

# 全纯函数

holomorphic

→ 连通开集

$\Omega$  平面区域

Ex:  $f(z) = z^2$      $g(z) = \bar{z}$      $h(z) = |z|^2$

$$z_0 \in \Omega, \quad \frac{f(z_0+h) - f(z_0)}{h} = \frac{(z_0+h)^2 - z_0^2}{h} = \frac{2z_0h + h^2}{h} = 2z_0 + h \rightarrow 2z_0$$

$$\frac{g(z_0+h) - g(z_0)}{h} = \frac{\bar{h}}{h} \text{ 不存在 limit}$$

$h(z) = z\bar{z}$     只有  $z=0$  有导数.

C-R d.e. 用了看  $\mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  的引法 → 这个一下子就完了!  
也写了两个方向趋近

$g \circ f(z)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{g \circ f(z+h) - g \circ f(z)}{h} &= \frac{g \circ f(z+h) - g \circ f(z)}{f(z+h) - f(z)} \cdot \frac{f(z+h) - f(z)}{h} \\ &= g'(f(z)) f'(z) \end{aligned}$$

formal derivative

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

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

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

$$f(\bar{z}) = u(x, -y) + i v(x, -y)$$

$$\overline{f(\bar{z})} = u(x, -y) - i v(x, -y)$$

$$\overline{f(z)} = u(x, y) - i v(x, y)$$

we have.  $\overline{\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}}} = \frac{\partial \bar{f}}{\partial z}$

check

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + i \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\overline{\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) - i \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{f}}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) + i \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) - i \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$$

就是算子  
复偏导

定义式. 1 形式定义 (直接给公式)

2. 增量定义. (增量过程)

记忆式 (不严格).  $f(z) = f(x, y)$

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}(z + \bar{z}) \\ y = \frac{-i}{2}(z - \bar{z}) \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow$  use 链式法则.

且  $\mathcal{Z}, \bar{\mathcal{Z}}$  形式上独立  
满足“偏等”的各种性质