Vanues a calcular city limit endor countinos particulares: parz helk

4 parz ih, helk.

Así: true $\frac{a+h-a}{h}=\frac{1}{a+h-a}$ = true $\frac{a}{h}=\frac{1}{h-10}$ helk

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Alientras que $\frac{a+h}{h-10}=\frac{1}{h-10}$ helk

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4) $f(z) = |z|^2 = z \cdot \overline{z} = x^2 + y^2$ si z = x + yEfercicio: Comprobad que f es C-diferenciable volo en $z = \infty$.

Observación: Si f en C-defunciable en z=a + fu confinua en z=a y adema, existen las derivadas parciales de f en Z = a.

* Gentle:

' Um
$$(f(z) - f(a)) = L m$$
 $z - a$
 $z - a$
 $(z - a) = f(a) \cdot 0 = 0$

•
$$f_{x}(a) = lm \frac{f(x+i\beta) - f(\alpha+i\beta)}{x-\alpha}$$
 o , major, $f_{x}(a) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(a) = lm \frac{f(\alpha+h) - f(a)}{h}$

here

 $a = x+i\beta$
 $= f'(a)$ has correspondently all man particular.

$$a = x + i\beta$$
 $= f'(a)$ purs corresponde al caso particular

 $de = f'(a) = \lim_{k \to \infty} f(a + k) - f(a)$
 $e = f'(a) = \lim_{k \to \infty} f(a + k) - f(a)$
 $e = f'(a) = \lim_{k \to \infty} f(a + k) - f(a)$

Arrofio Lado:

helk

con z=ih, helk

Prop: (Condicionen de compa fibrilidad de Cauchy-Riemann) (C-R)

Si
$$f: \Omega \subset \mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$$
 es \mathbb{C} -diferenciable en $z = a$ en fonces $f_y(a) = if(a)$

Theuración: Una manura man usual de escriber CR es, denofando

helk

$$f(x_iy) = u(x_iy) + iv(x_iy)$$
, como: $u_x(a) = v_y(a)$
 $u_y(a) = -v_x(a)$

dum:
$$f_y(a) = i f_x(a) \iff u_y(a) + i v_y(a) = i (u_x(a) + i v_x(a)) \iff$$

$$= \int u_y(a) = -v_x(a)$$

$$u_x(a) = v_y(a)$$

Corolario: Las siguientes condiciones son equivalentes:

i)
$$u_{x}(a) = v_{y}(a)$$
, $u_{y}(a) = -v_{x}(a)$ (C-R)

iii)
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(a) = 0$$
 donde neordenum que $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2}(f_x + i f_y)$

dun: De ii)
$$fy(a) = i f_x(a)$$
 \rightleftharpoons $i f_x(a) - f_y(a) = 0$ \rightleftharpoons $i (f_x(a) + i f_y(a)) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}(f_{x}(a)+if_{y}(a))=0 \Leftrightarrow f_{\overline{z}}(a)=\frac{of}{oz}(a)=0$$

Ц

Observacion: Si & C-défuenciable enfonces

$$f'(a) = u_x(a) + iv_x(a) = v_y(a) - iu_y(a)$$

Nota: Recordences que
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(f_{x} - i f_{y} \right)$$

Si f σ -differenciable en $z = a \rightarrow f_{y}(a) = i f_{x}(a) \Rightarrow f_{z}(a) = \frac{1}{2} \left(f_{x}(a) - i^{2} f_{x}(a) \right)$
 $= f_{x}(a)$. O rea, f σ -differenciable en $z = a \rightarrow \int f_{z}(a) = f_{x}(a) = f_{x}(a)$
 $f_{z}(a) = 0$

Ejemphis (auferiores):

2)-
$$f(z) = z^2 = (x+iy)^2 = x^2 + (iy)^2 + 2xyi = (x^2-y^2) + i 2xy$$

$$u_X = 2x \qquad v_X = 2y$$

$$u_Y = -2y \qquad v_Y = 2x$$

$$u_{Y} = -2y \qquad v_{Y} = 2x$$

$$u_{Y} = -2y \qquad v_{Y} = -2y \qquad v_{Y} = -2y$$

3)
$$f(z) = x = x - iA$$
 = $\pi(xA) = x$, $\Lambda(xA) = -A$

Ahora: $u_x = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^$

4)
$$f(z) = |z|^2 = x^2 + y^2$$
 $u(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$ $v(x,y) = 0$

Aci:
$$U_X = 2x$$
 $U_Y = 2y$ $U_X = y$ $U_X = y$

Quan & robannente podria ser C-défenniable en 7=0.