

Teoria

Se $f(z)$ è analitica nell'anello $A(a, r, R)$ allora ha un'unica espansione di Laurent in quest'ultimo

$$f(z) = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} c_k (z-a)^k = \underbrace{\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} c_k (z-a)^k}_{\text{parte analitica}} + \underbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} c_{-k} \frac{1}{(z-a)^k}}_{\text{parte principale}}$$

$$c_n = \oint_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{2\pi i} \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^{n+1}}$$

dove γ è un qualsiasi cammino chiuso positivo nell'anello che racchiude il centro una volta

converge assolutamente su un disco centrato a con raggio R

$$\limsup |c_m (z-a)^m| < 1 \rightarrow |z-a| < R$$

$$\text{con } R = \limsup |c_m|$$

converge assolutamente per

$$\limsup |c_{-m} (z-a)^{-m}| < 1 \rightarrow |z-a| > r$$

$$A(a, r, R) = \{ z : r < |z-a| < R \}$$

$f(z)$

Se una funzione non è analitica in un punto a , ma è analitica in un disco $D'(a, r) = D(a, r) / \{a\}$, il punto a è una singolarità isolata della funzione

espansione di Laurent della funzione nel disco

$$D'(a, r) \quad f(z) = \dots + \frac{c_{-k}}{(z-a)^k} + \dots + \frac{c_{-1}}{z-a} + c_0 + c_1(z-a) + \dots$$

se $c_{-k}=0 \forall k > 0$ singolarità regolare

se $\exists k > 0 \mid c_{-k} \neq 0 \wedge c_{-k-m}=0 \forall m > 0$ polo di ordine k

se $\forall k > 0 \quad c_{-k} \neq 0$ singolarità essenziale

perché se tutta l'espansione converge solo questo terreno?

il residuo di una funzione f nella singolarità isolata a è il coefficiente c_{-1} dell'espansione di Laurent nel disco $D'(a, r)$

$$\text{Res}[f, a] = c_{-1} = \oint_{\gamma} \frac{dz}{2\pi i} f(z)$$

dove γ è un qualsiasi cammino semplice che racchiende la singolarità a (antiorario) all'interno del disco di analiticità $D'(a, r)$

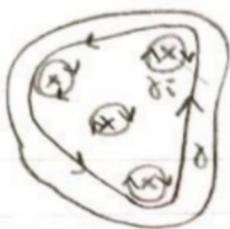
calcolo dei residui estendo la valutazione dell'integrale di contorno

→ polo di ordine k in a : $(z-a)^k f(z) = c_{-k} + c_{-k+1}(z-a) + \dots + c_{-1}(z-a)^{k-1} +$

$$c_{-1} = \frac{1}{(k-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow a} \frac{d^{k-1}}{dz^{k-1}} [(z-a)^k f(z)]$$

→ teorema dei residui: Se f una funzione analitica su D/S , dove $S = \{z_1, \dots, z_n\}$ è l'insieme delle sue singolarità isolate nel dominio D . Se γ è un cammino chiuso in D/S tale che $\text{Ind}(\gamma, z) = 0$ per tutte $z \notin D$, allora

$$\oint_{\gamma} dz f(z) = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Ind}(\gamma, z_k) \text{Res}[f, z_k]$$



$$\text{Ind}(\gamma, z_i) = \oint_{\gamma} dz f(z) = 2\pi i \sum_{z_i} \text{Res}_{z_i} \{ f(z), z_i \} = 2\pi i \sum_{z_i} \oint_{\gamma_i} dz f(z) = 2\pi i (-1)^{\infty} \sum_{z_i} \oint_{\gamma_i} dz f(z)$$

$$\oint_{\gamma} f(z) dz + 2\pi i \sum_{z_i} \oint_{\gamma_i} dz f(z) = 0$$

(nel caso di singolarità
essenziali questa
forma è più
utile)

dove i γ_i lasciano il
dominio sullo stesso lato
del comune γ

Lemma di Jordan

Sia f una funzione complessa, continua nel semicerchio $\sigma = \{Re^{i\theta}, \theta \in [0, \pi]\}$ e sia $M(R) = \max_{\theta \in [0, \pi]} |f(Re^{i\theta})|$

allora $\left| \int_{\sigma} dz f(z) e^{iaz} \right| \leq \frac{\pi}{a} M(R) \quad a > 0$



se il massimo $M(R)$ di $|f|$ su σ si annulla per $R \rightarrow \infty$ allora il contributo del semicerchio è nullo

per $a = 0$ considero il Lemma di Stima

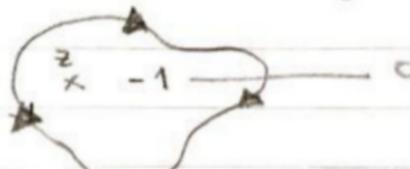
$$\left| \int_{\Gamma} f(z) dz \right| \leq M \ell(\Gamma) \quad (\text{disegnando su Parco})$$

↑
lunghezza d'arco di Γ
 $M = \max_{z \in \Gamma} |f(z)|$

estremo superiore dell'integrale su Γ

def) se γ è un cammino chiuso e $z \notin \gamma$
l'indice di γ rispetto a z è

$$\text{Ind}(\gamma, z) = \oint_{\gamma} \frac{ds}{2\pi i} \frac{1}{s-z}$$



punto
integrale
di Cauchy

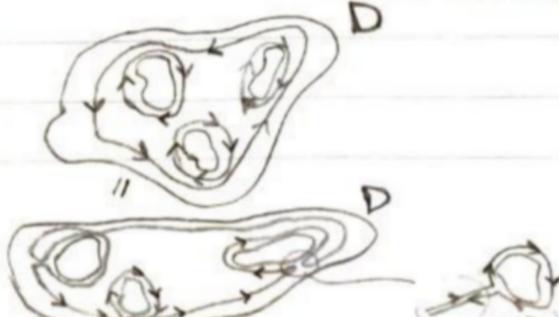
Teorema (Dirichlet)

Sia f una curva chiusa in
un dominio D tale che
 $\text{Ind}(\gamma, z) = 0 \quad \forall z \notin D$

Se f è olomorfa su D

$$\star \quad \text{Ind}(\gamma, z) f(z) - \oint_{\gamma} \frac{ds}{2\pi i} \frac{f(s)}{s-z}$$

$$\star \quad 0 = \oint_{\gamma} ds f(s)$$



teorema di Cauchy

caso di
cammini
chiusi

caso
di
cammini
chiusi +
caso
di
cammini
non
chiusi

caso
di
cammini
non
chiusi

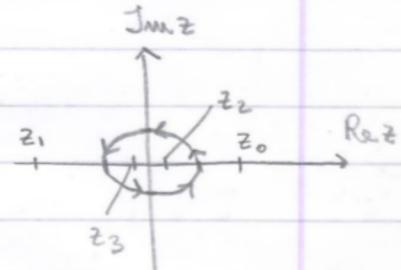
(A)

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= \int_0^{2\pi} dx \frac{\cos 2x}{1 + \sin^2 x} = \operatorname{Re} \int_0^{2\pi} dx \frac{e^{ix}}{1 + \sin^2 x} = \operatorname{Re} \oint_{C_1} dz \frac{dz}{iz} \frac{z^2}{1 + \frac{1}{(2i)^2}(z - \bar{z})^2} = \\
 &= \operatorname{Re} \oint_{C_1} dz \frac{4z}{4 - (z - \bar{z})^2} \stackrel{z = e^{ix}}{=} \operatorname{Re} \oint_{C_1} dz \frac{4z}{4 - (z - 1/z)^2} = \\
 &= \operatorname{Re} \oint_{C_1} dz \frac{4z^3}{4z^2 - (z^2 - 1)^2} = \stackrel{\bar{z} = \frac{1-z^2}{z} = \frac{1}{z}}{=} \operatorname{Re} \oint_{C_1} dz \frac{4iz^3}{z^4 - 6z^2 + 1} \\
 &= \operatorname{Re} \oint_{C_1} dz f(z) \text{ done } f(z) = \frac{4iz^3}{z^4 - 6z^2 + 1}
 \end{aligned}$$

poly $z^4 - 6z^2 + 1 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 y^2 - 6y + 1 &= 0 & y &= \frac{3 \pm \sqrt{9 - 1}}{2} = 3 \pm 2\sqrt{2} \\
 z^2 &= 3 \pm 2\sqrt{2} & z &= \pm \sqrt{3 \pm 2\sqrt{2}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} z_0 = \sqrt{3 + 2\sqrt{2}} \\ z_1 = -\sqrt{3 + 2\sqrt{2}} \\ z_2 = \sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2}} \\ z_3 = -\sqrt{3 - 2\sqrt{2}} \end{cases} \quad \text{poly simple}$$



$$\oint_{C_1} dz f(z) = 2\pi i (\operatorname{Res}_2 f(z_2) + \operatorname{Res}_3 f(z_3))$$

$$\operatorname{Res}_2 f(z_2) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_2} \frac{4iz^3(z - z_2)}{z^4 - 6z^2 + 1} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_2} \frac{4i(4z^3 - 3z^2 z_2)}{4z^3 - 12z_2} =$$

$$= \frac{4iz_2^3}{4z_2^3 - 12z_2} = \frac{4iz_2^2}{4(z_2^2 - 3)} = \frac{iz_2^2}{z_2^2 - 3}$$

$$\operatorname{Res}_3 f(z_3) = \frac{iz_3^2}{z_3^2 - 3}$$

$$\oint_{C_1} dz f(z) = 2\pi i (i) \left[\frac{z_3^2(z_2^2 - 3) + z_2^2(z_3^2 - 3)}{(z_2^2 - 3)(z_3^2 - 3)} \right] =$$

$$= -2\pi i \left[\frac{(3+2\sqrt{2})(3-2\sqrt{2}-3)}{(3+2\sqrt{2}-3)^2} \right] = \cancel{-} 4\pi \frac{3-2\sqrt{2}}{\cancel{+} 2\sqrt{2}} =$$

$$= 4\pi \frac{(3-2\sqrt{2})\sqrt{2}}{4} = \pi (3\sqrt{2} - 4)$$

$$I = \pi(3\sqrt{2} - 4)$$

(B)

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \frac{\cos k\theta}{\cosh \xi - \cos \theta} = \operatorname{Re} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{2\pi} \frac{e^{ik\theta}}{\cosh \xi - \cos \theta} =$$

$$= \operatorname{Re} \oint_{C_1} \frac{dz}{2\pi i z} \frac{z^k}{\cosh \xi - \frac{1}{2}(z+\bar{z})} = \operatorname{Re} \oint_{C_1} \frac{dz}{2\pi i z} \frac{2z^{k-1}}{2\cosh \xi - (z+1/z)} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= e^{i\theta} \\ dz &= ie^{i\theta} d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$= \operatorname{Re} \oint_{C_1} \frac{dz}{\pi i} \frac{z^k}{2z \cosh \xi - (z^2 + 1)} = \operatorname{Re} \oint_{C_1} dz f(z)$$

dove $f(z) = \frac{1}{\pi} \frac{iz^k}{z^2 - 2z \cosh \xi + 1}$ $\left(\begin{array}{l} \xi > 0 \\ k = 0, 1, \dots \end{array} \right)$

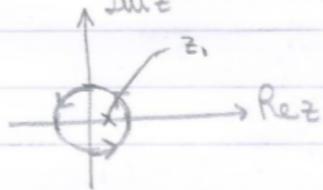
$$\xi \in \mathbb{R}$$

poli $z^2 - 2z \cosh \xi + 1 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= \cosh \xi \pm \sqrt{\cosh^2 \xi - 1} = \\ &= \cosh \xi \pm \operatorname{senh} \xi = \frac{1}{2} [e^\xi + e^{-\xi} \pm (e^\xi - e^{-\xi})] \end{aligned}$$

pole semplici

$$\begin{aligned} z_0 &= e^\xi \\ z_1 &= e^{-\xi} \end{aligned}$$



$$I = \operatorname{Re} 2\pi i [\operatorname{Res} f(z_1)]$$

$$\operatorname{Res} f(z_1) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \frac{i}{\pi} \frac{(z - z_1) z^k}{z^2 - 2z \cosh \xi + 1} \stackrel{H}{=}$$

$$\stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_1} \frac{i}{\pi} \frac{(k+1) z^k - kz_1 z^{k-1}}{2z - 2\cosh \xi} =$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{i}{\pi} \frac{z_1^k}{2(z_1 - \cosh \xi)} = \frac{i}{\pi} \frac{e^{-k\xi}}{2[e^{-\xi} - \frac{1}{2}(e^\xi + e^{-\xi})]} \\ &= \frac{i}{2\pi} \frac{e^{-k\xi}}{\frac{1}{2}(e^{-\xi} - e^\xi)} = \frac{-i}{2\pi} \frac{e^{-\xi k}}{\operatorname{senh} \xi} \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \frac{e^{-\xi k}}{\operatorname{senh} \xi}$$

(f<1) come varia f(z)

$$f(z+ie^{i\theta}) = g(z=1+e^{i\theta}) h(z+ie^{i\theta})$$

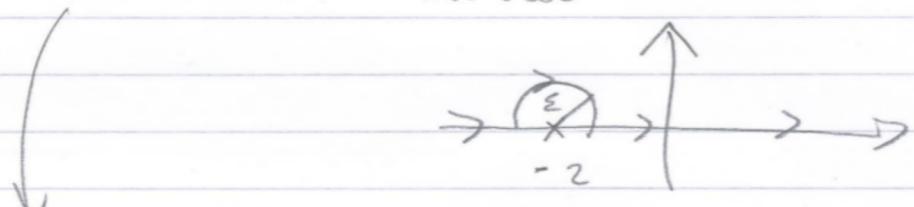
$$f(\theta = \pi + i\varepsilon) = f(\theta = 0)$$

$$f(\theta = \pi + i\varepsilon) = e^{i\pi} f(\theta = \pi)$$

$$\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} f(z+ie^{i\theta}) = f(z+ie^{i\theta})$$

$$I = \int_R \frac{dx}{(z+x)(x^2+4)} = \lim_{\substack{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0 \\ R \rightarrow \infty}} \left(\int_{-R}^{-2-\varepsilon} + \int_{-2+\varepsilon}^R \right) \frac{dx}{(z+x)(x^2+4)}$$

uso la singolarità $x = -2$
e non la considero nell'integrale
(molte integrazioni in un
intervallo simmetrico)



$$I = \int_R \frac{dz}{(z+2)(z^2+4)}$$

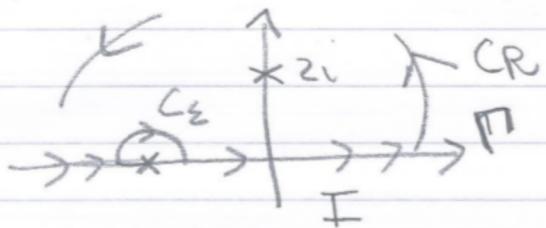
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{(z+2)(z^2+4)}$$

ha poli semplici

$$z = -2$$

$$z = \pm 2i$$

considero il cammino Γ



$$\oint_{\Gamma} dz f(z) = I - \pi i \operatorname{Res}_{z=-2} f(z) + \int_{CR} f(z) dz =$$

+ contributo

$$\downarrow$$

$$= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{z=2i} f(z)$$

$$I = 2\pi i \left[\operatorname{Res}_{z=2i} f(z) + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Res}_{z=-2} f(z) \right]$$

$$\operatorname{Res}_{z=2i} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 2i} \frac{z-2i}{(z+2)(z-2i)(z+2i)} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8i} \cdot \frac{1}{1+i}$$

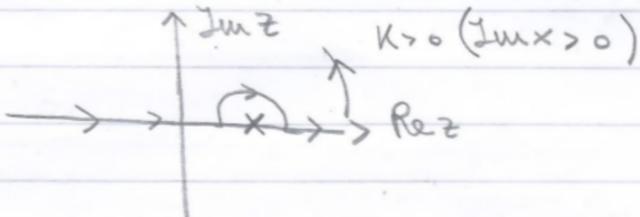
$$\operatorname{Res}_{z=-2} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow -2} \left(\frac{z+2}{(z+2)(z^2+4)} \right) = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$I = 2\pi i \frac{1}{8} \left(-\frac{1}{i(1+i)} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi i}{4} \left(\frac{-i(1-i)}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) =$$

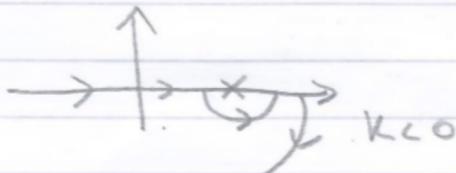
$$= \frac{\pi i}{4} \left(-\frac{i}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$I = \int_{\mathbb{R}} dx \frac{e^{ikx}}{x-y}$$

$y \in \mathbb{R}$



$$\oint_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = I - \pi i \operatorname{Res} f(y) = 0 \quad k > 0$$



$$I + \pi i \operatorname{Res} f(y) = 0$$

$$\operatorname{Res} f(y) = \lim_{z \rightarrow y} \frac{z-y}{z-y} e^{ikz} = e^{iky}$$

$$I = \pi i \operatorname{sgn}(k) e^{iky}$$

$$I = \int_0^\infty dx \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x^3+1} = \int_0^\infty dz \frac{\sqrt{z}}{z^3+1}$$

$$\oint_{\Gamma} f(z) dz = I + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-\frac{2\pi i}{3}} dr \frac{\sqrt{r} e^{-i\pi/3}}{r^3+1}$$

$$+ \int_{CR} f(z) dz =$$

$$= I (1 - e^{-i\pi}) = 2I$$

$$I = -\pi i \operatorname{Res} f(z_2)$$

$$z_0 = e^{i\pi/3}$$

$$z_1 = e^{i\pi}$$

$$z_2 = e^{i5\pi/3}$$

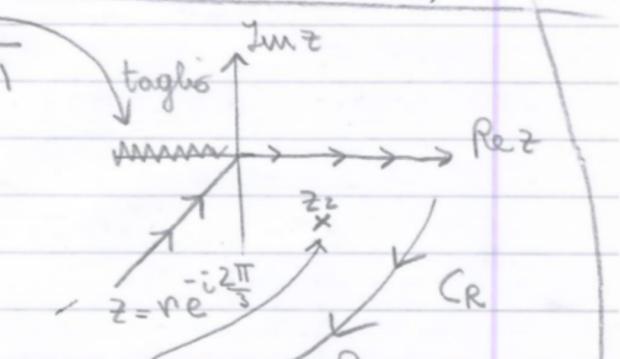
$$= e^{-i\pi/3}$$

$n = 0, 1, 2$

...imbold taglio

$$z^3 = -1 = e^{i\pi + 2m\pi i}$$

$$z = e^{i\pi/3 + i2\pi/3 m}$$

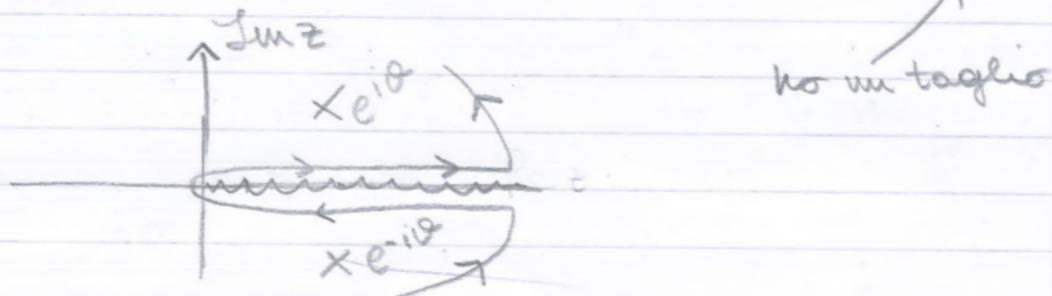


$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res } f(z_2) &= \lim_{z \rightarrow z_2} \frac{(z - z_2)\sqrt{z}}{z^3 + 1} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_2} \frac{\frac{3}{2}z^{1/2} - \frac{1}{2}z_2 z^{-1/2}}{3z^2} = \\ &= \frac{z_2^{1/2}}{3z_2^2} = \frac{1}{3} z_2^{-3/2} = \frac{1}{3} (\bar{e}^{i\pi/3})^{-3/2} = \\ &= \frac{1}{3} e^{-i\pi/2} = \frac{1}{3} i \\ &= +\frac{1}{3} i \end{aligned}$$

(E)

$$I = +\frac{\pi}{3}$$

$$I = \int_0^\infty dx \frac{x^\mu}{x^2 - 2x \cos \theta + 1} = \int_0^\infty dz \frac{z^\mu}{z^2 - 2z \cos \theta + 1} \quad \begin{matrix} \mu \in \mathbb{R} \\ |\mu| < 1 \end{matrix}$$



$$f(z) = \frac{z^\mu}{z^2 - 2z \cos \theta + 1}$$

$$z = r e^{i\theta}, \quad \theta \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$f(0) = \frac{0^\mu}{0^2 - 2 \cdot 0 \cos \theta + 1} \quad f(2\pi) = \frac{(2\pi)^{\mu} e^{2\pi i \mu}}{(2\pi)^2 - 2 \cdot 2\pi \cos \theta + 1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C f(z) dz &= I - I e^{2\pi i \mu} + \int_{CR} f(z) dz = \\ &= I (1 - e^{2\pi i \mu}) \end{aligned}$$

$$z^2 - 2z \cos \theta + 1 = 0 \quad z = \frac{\cos \theta \pm \sqrt{\cos^2 \theta - 1}}{\cos \theta \pm i \sin \theta} = e^{\pm i\theta}$$

$$I(1 - e^{2\pi i \mu}) = 2\pi i (\text{Res } f(e^{i\theta}) + \text{Res } f(e^{-i\theta}))$$

$$\text{Res } f(e^{i\theta}) = \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i\theta}} \frac{(z - e^{i\theta}) z^\mu}{z^2 - 2z \cos \theta + 1} \stackrel{H}{=} \lim_{z \rightarrow e^{i\theta}} \frac{(\mu+1)z^\mu - \mu z^{\mu-1} e^{i\theta}}{2z - 2 \cos \theta} =$$

xoli semplici

$$\frac{e^{i\theta \mu} (\mu+1) - e^{i\theta \mu} \mu}{\mu}$$

(F)

$$e^{-i\theta} =$$

$$\text{Res } f(e^{i\theta}) = \frac{e^{i\theta\mu}}{ze^{i\theta} - e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}} = \frac{e^{i\theta\mu}}{z i \sin \theta}$$

$$\text{Res } f(e^{-i\theta}) = \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Res } f(e^{i\theta}) \\ \theta \rightarrow -\theta \\ = 2\pi - \theta \end{array} \right) = \frac{e^{-i\theta\mu}}{-zi \sin \theta} = \frac{e^{i\mu(\pi-\theta)}}{-zi \sin \theta}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{1 - e^{2\pi i \mu}} \frac{2\pi i}{2i \sin \theta} \left(e^{i\mu\theta} - e^{i\mu(2\pi-\theta)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sin \theta} \frac{(e^{i\mu\theta} - e^{i\mu(2\pi-\theta)})}{e^{\pi i \mu} (e^{-\pi i \mu} - e^{\pi i \mu})}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sin \theta (-2i) \sin(\pi \mu)} (e^{i\mu\theta} - e^{i\mu(2\pi-\theta)}) =$$

$$= e^{i\mu(\theta-\pi)} (e^{i\mu\theta} - e^{i\mu(2\pi-\theta)}) =$$

$$= e^{i\mu(\theta-\pi)} - e^{i\mu(\pi-\theta)} =$$

$$= e^{i\mu(\theta-\pi)} - e^{-i\mu(\theta-\pi)}$$

$$I = \frac{\pi \sin(\mu(\pi-\theta))}{\sin \theta \sin \pi \mu}$$

Ottavio Me Ricorda
e' intorno allo sfumato

 $a \in (-1, 1)$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos 2\theta}{1 - 2a \cos \theta + a^2} d\theta$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{(e^{i2\theta} + e^{-i2\theta})}{2(1 - 2a \cos \theta + a^2)} d\theta =$$

$$= \int_{C_1} \frac{1}{iz} \frac{z^2 + z^{-2}}{(1 - a(z + \bar{z}) + a^2)} dz =$$

$$dz = ie^{i\theta} d\theta \quad = \int_{C_1} \frac{1}{iz} \frac{(z^4 + 1)z}{z^2(z - a(z^2 + 1) + a^2)} dz$$

$$\text{poli } z = 0$$

$$z = a, -a(z^2 + 1) + z(1 + a^2) = 0$$

$$\log(z) = \log|z| + i\arg z + i2\pi n$$

\mathbb{G} diverge log z
Riemann
continuo
principale

$$M=0 \quad \log(z) = \text{Log}(z)$$

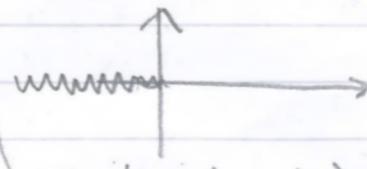
$$\theta \in [-\pi, \pi]$$

$$\mathbb{II} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} du \left(\frac{\log x}{x^a + 1} \right) e^{iux}$$

$$a \in \mathbb{N}$$

estendo il piano complesso
e considero il taglio

lungo l'asse immaginario



$$\text{Log}(x+i\varepsilon) = \log|x| + i\pi$$

$$\text{Log}(x-i\varepsilon) = \log|x| - i\pi$$

discontinuità
di $2\pi i$

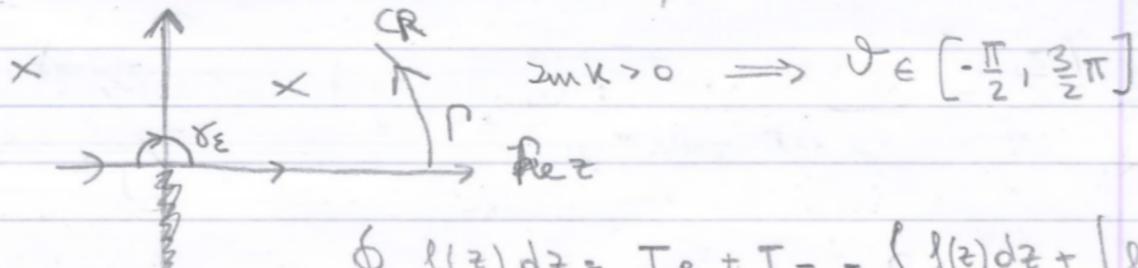
$\rightarrow \operatorname{Im} K > 0$ semiretta
immaginaria positiva

$\rightarrow \operatorname{Im} K < 0$ semiretta
immaginaria negativa

considero il Logaritmo principale

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz \frac{\log z}{z^a + 1} e^{ikz} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dz \frac{\log|z| + i\arg z}{z^a + 1} +$$

$$\operatorname{Im} z + i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\arg z}{z^a + 1} e^{ikz} = I_R + I_I$$



$$\oint_C f(z) dz = I_R + I_I - \underbrace{\int_{\gamma_\varepsilon} f(z) dz}_{=0} + \underbrace{\int_{CR} f(z) dz}_{=0}$$

$$I_R + I_I = 2\pi i \sum_i \operatorname{Res} f(z_i)$$

$$z^a + 1 = 0$$

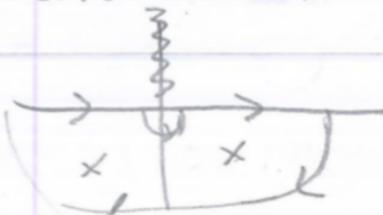
$$\text{consideriamo } a = 4$$

$$z^4 = -1 = e^{i\pi + 2k\pi} \quad z = e^{i\pi/4 + i\pi/2k}$$

$$\operatorname{Res} f(z_0) + \operatorname{Res} f(z_1)$$

$$z = e^{i\pi/4}, z_1 = e^{i3\pi/4}, z_2 = e^{i5\pi/4}, z_3 = e^{i7\pi/4} = e^{-i\pi/4}$$

nel caso $\operatorname{Im} K < 0$



$$\theta \in \left[-\frac{3\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$

(H)

poniamo
monotone
discontinuità
stavano fogli di
 $|y| > 1$ Riemann

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{y-x} = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dz}{\sqrt{1-z^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+z}} \frac{1}{y-z} = \int_{-1}^1 dz f(z) \quad \text{dove } f(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-z}\sqrt{1+z}(y-z)}$$

$$\text{sea } h(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+z}} \quad g(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-z}} \quad \zeta(z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}}$$

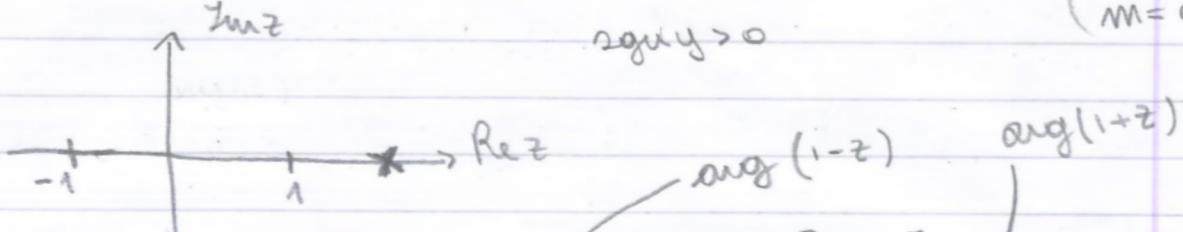
$$h(z) = |1+z|^{-1/2} e^{-\frac{i}{2}\arg(1+z)} e^{-i\pi m}$$

$\hookrightarrow e^{-\frac{i}{2}\arg(1+z)}$

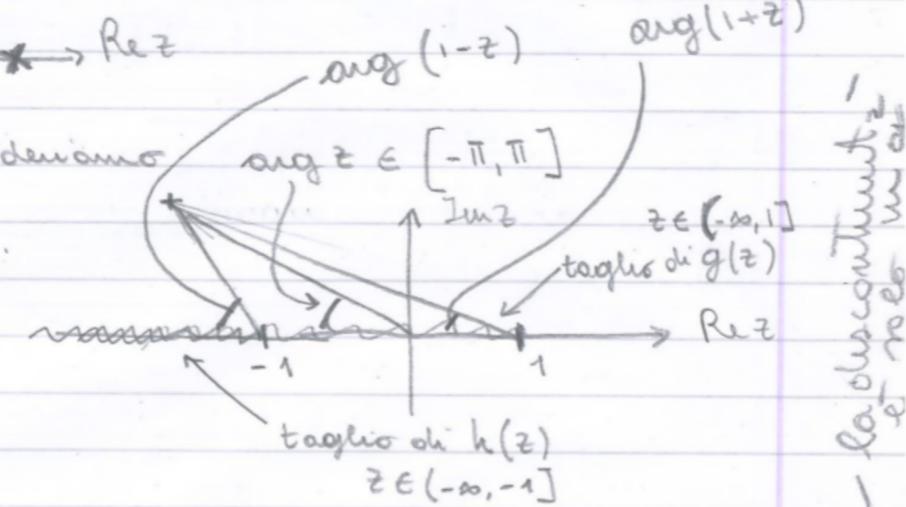
$$g(z) = |1-z|^{-1/2} e^{-\frac{i}{2}\arg(1-z)} e^{-i\pi m}$$

$$\zeta(z) = |z|^{-1/2} e^{-\frac{i}{2}\arg(z)} e^{-i\pi k} \quad \begin{cases} m=0 \\ k=0 \\ m=k \end{cases}$$

$$\text{se } y > 0$$



consideriamo



consideriamo $z = pe^{i\theta}$ per $p > 1$

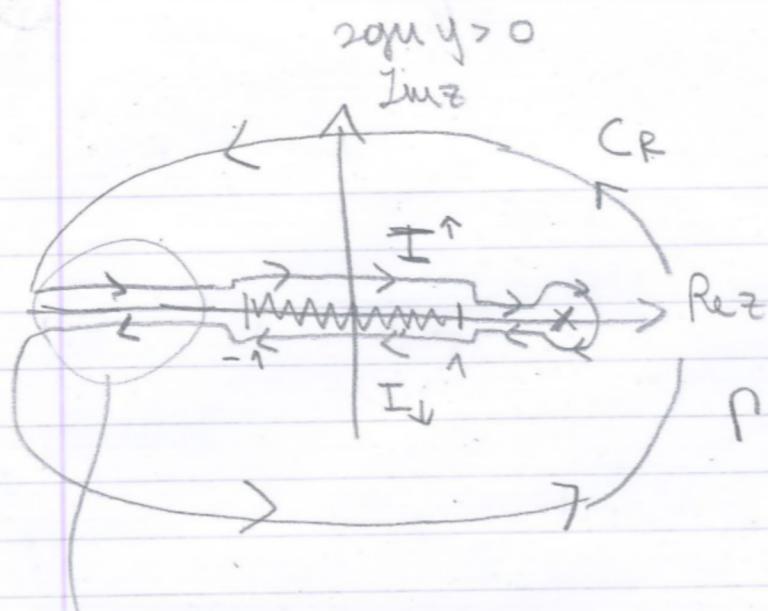
soltanmo f per $\vartheta = \pi - \varepsilon$ e per $\vartheta = -\pi + \varepsilon$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} p > 1 \\ \Delta f = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \left. \begin{aligned} f(\pi - \varepsilon) &= g(\pi - \varepsilon) h(\pi - \varepsilon) \frac{1}{(y-z)} = \\ &= g(\pi) h(\pi) \frac{1}{y-z\pi} = |1-z|^{-1/2} |1+z|^{-1/2} e^{-i\pi} \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(-\pi + \varepsilon) &= e^{i\pi} f(\pi - \varepsilon) \\ f(-\pi + \varepsilon) &= g(-\pi + \varepsilon) h(-\pi + \varepsilon) \frac{1}{y-z\pi} = \\ &= g(-\pi) h(-\pi) \frac{1}{y-z\pi} = |1-z|^{-1/2} |1+z|^{-1/2} e^{i\pi} \end{aligned} \right.$$

per $p < 1$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f(-\pi + \varepsilon) &= e^{-i\pi} f(\pi - \varepsilon) \\ f(-\pi + \varepsilon) &= |1-z|^{-1/2} |1+z|^{-1/2} e^{-\frac{i}{2}\pi} \left(= \frac{g(\pi - \varepsilon) h(0)}{y-z\pi} \right) \\ f(-\pi + \varepsilon) &= |1-z|^{-1/2} |1+z|^{-1/2} e^{i\pi/2} \left(= \frac{g(-\pi + \varepsilon) h(0)}{y-z\pi} \right) \end{aligned} \right.$$



questi due contributi
si annullano $\Delta f = 0$

$$I_{\downarrow} = - \int_{-1}^1 dz f(z) e^{-iz\pi} = -e^{-i\pi} I_{\uparrow} = I_{\uparrow}$$

$$\oint_P f(z) dz = \int_{CR} f(z) dz + I_{\uparrow} + I_{\downarrow} = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} f(y) = 0$$

$$\left| \int_{CR} f(z) dz \right| \leq \max_{z \in CR} |f(z)| \ell(CR) = \frac{2\pi R}{\sqrt{R^2 - 1}} \rightarrow 0$$

disegno di lauraz
di Domboux

$\Rightarrow 0 \quad \text{lemma di sturm}$

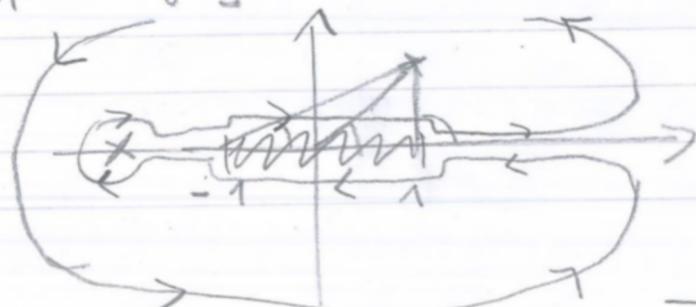
$$2I_{\uparrow} = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} f(y)$$

$$e^{-\frac{i}{2}\arg(i-y^2)} = -\frac{i}{2}$$

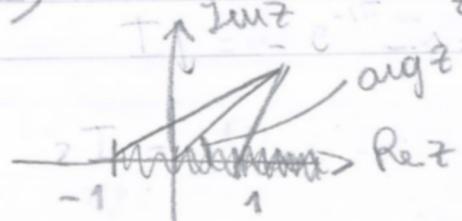
$$\operatorname{Res} f(y) = \lim_{z \rightarrow y} \frac{(z-y)}{\sqrt{1-z^2}(y-z)} = -|1-y^2|^{1/2} \frac{e^{-i\arg(i-y^2)}}{1-y^2}$$

$$I_{\uparrow} = I = + \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{y^2 - 1}}$$

per segnare considero $\vartheta \in (0, 2\pi]$



ovvero taglio di $g(z)$
 $f(z) = e^{-\frac{i}{2}\arg z} \in (1, \infty)$
 taglio di w $z \in [-1, 1]$



$\rho < 1$ come controlo $f(z)$. ottenerando se toglio

$$f(0+\varepsilon) = g(\pi - \tilde{\varepsilon}) \frac{h(0+\varepsilon)}{y-z_0} = e^{-\frac{i\pi}{2}} \frac{|1-z_1|^{1/2} |1+z_1|^{1/2}}{y-z_0}$$

$$f(2\pi - \varepsilon) = g(\pi + \tilde{\varepsilon}) \frac{\bar{h}(2\pi - \varepsilon)}{y-z_{2\pi}} = e^{-i\pi/2} \frac{e^{-i\pi} |1-z_1|^{-1/2} |1+z_1|^{-1}}{y-z_0}$$

$$f(2\pi - \varepsilon) = e^{-i\pi} f(0+\varepsilon)$$

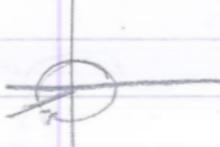
$$I_\downarrow = -e^{-i\pi} I_\uparrow$$

$$2I_\uparrow = 2\pi \operatorname{Res} f(y) = -\frac{2\pi}{\sqrt{y^2-1}}$$

$$e^{-\frac{i}{2} \arg(1-y^2)} = e^{-\frac{i}{2}\pi} = -i$$

avendo $0 \in (0, 2\pi)$

in questo
caso non
esco dall'intervale
lo ch
definizione



$$\arg(-1) - \frac{i}{2} \arg(y^2-1) =$$

$$-\frac{i}{2} [\arg(-1) + \arg(y^2-1)] =$$

$$-\frac{i}{2} (\pi - 2\pi)$$

per non uscire
dell'intervale
 $0 \in (-\pi, \pi]$ di definizione

per

1) per

2)