

Výpočet reziduí

**Věta** Uvážte  $D := D(z_0, r, R)$  je množinou,  $f \in \mathcal{H}(D)$  a  $\varphi$  je uzavřená křivka v  $D$ .

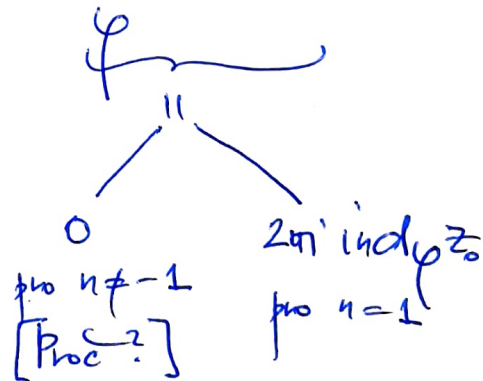
Potom  $f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n$ ,  $z \in D$  a

$$\int_{\varphi} f = 2\pi i \cdot a_{-1} \cdot \text{ind}_{\varphi} z_0.$$

Důkaz: Máme

$$\int_{\varphi} f = \int_{\varphi} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_n \cdot (z-z_0)^n dz = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} a_n \int_{\varphi} (z-z_0)^n dz$$

konv. stejnosměrně ve  $\langle \varphi \rangle$



$$= 2\pi i \cdot a_{-1} \cdot \text{ind}_{\varphi} z_0. \quad \square$$

(P. 11)

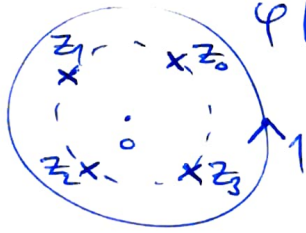
Spoch.  $I := \int_{\varphi} \frac{z^3 dz}{2z^4 + 1}$ , kde  $\varphi(t) = e^{it}$ ,  $t \in [0, 2\pi]$  (X)

d) Izolované supulenty:

$$z^4 = -\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} e^{i\pi}$$

$$z_k = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{2}} e^{i\alpha_k}, \text{ kde}$$

$$\alpha_k = \frac{\pi}{4} + k \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ } k=0,1,2,3$$



jednoduché póly

(ii) Na  $|z| > 1/\sqrt[4]{2}$  máme

$$f(z) = \frac{z^3}{2z^4} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{2z^4}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2^{4n+1} \cdot z^{4n+1}}$$

$$a_{-1} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{a} \quad \int_{\gamma} f = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \underset{1}{\text{ind}_{\gamma} 0} = \underline{\underline{\pi i}}$$

(Pr7) Spoch.  $I := \int_{\gamma} \underbrace{\exp(\sin(1/z))}_{f(z)} dz,$

Kde  $\gamma$  je jednot. kružnice,  $\text{úř} (x)$ .

(i)  $f$  má v 0 podstata, sup.: Ano, pro

$$z_k := \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi} \quad \text{že} \quad f(z_k) = \exp((1)^k), \quad \text{což}$$

$\downarrow$   
0 nemá v  $\delta$  okolí.

(ii) Npochť  $\exp(\sin z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n z^n, \quad z \in \mathbb{C}$ . Potom

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n \frac{1}{z^n} = b_0 + \frac{b_1}{z} + \dots, \quad z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\text{a} \quad \text{res}_0 f := b_1 = \left( \exp(\sin z) \right)' \Big|_{z=0} = e^{\sin 0} \cdot \cos 0$$

$$= \underline{\underline{1}} \quad \text{a} \quad I = \underline{\underline{2\pi i}}$$

Otvorok: Necht  $f \in \mathcal{H}(I(z_0))$  a

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n, \quad z \in I(z_0).$$

CV 9  
3

Potom  $\operatorname{res}_{z_0} f := a_{-1}$  je rozidiuun  $f$  v  $z_0$ .

Pravidla pro výpočet rezidui: Necht  $s \in \mathbb{C}$ .

① Jestli  $f$  holomorfní je na okolí  $s$  a  $g$  má v  $s$  jednoduchý pól, potom

$$\operatorname{res}_s (f \cdot g) = f(s) \cdot \operatorname{res}_s g$$

② Jestli  $f, g$  holomorfní je na okolí  $s$ ,  $g(s) = 0$  a  $g'(s) \neq 0$ , potom

$$\operatorname{res}_s \left( \frac{f}{g} \right) = \frac{f(s)}{g'(s)}.$$

③ Má-li  $f$  v  $s$  pól násobnosti  $p \in \mathbb{N}$ , potom

$$\operatorname{res}_s f = \frac{1}{(p-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow s} ((z-s)^p \cdot f(z))^{(p-1)}$$

Důkaz: ① Na  $P(s)$  máme

$$f(z) = a_0 + a_1 \cdot (z-s) + a_2 (z-s)^2 + \dots$$

$$g(z) = \frac{b_{-1}}{z-s} + b_0 + b_1 \cdot (z-s) + \dots$$

)  
) tudíž

$$f(z) \cdot g(z) = \frac{a_0 \cdot b_{-1}}{z-s} + (a_0 \cdot b_0 + a_1 \cdot b_{-1}) + \dots$$

2. Na  $P(s)$  medne

$$\frac{f(z)}{g(z)} = \frac{a_0 + a_1(z-s) + \dots}{b_1(z-s) + \dots} = \left( \frac{a_0}{b_1} \right) \frac{1}{z-s} + \dots$$

Kde  $a_0 = f(s)$  a  $b_1 = g'(s)$ .

3. Na  $P(s)$  medne

$$f(z) = \frac{a_{-p}}{(z-s)^p} + \dots + \frac{a_{-1}}{(z-s)} + a_0 + \dots$$

$$(z-s)^p \cdot f(z) = a_{-p} + \dots + a_{-1} \cdot (z-s)^{p-1} + \dots$$

$$\left( (z-s)^p \cdot f(z) \right)^{(p-1)} = (p-1)! \cdot a_{-1} + \tilde{a}_0 \cdot (z-s) + \dots$$

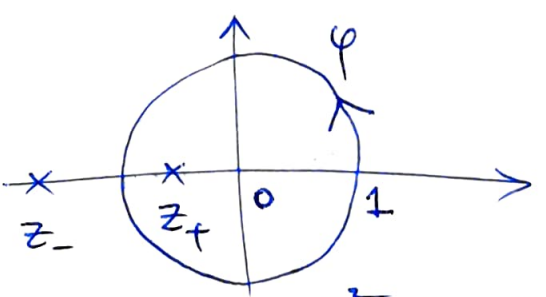
tudiz  $\lim_{z \rightarrow s} \left( (z-s)^p \cdot f(z) \right)^{(p-1)} = (p-1)! \cdot a_{-1}$  ▣

P.V.  $f(z) = \frac{z}{(z^2+4z+1)^2} = \frac{z}{(z-z_+)^2 \cdot (z-z_-)^2}$

$$z^2+4z+1=0$$

$$z_{\pm} = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{12}}{2} = -2 \pm \sqrt{3}$$

jsou dvojnasobne pole  $f$



Podle pravidel 3) je

$$\text{res}_{z_+} f = \left( \frac{z}{(z-z_-)^2} \right)' \Big|_{z=z_+} =$$

$$= \frac{(z_+ - z_-)^2 - z_+ \cdot 2 \cdot (z_+ - z_-)}{(z_+ - z_-)^4} = - \frac{z_+ + z_-}{(z_+ - z_-)^3} = \frac{4}{2^3 \cdot 3 \cdot \sqrt{3}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{6 \cdot \sqrt{3}} \quad \text{a} \quad \int_{\varphi} f = \frac{\pi i}{3\sqrt{3}} \quad \text{Kde } \varphi \text{ je jednot. kružnice (x).}$$

(Pr.)  $f(z) := \frac{z^2 \cdot e^z}{(1 - \cos z)^2}$

(i) Intolokaw siupulewty:  $z_k := 2k\pi, k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$\cos z = \cos(z - z_k) = 1 - \frac{(z - z_k)^2}{2} + \frac{(z - z_k)^4}{24} - \dots$ ,  
 $2\pi$ -period.

$1 - \cos z = (z - z_k)^2 \cdot \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{(z - z_k)^2}{24} + \dots \right) \sim (z - z_k)^2$

↓ pro  $z \rightarrow z_k$

tudiz  $f(z) \sim \frac{z^2}{z^4} = \frac{1}{z^2}$  pro  $z \rightarrow 0 \dots$  poł nasobuort 2

$\sim \frac{1}{(z - z_k)^4}$  pro  $z \rightarrow z_k, k \neq 0$   
 $\dots$  poł nasobuort 4

(ii)  $\text{res}_0 f = \underline{\underline{4}}$  a  $\int_{\gamma} f = \underline{\underline{f \pi i}}$ , kole  $\rho$  je jednost.  
 kmitawa ( $\times$ ).

1. zpusob: Laurentin rozvoj  $f$  we  $P(0, 2\pi)$

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

$(1 - \cos z)^2 = \left( \frac{z^2}{2} - \frac{z^4}{24} + \dots \right)^2 = \frac{z^4}{4} - \frac{z^6}{24} + \dots$

2. zpusob: Pomoc prwidle ③ prwidla slotyto?!  
Dan

úspadek, při 344 - 357

CV 9  
6

U zadaných funkcí určete typ všech izolovaných singularit a spočítejte residue v každé.

$\frac{P}{r}$

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

(i) 2 je podstředná sup f (Proc?)

(ii) Máme  $\cos \frac{1}{z-2} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!(z-2)^{2n}}$ ,  $z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$

$$z^3 = ((z-2)+2)^3 = (z-2)^3 + 6(z-2)^2 + \underbrace{3 \cdot 2^2}_{12} (z-2) + 8$$

$$\text{res}_2 f = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 12 + \frac{1}{24} = -\frac{143}{24}$$

$$\text{protože } \cos \frac{1}{z-2} = 1 - \frac{1}{2(z-2)^2} + \frac{1}{24(z-2)^4} - \dots$$

$\frac{P}{r}$

$$f(z) = \sin \frac{z}{z+1}$$

(i) -1 je podst. sup. f (Proc?)

(ii) Na  $\mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R} \setminus \{-1\}$  máme

$$f(z) = \sin \left(1 - \frac{1}{z+1}\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{(z+1)^n}, \text{ kde}$$

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

$$a_0 = \sin(1), a_1 = \left(\sin(1-w)\right)' \Big|_{w=0} = -\cos(1), \text{ tedy}$$

$$\underline{\underline{\text{res}_{-1} f = -\cos 1}}$$