (iv) $z^2 \cdot \sin\left(\frac{1}{z-1}\right)$, $z_0 = 1$ [298]
- (v) $\sin\left(\frac{z}{1-z}\right)$, $z_0 = 1$
- (vi) $(z^2 + z + 1) \cdot e^{1/z}$, $z_0 = 0$
- (vii) $\exp\left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right)$, $z_0 = 1$, $z_0 = 0^*$ [296]
- (viii) $\exp\left(z + \frac{1}{z}\right)$, $z_0 = 0$
- (ix) $\frac{z^2 - 2z + 5}{(z-2) \cdot (z^2 + 1)}$, $z_0 = 0$, $z_0 = 2$ [293]

Laurantovy řady

Uvažt' $\{a_n\}_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \subset \mathbb{C}$ a $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$. Potom

$$(L) \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n = \underbrace{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{-n} (z-z_0)^{-n}}_{(H)} + \underbrace{\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n}_{(R)}$$

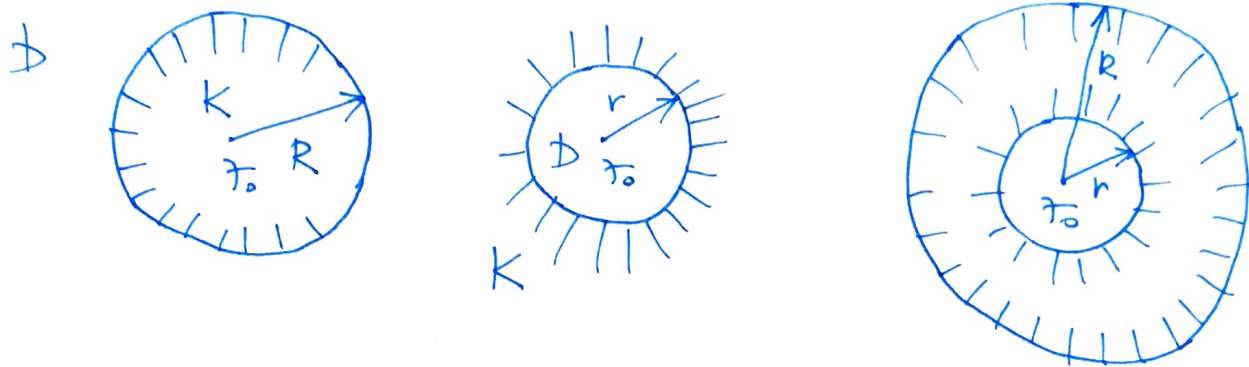
je Laurantova řada s koeficienty $\{a_n\}$ a středem z_0 . Řada (R) je regulární část (L) a řada (H) je klebná část (L). Příklad, z_0 (L) konverguje, pokud obě její části (H) i (R) konvergují.

$$\textcircled{\text{Pr.}} \exp\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{1}{z^n}, \quad z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$$

Vlastnosti (L)

- ① Konvergence: Ex. jedine $R, r \in [0, +\infty]$ tak,
že (i) řada (R) konverguje absol. a poklesne
stejněmě u $|z-z_0| < R$ a diverguje
u $|z-z_0| > R$;
(ii) řada (H) konverguje absol. a poklesne

stojnomené ue $|z - z_0| > R$ a diverguje
ue $|z - z_0| < r$.



② SOUCET: Necht $0 \leq r < R \leq +\infty$ (toto rady
neplatí!). Polotme

$$I(z_0, r, R) := \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid r < |z - z_0| < R\}.$$

mezikruž

Omešme-li součet (L) jako f, potom
ua $I(z_0, r, R)$ je f holomorfní, radu (L)
tam dlemyšme "čten po čten", atd.

Pozn: $I(z_0, R) = I(z_0, 0, R)$

DŮKAZ: ① Číslo R je poloměr konvergence
mocninné rady (B). Pro $w = \frac{1}{z - z_0}$ je rade
(H) rovné mocninné rade (*) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{-n} w^n$.

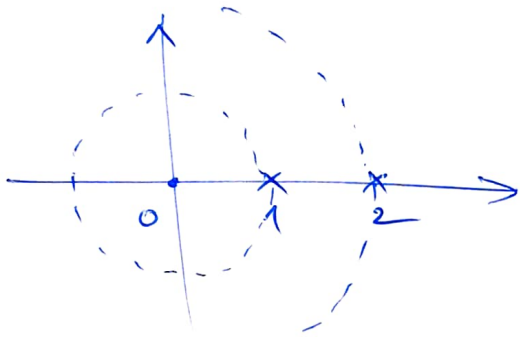
Číslo $\frac{1}{r}$ je poloměr konvergence (*).

② Plyne opět z Weierstrassovy řady. ▣

\square Ukažeme, že $f \in \mathcal{L}(L(\tau_0, r, R))$, právě když existuje jedinečné L , které má ve $\mathcal{L}(\tau_0, r, R)$ součet f .

\textcircled{P} Najdi' vsebuje Laurentovy razvoj kolom $z_0 = 0$ funkcije

$$f(z) := \frac{1}{z^2 - 3z + 2} = \frac{1}{(z-1) \cdot (z-2)} = \frac{1}{z-2} - \frac{1}{z-1}$$



1) $\forall U(0, 1) : (1, 1) + (2, 1)$

2) $\forall \mathbb{P}(0, 1, 2) : (1, 2) + (2, 1)$

3) $\forall \mathbb{P}(0, 2, +\infty) : (1, 2) + (2, 2)$, kde

(1, 1) $\frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n, |z| < 1$

(1, 2) $\frac{1}{1-z} = -\frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{z}} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^{n+1}}, |z| > 1$

(2, 1) $\frac{1}{z-2} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{z}{2}} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{2^{n+1}}, |z| < 2$

(2, 2) $\frac{1}{z-2} = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{2}{z}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{z^{n+1}}, |z| > 2$

P_r

$$\frac{1}{(z^2+1)^2} = \frac{1}{(z-i)^2(z+i)^2} \text{ rozwinąć } P(i, z):$$

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

\uparrow
 $x+i$

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

$$|z-i| < 2$$

$x-i$

$$\frac{1}{(z^2+1)^2} = -\frac{1}{4(z+i)^2} + \frac{2}{8i(z+i)} + \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} n \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(z-i)^{n-3}}{(2i)^{n+1}}$$

$$0 < |z-i| < 2$$

lub $P(i, z+\infty)$:

$$\frac{1}{(z+i)^2} = \frac{1}{(z-i)^2} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{2i}{z-i}\right)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2i)^{n-1}}{(z-i)^{n+1}}$$

$$|z-i| > 2$$

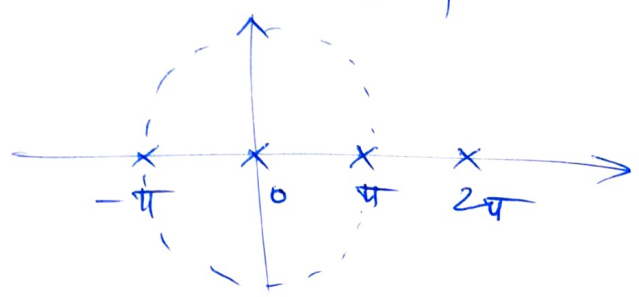
$$\frac{1}{(z^2+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(2i)^{n-1}}{(z-i)^{n+3}}, \quad |z-i| > 2,$$

Pozn: Pro $|q| < 1$ plach $\frac{1}{1-q} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q^n$

$$\left(\frac{1}{1-q}\right)' = \frac{1}{(1-q)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot q^{n-1} \text{ atd.}$$

(i) $\cot z := \frac{\cos z}{\sin z}$ je holomorfna na

$\mathbb{C} \setminus \{k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$, pretože $\sin z = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$



(ii) Najdite niekoľko prvých členov LR $\cot z$ na $D(0, \pi)$:

$$\cot z = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1 - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^4}{24} - \dots}{1 - \frac{z^2}{6} + \frac{z^4}{120} - \dots} =$$

$\mathcal{L}(U(0, \pi))$,
 pretože jmenovateľ
 je nulový na $U(0, \pi)$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{2} + \frac{z^4}{24} - \dots \right) : \left(z - \frac{z^3}{6} + \frac{z^5}{120} - \dots \right) = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{z}{3} - \frac{z^3}{45} + \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} & - \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{6} + \frac{z^4}{120} - \dots \right) \\ \hline & -\frac{z^2}{3} + \frac{z^4}{30} + \dots \\ & - \left(-\frac{z^2}{3} + \frac{z^4}{18} + \dots \right) \\ \hline & -\frac{z^4}{45} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\frac{1}{30} - \frac{1}{18} = \frac{3-5}{90} = -\frac{1}{45}$$

$$\frac{1}{24} - \frac{1}{120} = \frac{4}{120} = \frac{1}{30}$$

kop 301

Laurant. rozvoj $f(z) = \sin(z/(1-z))$,
 $z \in \mathbb{C} - \{1\}$, kotan 1.

$$f(z) = \sin\left(-1 + \frac{1}{1-z}\right) = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(1+n\pi/2)}{n!} \left(\frac{1}{z-1}\right)^n$$

protoro

$$g(w) = \sin(-1+w) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n w^n, \quad w \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$g(0) = -\sin(1)$$

$$g'(0) = \cos(1)$$

$$g' = \cos(-1+w)$$

$$g'' = -\sin(-1+w)$$

$$g^{(2k)}(0) = (-1)^{k+1} \sin(1)$$

$$g^{(2k+1)}(0) = (-1)^k \cos(1)$$

$$g^{(n)}(0) = (-1)^{n-1} \sin(1+n\pi/2)$$

Pozn: $\sin(z+\pi) = -\sin z$, $\cos(z+\pi) = -\cos z$
 $\sin(z+\pi/2) = \cos z$

(Pr.) * $f_{n+1} = e^{(z+1/2)}$ holomorphus in $\mathbb{C} \setminus \infty$

Lautschir komj f in P:

$$f_{n+1} = e^z \cdot e^{1/2} = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} z^n \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \frac{1}{2^n} \right) =$$

$$= \sum_{n, m \geq 0} \frac{1}{n! \cdot m!} z^{n+m} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{n=0}^k \frac{1}{n! (k-n)!} \right) z^k +$$

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

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} k = n - m \geq 0, \quad n = m + k \\ -k = n - m < 0, \quad m = n + k \end{array} \right\}$$

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

$$\left(z^k + \frac{1}{z^k} \right), \quad z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \infty$$

x

Φ_{ri} * Laurentov razvoj $f(z) = \exp\left(\frac{1}{1-z}\right)$, $|z| > 1$,
 koľson 0.

$$\exp w = \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} \frac{w^u}{u!} = 1 + w + \frac{w^2}{2} + \dots + \frac{w^u}{u!} + \dots$$

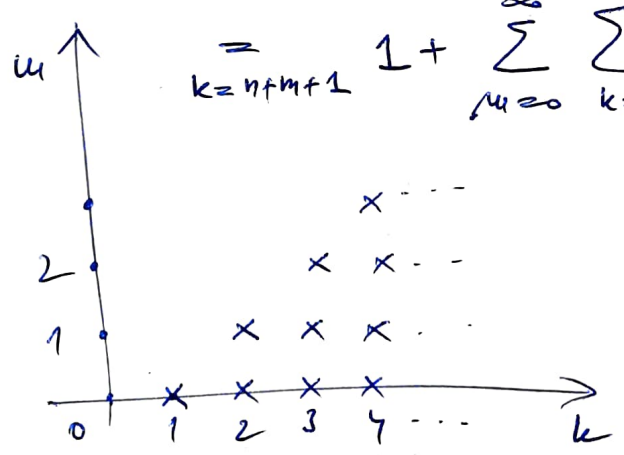
$$w = \frac{1}{1-z} = -\frac{1}{z} \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{z}} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^{n+1}}, \quad |z| > 1$$

$$w' = \frac{1}{(1-z)^2} = +\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{z^{n+2}}$$

$$w^{(m)} = (-1)^{m+1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1) \dots (n+m)}{z^{n+m+1}} = \frac{m!}{(1-z)^{m+1}} = m! w^{m+1}$$

Tedy máme, že

$$f(z) = 1 + \sum_{u=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{u+1}}{(u+1)!} \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1) \dots (n+m)}{m! z^{n+m+1}} \right) =$$



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

$$= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{m=0}^{k-1} \frac{(-1)^{m+1}}{(m+1)!} \binom{k-1}{m} \right) \frac{1}{z^k}$$

$|z| > 1$.