

Analisi Complessa

FUNZIONE COMPLESSA

$f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow f(z)$

$z = x + iy \rightarrow f(z) = u(x, y) + i v(x, y)$

$z \in \mathbb{C}, (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

ESPOENZIALE

$$e^z = e^{x+iy} = e^x \cdot e^{iy} = e^x (\cos y + i \sin y)$$

$$\cdot \|e^z\| = e^{\Re(z)}$$

$$\cdot e^z \neq 0 \quad T = 2\pi i$$

$$\cdot e^{z+2\pi i} = e^z$$

TRIGONOMETRICHE

$$\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}$$

$$\sin z = \frac{e^{iz} - e^{-iz}}{2i}$$

$$\cosh z = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2}$$

$$\sinh z = \frac{e^z - e^{-z}}{2}$$

Re Im

$$\cos z = \cos x \cosh y - i \sin x \sinh y$$

$$\cosh(iz) = \cos(z)$$

$$\cosh(y) = \cos(iy) \quad \forall y$$

LIMITI

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = k \iff \begin{cases} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (z_0,y_0)} u(x,y) = k_1 \\ \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (z_0,y_0)} v(x,y) = k_2 \end{cases}$$

CONTINUITÀ

$$f \text{ CONTINUA} \iff \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = f(z_0)$$

SE u, v CONTINUE $\rightarrow f = u + iv$ CONTINUA

TUTTE LE f ELEMENTARI SONO CONTINUE IN \mathbb{D}

INFINITO

$$\bar{C} = C \cup \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| \leq R\} \cup \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| > R\}$$

$$z \rightarrow \infty \quad (|z| \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$f(z) \rightarrow \infty \quad (|f(z)| \rightarrow \infty)$$

DERIVABILITÀ $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$$f \text{ DERIVABILE} \iff \exists L \in \mathbb{C} : f(z_0 + h) = f(z_0) + Lh + o(h)$$

DIFERENZIABILITÀ $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$$f \text{ DIFERENZIABILE} \iff \lim_{(h_1, h_2) \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + h_1, y_0 + h_2) - f(x_0, y_0) - df(x_0, y_0) \cdot (h_1, h_2)}{\|(h_1, h_2)\|}$$

$$df(x_0, y_0) = \Delta f \quad \text{DIFERENZIALE (GRADIENTE)}$$

$$\cdot \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \Delta f \cdot \vec{n} \quad \text{DERIVATA DIREZIONALE}$$

$$\cdot \Delta f \cdot \left(\frac{h}{\|h\|}\right) = f_x h_1 + f_y h_2 \quad \text{COORDINATE DIREZIONALI}$$

CAUCHY - RIEMANN $\Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$$f \text{ DERIVABILE IN } z_0 \iff \begin{cases} u, v \text{ DIFFERENZIABILI IN } (x_0, y_0) \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \end{cases}$$

$$f'(z) = u_x - i u_y = v_y + i v_x$$

OLOMORFISMO

f OLOMORFA SU Ω SE DERIVABILE $\forall z_0 \in \Omega$

INTEGRAZIONE

$$f \text{ INTEGRABILE} \iff \forall \gamma \text{ CHIUSA} \iff \int_\gamma f(z) dz = 0 \quad \forall \gamma \subseteq \Omega \text{ CIRCUITO}$$

LO STESSO PER $\int_\gamma f(z) dz$

MOMENTA $\int_\gamma f(z) dz = 0$

DERIVABILE $\forall z_0 \in \Omega$

$\int_\gamma f(z) dz = 0$ CON $f = 0$ ROTONE

CONVERGENZE

$$S_N(z) = \sum_{n=0}^N c_n (z - z_0)^n \quad \text{SERIE DI POTENZE CENTRATA IN } z_0$$

PUNTUALE SE $\exists L \in \mathbb{C} : \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} S_N(z)$

UNIFORME SE $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{z \in \Omega} |S_N(z) - S(z)| = 0$ (NON DIPENDE DA N AL ∞)

ASSOLUTA SE $\exists L \in \mathbb{C} : \sum_{n=0}^N |c_n| \|z - z_0\|^n$

UNIFORME \rightarrow PUNTUALE \rightarrow ASSOLUTA

$$\text{RAGGIO } R = \left(\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|c_n|} \right)^{-1}$$

SE S_N CONVERGE ALLORA ANCHE S_N' (STESO R)

ANALITICITÀ

f ANALITICA SE $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n (z - z_0)^n, \forall z \in U(z_0)$

ANALITICA $\rightarrow f \in C^\infty$

OLOMORFA \rightarrow ANALITICA

$$f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_R(z_0)} \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_0)^{n+1}} dz$$

$$c_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C_R(z_0)} \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_0)^{n+1}} dz$$

REALE COMPLESSA

FORMULA DI CAUCHY

$$SE f OLOMORFA \rightarrow f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma_R(z_0)} \frac{f(\zeta) d\zeta}{\zeta - z} \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{B}_r(z_0)$$

f NON DIPENDE DA Γ (STESSA CLASSE DI OMOTOPIA)

SINGOLARITÀ

ISOLATA SE f OLOMORFA IN $\Omega \setminus \{z_0, z_1, \dots\}$ (FINITI)

ELIMINABILE SE È POSSIBILE ESTENDERLA OLOMORIFICAMENTE

POLO SE $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \|f(z)\| = +\infty$

ESSENZIALE ISOLATA MA NÈ ELIMINABILE NÈ POLO

NON ISOLATA CONTIENE INFINTI PUNTI DI DISCONTINUITÀ

REGOLARE $\int_\gamma f(z) dz = 0 \quad \forall \gamma \subseteq \Omega$

SINGOLARE $\int_\gamma f(z) dz \neq 0 \quad \forall \gamma \subseteq \Omega$

CONVERGENZE

$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n z^n$ SERIE DI POTENZE

CENTRATA IN z_0

$\int_\gamma f(z) dz = 0 \quad \forall \gamma \subseteq \Omega$

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