· Funzioni slamorfe pt. 2

· La furione u(x,y) = ex (x2cosy-y2cosy-2xysiny) può enere la porte rede di una funsione f(x+iy) domo-fa? Di quale funcione? 1(0,0)=0

Intuitivonante, la funcione alamaçto de stions uranda sorò dello forma

$$f(2) = e^2 2^2$$

BifsH:

$$e^{2} 2^{2} = e^{x+iy} (x+iy)^{2} = e^{x} e^{iy} (x^{2}-y^{2}+2ixy)$$

$$= e^{x} (\cos y + i\sin y) (x^{2}-y^{2}+2ixy)$$

$$= e^{x} [\cos y (x^{2}-y^{2}) - 2\sin y (xy) + i\sin y (x^{2}-y^{2}) + 2ixy \cos y]$$

$$= e^{x} (x^{2}\cos y - y^{2}\cos y - 2xy\sin y) + ie^{x} (x^{2}\sin y - y^{2}\sin y + 2xy\cos y)$$

Onia

Onia
$$Re f(2) = e^{x} (x^{2} \cos y - y^{2} \cos y + 2xy \sin y)$$

came vogliamo.

Algorosomente: u(x,y) = Ref(2) => Vu=0 $\sum_{n} \int_{y}^{2} u(x,y) = e^{x} \left(2 \cos y \right)$ $\sum_{n} \int_{y}^{2} u(x,y) = e^{x} \left(-2 \cos y \right)$ $\sum_{n} \int_{y}^{2} u(x,y) = e^{x} \left(-2 \cos y \right)$

Omingi 1/27/ ; olmonion.

do porte immogricario la traviama da Ch (1) $Uy = e^{x} \left(x^{2} \cos y - y^{2} \cos y - 2xy \sin y\right) + e^{x} \left(2x \cos y - 2y \sin y\right)$ = e^{x} ($(2x + \chi^{2} - \gamma^{2}) \cos y - 2 (x+1) y \sin y$) $\Rightarrow \sigma(x,y) = e^{x} (2x + x^{2}) \int dy \cos y - e^{x} \int dy y^{2} \cos y$ - 2 (x+1) dy y siny Notiomo dre i tre sutegrali da calcalare sono ju realtà molto simili Difoti, usondo il trick di Feynmon, ustrous che $\cos y = \cos ky \mid_{k=1}$ $-y^2\cos y = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial k^2}\cos(ky)\Big|_{K=1}$ -9 siny = OK cos(Ky) | K=1 Per uni, sicame cosy à well behaved, pomo pritère le dernete firsi dopli 1408, di e rababare solomente $\int dy \cos ky = \frac{1}{k} \sin(ky)$ $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial k} \left(\frac{1}{k} \sin(ky) \right) = \frac{1}{k^2} \left(ky \cos(ky) - \sin(ky) \right) \Big|_{k=1} = y \cos y - \sin y$ - - 2y cosy - (y2-2) siny Per uni $\sigma(x,y) = e^{x} \left(2xy \cos y + (x^2 - y^2) \sin y \right) + A(x)$

 $U(x,y) = e^{x} (2xy \cos y + (x^{2}y^{2}) \sin y) + A(x)$ $U(x,y) = e^{x} (2xy \cos y + (x^{2}y^{2}) \sin y) + A(x)$ $U(x,y) = e^{x} (2xy \cos y + (x^{2}y^{2}) \sin y) + B(xy)$ $U(x,y) = e^{x} (2xy \cos y + (x^{2}y^{2}) \sin y) + B(xy)$ $U(x,y) = e^{x} (2xy \cos y + (x^{2}y^{2}) \sin y) + B(xy)$ $U(x,y) = e^{x} (2xy \cos y + (x^{2}y^{2}) \sin y) + A(x)$ $U(x,y) = e^{x} (2xy \cos y + (x^{2}y^{2}) \sin y) + A(x)$ $U(x,y) = e^{x} (2xy \cos y + (x^{2}y^{2}) \sin y) + A(x)$ $U(x,y) = e^{x} (2xy \cos y + (x^{2}y^{2}) \sin y) + A(x)$ $U(x,y) = e^{x} (2xy \cos y + (x^{2}y^{2}) \sin y) + A(x)$

· Traver fize douverfo tole che Refize = $\alpha(x_1y_1 = \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2})$ e f(1) = 1.

Unionno un altro metodo. Ricordiano de f(21 douverfo. Implico.

Counidariano quanto regue

$$\partial_{\xi} f(z) = \frac{1}{2} (\partial_{x} - i\partial_{y}) f(x,y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\partial_{x} - i\partial_{y}) (u(x,y) + i \sigma(x,y)) = \frac{1}{2} (u_{x} - i u_{y} + i \sigma_{x} + \sigma_{y})$$

Usoudo CR: Ux=Uy & Uy=-Ux offerioms

Per mi, travado le derivote di u(xiy)

$$\partial_{x}u(x,y) = \frac{1}{x^{2}+y^{2}} - \frac{2x(x+y)}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{y^{2}-x^{2}-2xy}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{2}}$$

Per simmetrie

$$\partial_y u(x,y) = \frac{x^2 - y^2 - 2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

Dunque

$$f'(z) = \frac{y^2 - x^2 - 2xy - i(x^2 - y^2 - 2xy)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

Notiomo dre

$$-x^{2} + y^{2} - 2xy - ix^{2} + iy^{2} + 2ixy =$$

$$(-x^{2} + 2ixy + y^{2}) + i(-x^{2} + 2ixy + y^{2})$$

$$= (\lambda + i)(-x^{2} + 2ixy + y^{2}) = -(\lambda + i)(x - iy)^{2}$$

and animanals like

$$(x^2+y^2) = (x+iy)(x-iy)$$

Dunque
$$f(2) = \frac{-(1+i)(x-iy)^2}{(x+iy)^2(x-iy)^2} = \frac{-(1+i)(x-iy)^2}{Z^2} = \frac{1+i}{Z^2} \Rightarrow f(2) = -\int dz \frac{1+i}{Z^2} = \frac{1+i}{Z} + C$$

$$f(1) = 1+i+C = Q \Rightarrow C = -1-i$$