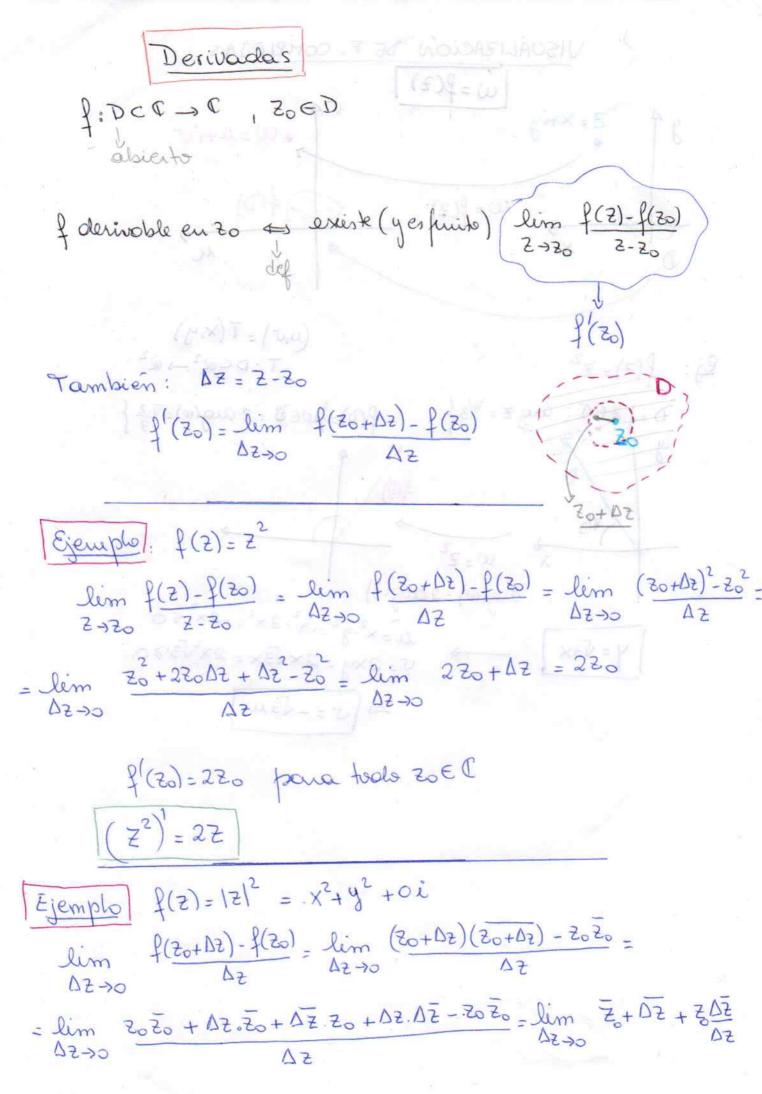
Este apunte es un complemento de la clase virtual. Su uso fuera de la VISUALIZACION DE F. COMPLETAS correspondiente clase es responsabilidad exclusiva del usuario. w=f(2) Z=X+ig f(D) w=f(Z) (4,5)=T(x,y) T:DCR2 -> R2 Ej: f(z)= x2 D={ZEC: ang Z= 1/3} f(D)= \w∈C: aug(w)= T.2 } VIZ $u = x^2 - y^2 = x^2 - 3x = -2x^2 = 0$ $v = 2xy = 2x\sqrt{3}x = 2x^2\sqrt{3} > 0$ 4 = V3x => \ J= - \ Jam

y



$$\lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \overline{Z_0 + \Delta z} + \overline{Z_0} \frac{\Delta z}{\Delta z} = ?$$

$$\int_{\Delta z \to 0} \overline{Z_0 + \Delta x} + \overline{Z_0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta x} = \overline{Z_0 + Z_0}$$

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$$\int_{\Delta x \to 0} \overline{Z_0 + \Delta x} + \overline{Z_0 + Z_0} = \overline{Z_0 + Z$$

Observe:
$$f(z) = |z|^2 = x^2 + y^2 + i0$$
Ls $u(x_1y)$, $\sigma(x_1y)$: Com R2

Ejemplo
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2}$$
 $\lim_{\Delta z \to 0} f(z) = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0} \frac{1}{z + \Delta z} = \lim_{\Delta z \to 0}$

$$\left| \left(\frac{1}{z} \right)^1 = -\frac{1}{z^2} \right| \left(z \neq 0 \right)$$

Propiedodes

. Derivabilided = continuided.

. Reglas de derivación:

$$(f+g)'=f'+g'$$

$$(f\circ g)'=fg+f\cdot g'$$

$$(f\circ g)'=f'\circ g'$$
* Regla de la cadena

Derivadas comunes.

$$C' = 0$$
 (c: comfoute)
 $Z' = 1$
 $Z^2 = 2Z$

Ejemplos

()
$$z^3 = z \cdot z^2 \Rightarrow (z^3)' = z' \cdot z^2 + z \cdot (z^2)' = z^2 + z \cdot 2z = 3z^2$$

(3)
$$z^{-n} = \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^n \cap \in \mathbb{N}$$
. Derivando: $(z^{-n})^{l} = \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{n} = n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{n-1} = n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{n-1} = n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{n-1} = n \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{n-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^{$

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

TEOREMON

Sea
$$f:D \to C$$
, Dobiento en C
 $f(z)=\mu(x,y)+i\nu(x,y)$
 $z_0=x_0+iy_0\in D$

f es devisible en 20
$$\iff$$
 $\begin{cases} 3)$ my τ son diferencionbles en (x_0, y_0)
 $\begin{cases} b)$ $u'_{x}(x_0, y_0) = \sigma'_{y}(x_0, y_0)$
 \vdots $u'_{y}(x_0, y_0) = -\sigma'_{x}(x_0, y_0)$

En ese cosa:
$$f'(z_0) = u'_{\times}(x_0, y_0) + i \sigma'_{\times}(x_0, y_0)$$

 $= \sigma'_{y}(x_0, y_0) - i u'_{y}(x_0, y_0)$
 $= \sigma'_{y}(x_0, y_0) + i \sigma'_{\times}(x_0, y_0)$
 $= u'_{\times}(x_0, y_0) - i u'_{y}(x_0, y_0)$

b)
$$u'_{x} = \sigma'_{x}$$
 \longrightarrow ECUACIONES DE CAUCHY-BIEMANN

Ejempho:
$$f(z) = |z| \implies u(x,y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

 $v(x,y) = 0$

· ll y v son diferenciables? -> si, en R2-2(0,01)

$$\mathcal{E}_{C.} \delta \in C.R: \quad \mathcal{U}_{X}' = \frac{\times}{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} = \mathcal{I}_{y}' = 0 \quad \iff \times = 0 \quad (y \neq 0)$$

$$\mathcal{U}_{y}' = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} = -\mathcal{I}_{x}' = 0 \quad \iff y = 0 \quad (y \neq 0)$$

Suego: f mo es derirable en minguin Z.

· my v diferenciobles? -> si, en tools R2

EC DE C.R.?
$$\mu'_{x}(x,y) = 1$$
 $\sigma'_{y}(x,y) = -1$ $\mu'_{y}(x,y) = 0$ $\sigma'_{x}(x,y) = 0$

No se venifican les eenocières de Cauchy-Riemann

Lucque: f(Z) no es derirable en minguin Z

Ejemplo:
$$f(z) = 3y^2 \times -x^3 + i(-3y^2 + y^3)$$

 $u(x,y)$ $v(x,y)$

. Ec. de C.R:
$$\mu'_{x}(x,y) = 3y^{2} - 3x^{2}$$

$$\mu'_{y}(x,y) = 6y \times$$

$$J_{y}(x,y) = -3x^{2} + 3y^{2}$$

Se verifica C-R en tools R2

hego:
$$f$$
 es derinble en C y
$$f'(z) = u'_{x}(x,y) + i \sigma'_{x}(x,y) = 3y^{2} - 3x^{2} + i (-6yx)$$

$$= -3(x^{2} - y^{2} + i 2xy)$$

$$= -3z^{2}$$

Nota: observe que f(z)=-z3

HOLOMORFIA

en Zo si es derivoble en algun disco centrolo les Holomorfa en Zo

E) disco centrado en 30, radio 8 D(30,8)

Ejemps: f(2)=1212

=> NO ES HOLOMORFA en mugui phe derioble sob en 2=0

. f(z) = z3 → derinoble en todo z ∈ (=) holomorfa en todo z ∈ (

· f(z) = = = odernoble en todo z to => holomorfa en todo z to (. 5: derivolale en ese disco

. f(Z) = x - ig2 le(x,y) = x2 } dif en C.

C-R. $u'_{x}(x,y) = 2x = v'_{y}(x,y) = -2y$ $u'_{y}(x,y) = 0 = -v'_{x}(x,y) = 0$

=> NO ES HOLOHORFA en muig f derirable en Z = x-ix, x ER.

f(z)=2x+0i

f es Holomorfa en em obierte D si es holomorfa en todo ZED.

l es ENTERA si es holomos fa en C.

Consecuencias de holomorfia

Si
$$f(z) = u(x,y) + iu(x,y)$$
 es holomosfa en $C = f(z) = c$
(prob 20.a) Ref = 4mf

Dem:
$$\sigma(x,y) = u(x,y) \Rightarrow ann box dif. (por ser f hohmusfe)$$
 u,v verificon C-R: $u_x(x,y) = \sigma_y'(x,y) = u_y'(x,y)$
 $u_y'(x,y) = -\sigma_x'(x,y) = -u_x'(x,y)$

Dem:
$$f(z) = u(x,y) + i v(x,y)$$

 $f(z) = \widetilde{V}(x,y) + i \widetilde{V}(x,y) = u(x,y) - i v(x,y)$ | holomorfor en