

**Motivazione:** calcolo di integrali in campo complesso  
(e anche in campo reale)

- $f$  olomorfa su  $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{C} \Rightarrow \oint_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 0$   
 $\gamma \leftarrow$  circuito omotopo a 1 punto
- $f$  olomorfa su  $\Omega$  tranne che in un n° finito di punti  
 $\Rightarrow \oint_{\gamma} f(z) dz = ???$

Es.  $\int_{C_1(0)} \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i$   
 $\frac{1}{z} \leftarrow$  olomorfa in  $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$

Def. Se  $z^0$  è una singolarità isolata per  $f$ , si dice  
**RESIDUO** di  $f$  in  $z^0$  il coeff.  $C_{-1}$  dello sviluppo di  
Laurent di  $f$  di centro  $z^0$  ( $\text{Res}(f, z^0)$ ).

Dom. Nell'esempio sopra

$$C_{-1} = 1 = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_1(0)} \frac{1}{z} dz$$

$\text{Res}\left(\frac{1}{z}, 0\right)$

Più in generale esiste collegamento tra residui e integrali?

## Come calcolare $\text{Res}(f, z^0)$ ( $z^0$ sing. isolata)

- $z^0$  sing. eliminabile  $\Rightarrow \text{Res}(f, z^0) = 0$   
(parte singolare o dello sviluppo  $\equiv 0$ )
- $z^0$  sing. essenziale  $\Rightarrow$  non c'è modo diretto  
(bisogna farsi lo sviluppo di Laurent)
- $z^0$  polo di ordine  $\nu \Rightarrow$

$$\text{Res}(f, z^0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z^0} \frac{1}{(\nu-1)!} \mathcal{D}^{(\nu-1)} \left[ (z-z^0)^\nu f(z) \right]$$

In particolare, se  $z^0$  è un polo semplice ( $\nu=1$ )

$$\text{Res}(f, z^0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z^0} [(z-z^0) f(z)].$$

~~Lim~~ - (nel caso del polo semplice)

$$z^0 \text{ polo semplice} \Rightarrow f(z) = \sum_{n \geq -1} C_n (z-z^0)^n, \text{ con } C_{-1} \neq 0$$

$$(z-z^0) f(z) = \sum_{n \geq -1} C_n (z-z^0)^{n+1} = C_{-1} + C_0(z-z^0) + C_1(z-z^0)^2 + 0(z-z^0)^2.$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z^0} [(z-z^0) f(z)] = C_{-1}. \quad \square$$

## Esempi

1)  $f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{z}$      $z^0 = 0$     sing. eliminabile  $\Rightarrow \text{Res}\left(\frac{\sin z}{z}, 0\right) = 0$

2)  $f(z) = e^{1/z}$      $z^0 = 0$     sing. essenziale

$$\forall w \in \mathbb{C}, \quad e^w = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{w^n}{n!} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\forall z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, \quad e^{\frac{1}{z}} = \sum_{n \geq 0} \left(\frac{1}{z}\right)^n \cdot \frac{1}{n!} \quad \Rightarrow$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Res}(e^{1/z}, 0) = 1$$

$f(z) = e^{\frac{1}{z^2}}$ ,     $z^0 = 0$     sing. essenziale

$$\forall z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, \quad e^{\frac{1}{z^2}} = \sum_{n \geq 0} \left(\frac{1}{z^2}\right)^n \cdot \frac{1}{n!} = \sum_{n \geq 0} \frac{1}{z^{2n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$\rightarrow \text{Res}(e^{1/z^2}, 0) = 0.$$

3)  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$      $z^0 = 0$     polo di ordine 1

$$\Rightarrow \text{Res}\left(\frac{1}{z}, 0\right) = 1.$$

$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2}$      $z^0 = 0$     polo di ordine 2

$$\Rightarrow \text{Res}\left(\frac{1}{z^2}, 0\right) = 0.$$

$$4) \quad f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{z^3} \quad z=0 \quad \text{polo di ordine 2}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z^2 \cdot f(z) \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}. \quad \Rightarrow \text{l'ordine è 2}$$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z^2 \cdot \frac{\sin z}{z^3} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin z}{z}$$

$$\text{Res}(f, 0) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} D \left[ z^2 \cdot \frac{\sin z}{z^3} \right] = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} D \left[ \frac{\sin z}{z} \right]$$

formula con  $v=2$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{z \cos z - \sin z}{z^2} = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cancel{\cos z} - \cancel{z} \sin z - \cancel{\cos z}}{z^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left( \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \underbrace{\sin z}_0 \right) = 0.$$

$$5) \quad f(z) = z \cot z = z \frac{\cos z}{\sin z}$$

$$\sin z = 0 \Leftrightarrow z = k\pi, \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$\text{Caso } k=0 \quad (z_0=0) \Rightarrow f(z) = \frac{z}{\sin z} \cdot \frac{\cos z}{1} \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ 1 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ 1 \end{matrix} \quad z \rightarrow 0$$

$\Rightarrow$  Sing. eliminabile.

$$\Rightarrow \text{Res}(f, 0) = 0.$$

Caso  $k \neq 0$   $z_k = k\pi$ , con  $k \neq 0$ . Poli semplici

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow k\pi} (z - k\pi) \cdot \frac{\overset{k\pi}{\uparrow} \overset{(-1)^k}{\uparrow} \cos z}{\sin z} \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}.$$

$$= (k\pi) (-1)^k \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow k\pi} \frac{(z - k\pi)}{\sin z}$$

$$\overset{\uparrow}{z - k\pi = w} = (k\pi) \cancel{(-1)^k} \cdot \lim_{w \rightarrow 0} \frac{w}{\sin(w + k\pi)} = k\pi \neq 0.$$

$$\sin w \cos(\underbrace{k\pi}_{(-1)^k}) + \cancel{\sin(k\pi) \cos w}$$

$$\text{Res}(f, k\pi) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z - k\pi) \cdot f(z) = k\pi.$$

Conclusione:

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \text{Res}(f, k\pi) = k\pi.$$

Def.  $\text{Res} \left( \frac{g}{h}, z^0 \right) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{g(z^0)}{h'(z^0)}$

con  $g$  olomorfa,  $h$  con uno zero di ordine 1 in  $z^0$   
 $(\Rightarrow h'(z^0) \neq 0)$ .

Eg.  $f(z) = \frac{z \cos z}{\sin z}$   $g(z) = z \cos z$   $h(z) = \sin z$   $h(z_k) = 0$   
 $h'(z_k) \neq 0$ .

$\Rightarrow \text{Res} \left( f, z_k \right) = \frac{z_k \cos z_k}{\cancel{\sin z_k}} = K\pi$ .

Dim. di (\*)  $\begin{cases} \nearrow g(z^0) \neq 0 \\ \searrow g(z^0) = 0 \end{cases}$

Caso  $g(z^0) \neq 0$   $\Rightarrow z^0$  polo semplice.

$\frac{(z-z^0)g(z)}{h(z)} = \frac{g(z^0)(z-z^0) + o(z-z^0)}{h'(z^0)(z-z^0) + o(z-z^0)} \longrightarrow \frac{g(z^0)}{h'(z^0)}$

$\text{Res} \left( \frac{g}{h}, z^0 \right) \stackrel{(*)}{=} \frac{g(z^0)}{h'(z^0)}$   
 formule per il residuo  
 caso polo semplice

Caso  $g(z^0) = 0$  Res:  $\text{Res} \left( \frac{g}{h}, z^0 \right) = 0$

bisogna che  $z^0$  ring. eliminabile:

$\frac{g}{h} = \frac{g'(z^0)(z-z^0) + o(z-z^0)}{h'(z^0)(z-z^0) + o(z-z^0)} \longrightarrow \frac{g'(z^0)}{h'(z^0)} \in \mathbb{C}$ .

## Def. e calcolo dell'indice di avvolgimento

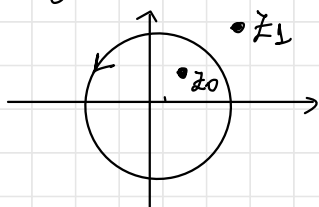
Def. (intuitiva) Sia  $\gamma$  circuito  $\subseteq \mathbb{C}$ , e sia  $z^0 \notin \gamma$

S'indica **INDICE DI AVVOLGIMENTO DI  $\gamma$  RISPETTO A  $z^0$**

è il numero di volte che  $\gamma$  "gira" attorno a  $z^0$ ,  
coniate col segno + nel caso del verso antiorario.

Es.

•  $\gamma = C_1(0)$

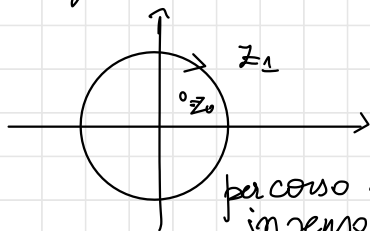


$$r(t) = e^{it}, \quad t \in [0, 2\pi]$$

$$\text{Ind}(\gamma, z^0) = 1$$

$$\text{Ind}(\gamma, z^1) = 0.$$

•  $\gamma = -C_1(0)$

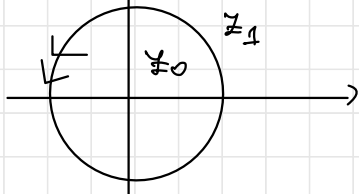


percorso 1 volta  
in senso orario

$$\text{Ind}(\gamma, z^0) = -1$$

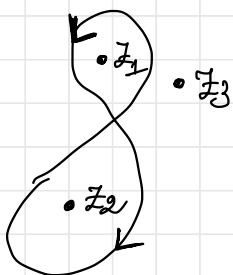
$$\text{Ind}(\gamma, z^1) = 0$$

•  $\gamma : r(t) = e^{it}, \quad t \in [0, 4\pi]$



$$\text{Ind}(\gamma, z^0) = 2$$

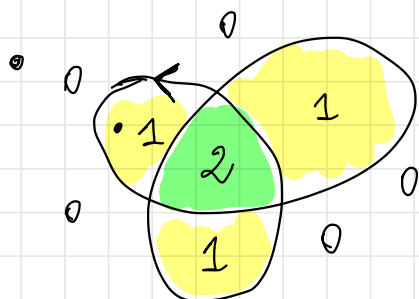
$$\text{Ind}(\gamma, z^1) = 0$$



$$\text{Ind}(\gamma, z_1) = 1$$

$$\text{Ind}(\gamma, z_2) = -1$$

$$\text{Ind}(\gamma, z_3) = 0.$$

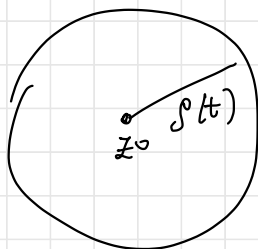
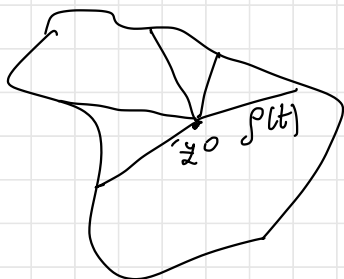


( $\gamma$  circuito  $\subseteq \mathbb{C}$ ,  $z^0 \notin \gamma$ ).

Def. (formale) Sia  $r(t): [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  parametrizzazione di  $\gamma$ .

Sia  $\rho(t) := |r(t) - z^0|$ . Allora  $\exists \theta: [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

tale che  $r(t) = z^0 + \rho(t)e^{i\theta(t)}$



$$\text{Ind}(\gamma, z^0) := \frac{\theta(b) - \theta(a)}{2\pi} \quad \left( \in \mathbb{Z} \right).$$



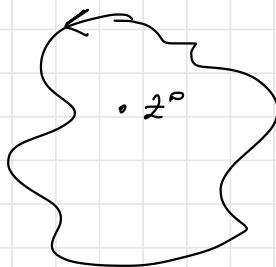
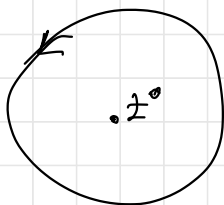
(\*)  $r(a) = \sqrt{r(b)}$  CIRCUITO  $\Rightarrow \rho(a) = |r(a) - z^0| = |r(b) - z^0| = \rho(b)$

$$\begin{cases} r(a) = z^0 + \rho(a) e^{i\theta(a)} \\ r(b) = z^0 + \rho(b) e^{i\theta(b)} \end{cases} \Rightarrow e^{i\theta(a)} = e^{i\theta(b)}$$

$$\Rightarrow i\theta(a) - i\theta(b) = 2K\pi i \Rightarrow \theta(a) - \theta(b) = 2K\pi$$

Dim.

- (1) L'indice non cambia passando a una parametrizzazione equivalente (dello stesso circuito)
- (2) l'indice non cambia sostituendo  $\gamma$  con un circuito omotopo a  $\gamma$  in  $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{z^0\}$ .



Modo analitico per calcolarsi l'indice

$$\boxed{\text{Ind}(\gamma, z^0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z - z^0} dz.}$$

Dim.  $r(t) = z^0 + \rho(t) e^{i\theta(t)}$ ,  $t \in [a, b]$ .

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z - z^0} dz = \int_a^b \frac{\rho'(t) e^{i\theta(t)} + \rho(t) i \theta'(t) e^{i\theta(t)}}{\cancel{z^0} + \rho(t) e^{i\theta(t)} - \cancel{z^0}} dt$$

$$= \int_a^b \frac{\cancel{\rho'(t) e^{i\theta(t)}}}{\cancel{\rho(t) e^{i\theta(t)}}} dt + i \int_a^b \frac{\cancel{\rho(t)} \theta'(t) \cancel{e^{i\theta(t)}}}{\cancel{\rho(t)} \cancel{e^{i\theta(t)}}} dt$$

$$= \log \rho(t) \Big|_a^b + i [\theta(b) - \theta(a)].$$

$$\log \rho(b) - \log \rho(a)$$

$$\parallel \leftarrow \rho(a) = \rho(b)$$

0

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z - z^0} dz = \frac{i [\theta(b) - \theta(a)]}{2\pi i} = \frac{\theta(b) - \theta(a)}{2\pi}$$

$\text{Ind}(\gamma, z^0) \rightarrow$



## Teorema dei residui

Sia  $\Omega$  aperto  $\subseteq \mathbb{C}$  e sia  $\gamma \subseteq \Omega$  circuito omotopo a un punto (in  $\Omega$ ).

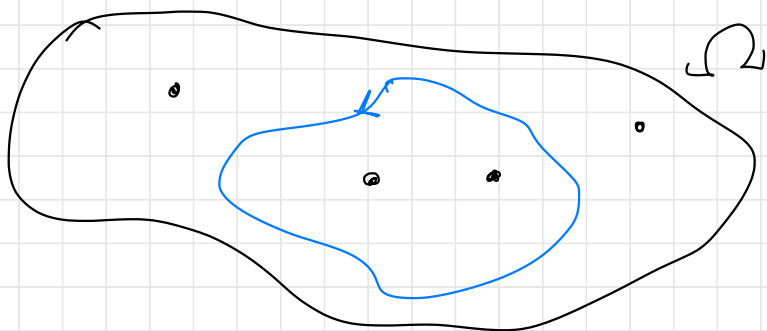
Sia  $f: \Omega \setminus S \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  olomorfa, dove  $S$  ("insieme singolare") soddisfa

- $\gamma \subseteq \Omega \setminus S$
- $\text{acc}(S) \cap \Omega = \emptyset$

Allora:

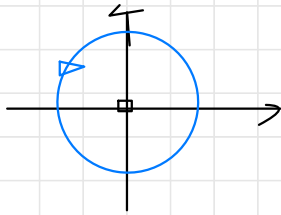
$\text{Ind}(\gamma, z^0) \neq 0$  per al più un n° finito di punti e vale

$$\int_{\gamma} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{z^0 \in S} \underbrace{\text{Res}(f, z^0)}_{\in \mathbb{C}} \cdot \underbrace{\text{Ind}(\gamma, z^0)}_{\in \mathbb{Z}}$$



Esempi:

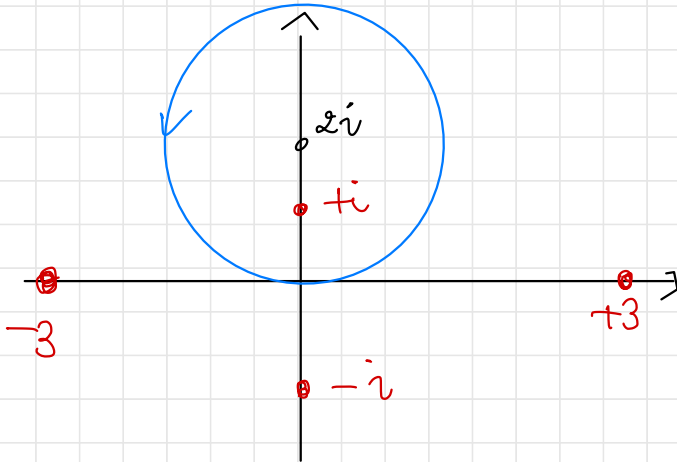
•  $f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \quad \gamma = C_1(0)$



$$\int_{\gamma} f = 2\pi i \cdot \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Res}(f, 0)}}{1} \cdot \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{Ind}(\gamma)}}{1} = 2\pi i$$

•  $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2+1)(z^2-9)}$

$\gamma = C_2(2i)$



NOTAZIONE

$C_r(z^0)$

Cerchio centro  $z^0$   
e raggio  $r$   
percorso 1 volta  
in senso antiorario

$$\int_{C_2(2i)} f(z) dz = 2\pi i \left( \underset{\substack{\uparrow \\ \text{pdo semplice}}}{\text{Res}(f, i)} + \underbrace{\text{Ind}(C_2(2i), i)}_{\substack{1 \quad \dots \quad \boxed{\text{X}}}} \right)$$