I) Eq. di Couchy - Riomanu

Pougo f(21= u(x,y)+z'v(x,y) f: G -> C, GCC aparto. Se f derivolale in 20 EG > 4,0 con Z = X+iy, U, v: R -> R. ouvrettour deviste portidi un (x, yo) e soddistour

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^{N}} \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N}} |f(x,\lambda)|^{(x_{0},\lambda_{0})} \right| = - \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^{N}} |f(x,\lambda)|^{(x_{0},\lambda_{0})} \right|$$

ed $f'(20) = U_X(X_0, Y_0) + i U_X(X_0, Y_0)$. Il tecremo vole anche al contrario

II) Se f: G -> C, G - C e differentiable in tuto G si dice

OLOMORFA IN G (& ANALITICA) II) Se f: () (donnorfo in tubo (a dia intera.

Esercitio 5.2.10 (Dispuse)

Se $f \in \text{olonne-fo} \ \text{in} \ G \ (f: G \to C) \ e \ f'(z) = 0 \ \forall z \in G \Rightarrow f \in \text{converse}.$

N.B. Per CR -> Ref(2) = Ux (x0, y0) = Uy (x0, y0) Im f'(2) = - uy (x0, y0) = Ux (x0, y0)

=> f(z)= Ux(x0,y0) + 20x(x0,y0) = -Uy(x0,y0)+20y(x0,y0).

Mo se f'(?)= 0 YZEG => Ux = Uy = Ux = Uy = Ux = Uy | = 0 in tuto G.

Duque si prendaro due ponti ZiNE G. Sicrome G è connecto (per archi ad campia) => Jpaliganale che cannette € 0 W can vontivi Z1, Z2,..., Zn: Z1=Z, Zn=W. Consideriono [Z, Zi] segmento che pui

at observe tomora evens

$$X(t) = X_1 + t(X_2 - X_1)$$
 $Y(t) = Y_1 + t(Y_2 - Y_1)$

parte Im

Lo devivolo tot. rispetto el promisto di u (X(+), Y(+)) sorò

 $\frac{du}{dt} = u_{X}\left(x(t), y(t)\right) \frac{dx(t)}{dt} + u_{Y}\left(x(t), y(t)\right) \frac{dy(t)}{dt} = \nabla u \cdot \frac{dx}{dt}$

 $u(x_2,y_2) - u(x_1,y_1) = \int \frac{du}{dt} dt = 0$

=> U(x1, y1) = U(x2, y2). Lo itono coli per porti successio.

u(xx,yx) = u(xx+1, yx+1) -> u(x,y1) = u(xn,yn). Audopounte J(X1, Y1) = J(X1, Yn) => f(z)=f(W).

IV) Mappo voutorme & funsiani shifferenscobili (MAYBE)

CR 81 può servere come $f: G \to \mathbb{C}$

Se considerious la motria Jordoisue di $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{C} \cong \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\mathcal{L}(t)(x',\lambda) = \begin{pmatrix} 3x & 3\lambda \\ 3x & 3\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 3\lambda & 3x \\ 3\lambda & 3\lambda \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} p & \sigma \\ \sigma & -p \end{pmatrix}$$

Geometriconnente questo è una matrice di ratazione + scaling (amatetia)

ROT:
$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -8in\theta \\ 8in\theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \in SO(2)$$
 DHOT: $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \theta \\ 0 & \alpha \end{pmatrix}$

Ricordo

7(f)(x>, y>) = la matrice che approssiona livres mente f(x, y) - f(x, y>) in

(x0,42)

Doto la forma di J(f)(x,y), se f'(7) \$0, ci da una moppa conforme do R2 - 1R2.

V) Furrioue demosts
$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 0$$
.

VI) Se f: G -> C è domorfo => f=u+iv con v,v fonsioni m

R2, som ARMONICHE omia

$$\nabla^2 u = \nabla^2 J = 0 \quad \text{can} \quad \nabla^2 = \partial_X^2 + \partial_Y^2 .$$

Testi:

- . Nothernotics of clonical & quantus physics Byron, Fuller
- · Mothematics of theory of one complex vorible Greene, Krontz Touti · Elemeny, de orapier combreno - busillo
- · Approli di Metodi unternatici della fisica (Dispunse) Zoughi
- a Brogimente qui origine, internita qui mensionale (Distance) Cosi

ESOUTI LET 1 |

· Date to functione

étroure le suo porte immograprie tole che v(r,0)=0.

1) Porte rede di fornione analitico -> done ener ormania

$$= \frac{1}{1} \cos \theta - \frac{1}{1} \cos \theta = 0$$

$$= \frac{1}{1} \frac{\partial c}{\partial c} \left(\cos \theta - \frac{1}{1} \cos \theta = 0 \right)$$

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2) Touse parte munoginario - CR

· Tu cood conferious

Greene B(y) dipunde solo do
$$y \Rightarrow A(x) = 0$$

Greene B(y) dipunde $x \Rightarrow f(x,y) = x + iy$

$$f(x,y) = y \Rightarrow f(x,y) = x + iy$$

$$f(x,y) = y \Rightarrow f(x,y) = x + iy$$

$$f(x,y) = y \Rightarrow f(x,y) = x + iy$$

o In coordinate polori

BEH! NDER: { X= 1 00 E B

$$\frac{\partial c}{\partial t}(x(\iota, \bullet), \lambda(\iota, \bullet)) = \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial c}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \lambda}{\partial t}$$

$$\frac{90}{9t} = \frac{30}{9x} \frac{9x}{9t} + \frac{90}{9t} = -\frac{9x}{2t} = -\frac{9x}{2t} + \frac{9x}{2t} = -\frac{9x}{2t}$$

$$\overline{J} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} + \overline{J} = \frac{1}{\Gamma} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & \cos \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\overline{J} = \frac{1}{\Gamma} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \theta & -\sin \theta \\ -\sin \theta & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} + \frac{1}{\Gamma} \cos \theta \frac{2}{\theta}$$

$$\frac{2}{3K} = \cos \theta \frac{2}{3K} + \frac{1}{\Gamma} \cos \theta \frac{2}{3R}$$

$$\frac{2}{3K} = \sin \theta \frac{2}{3K} + \frac{1}{\Gamma} \cos \theta \frac{2}{3R}$$

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$$\frac{2}{MK$$

1) Armonico $\nabla^2_u(x,y) = -\cos x \left(e^{\alpha y} + e^{-y}\right)$ $+\cos x \left(\alpha^2 e^{y} + e^{-y}\right)$ $= -\cos x \left((1-\alpha^2)e^{\alpha y}\right) = 0 \implies \alpha = \pm 1$

· + Dork metrice mated Br Ba-B exclusive For suche evidente $\boxed{a=1} \quad u(x,y) = \cos x \left(e^{y} + e^{-y}\right) = 2 \cos x \cosh x$ $\boxed{a=-1} \quad u(x,y) = 2e^{-y} \cos x$ 2) Trovou f(2) => CR equis | ux = Jy = J = Zsinx coshy = Jy

| ux = Jx = Jx = Jx = Jx 1 24 J(x,y) = -2sinx sosh -2sinx sinhy + A(x) Integrando 194× $\sigma(x,y) = -2\sin x \sinh y + B(y)$ A(x) = B(y) = 0f(x,y) = 2 cosx coshy - 22 sinx sinhy = $a\cos x (e^{3} + e^{-3}) - i \sin x (e^{3} - e^{-3})$ $= e^{3} \left(\cos x - i\sin x\right) + e^{-3} \left(\cos x + i\sin x\right)$ $= e^{y} e^{ix} + e^{y} e^{ix} = e^{y-ix} + e^{y+ix}$ = [e + e = f(z)] · a=-1 2e sinx + A(x) = 5 = A=B=0 [-2e-3 sinx = Uy (x1y) → 2e sinx + B(y) = U 9 -2e-3 cosx =-0x (x,y) $f(x,y) = 2e^y \cos x + 2i e^y \sin x - 2e^y e^{ix} = \left[2e^{iz} - f(z)\right]$

· S: consider la funcione f(+)= U(xy)+U(xy). Lulus retto lane y=0, & ho

$$u(x,0) = s_0^2 x \qquad \qquad v(x,0) = 0$$

Colcolore fra nel punto Z = 5+ i8

1) By inspection

Di fotti

$$f(x,y) = \sin^{2}(x+2iy) = \frac{1}{2}(1-\cos(2x+2iy))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}[\cos(2x)\cos(2iy) - \sin(2x)\sin(2iy)]$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos(2x)\cosh(2y)\right] - \frac{1}{2}i\sin(2x)\sinh(2y)$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\cos(2x)\cosh(2y)\right] - \frac{1}{2}i\sin(2x)\sinh(2y)$$

$$\Rightarrow U(x,y) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos(2x) \cosh(2y)$$

$$\sigma(x,y) = -\frac{1}{2} \sin(2x) \sinh(2y)$$

dre sono solutioni delle bourday condition.

Proof of (V).

Si costruiscous gli op. differensiali 2= 2 e 5= 0 =

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \times}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial 1}{\partial z} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - i \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)$$

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

Per avi se f(7) è alamorta (aka Ref e Imf sodolistamo CR)

8i he

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} (3x + i3y) (4(x,y) + i3(x,y)) = \frac{1}{2} (4x - 4x) + \frac{1}{2} (4y + 4x)$$

$$= 0$$

Esercitio Zacone

3) Trapre la trasformata di Mübius W(Z) = az+b , ad-bc x0 che porta

Teorio: Trost. di Möbius è una mappa vou fame sulla stera di Ricuam W: Ĉ -> Ĉ. Nello suo rep motuiciole

(a b) si ho che det (a b) = ad-bc
$$\neq 0$$
. Per cui W pomiede con'unuersa \Rightarrow W \in or automorfismo shi $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$. Le trosf. di Möbrius formeus cui gruppo Aut ($\hat{\mathbb{C}}$). Le rep motricole formisu un aureanua rfismo shi cui gruppo $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$ GL2(\mathbb{C}) \Rightarrow Aut ($\hat{\mathbb{C}}$). Il nucleo Ker $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$ = $\{T, -T\}$ por uni gruppi $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$: $GL_2(\mathbb{C})$ \Rightarrow Aut ($\hat{\mathbb{C}}$). Il nucleo Ker $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$ = $\{T, -T\}$ por uni del primo teoreus di isomorfismo si ho che Aut ($\hat{\mathbb{C}}$) \cong $GL_2(\mathbb{C})/\mathbb{Z}_2$ Difohi $W: PC_1 \rightarrow PC_4$, in coordinate auropeuse $\mathbb{Z} = \frac{X}{Y}$ $W(\mathbb{Z}) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix}$. $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$ questo ripronde lo strutturo dall'orione \mathbb{Z}_2 . $W(\mathbb{Z}) = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X \\ Y \end{pmatrix}$.

Esercitio:

chisromente se M(i) -> 00, il denominatore sorà

$$W(2) = \frac{az+b}{z-i}$$

2)
$$Pec \ W(0) = 1 \Rightarrow -\frac{b}{i} = 1 \Rightarrow b = -i$$

$$W(2) = \frac{Q2 - i}{2 - i}$$

$$W(z) = \frac{\alpha z - i}{z - i}$$
3) Per $w(1) = i \Rightarrow \frac{\alpha - i}{1 - i} = i \Rightarrow \alpha = i - 1 + i \Rightarrow \alpha = 2i - 1$

$$P_{21} = \frac{(2i-1)^{2}-i}{2-i}$$