Analiza Complexa (Notite de curs
Proprietati ale functiilor olomorfe pentu cursul (TI) Fie DC C domenin & f: D > C o functive olomosta pe D. Atunci urmatoarele afirmatii sunt echivalente (1) f= constanta (ii) f(z)=0, 42ED (iii) Ref = constanta

(iv) Imf = constanta

(V) If = constanta.

Demonstratie. Este exident ca (i) implica oricare din celelable afirmatii.

O Aratou ca (ii) ⇒(i).

Fie 30ED fixat, dar ales in mod arsitias.

Considerain multimea

E= {26D: f(2)= f(20) 9.

Voru arate ca E=D. Decarece De o multime verida, deschité of inchité in D => E=D.

Inti-adevai E + peutry ca 200 E.

Deparece E = f ({f(20)}), iar fe contruia pe D, find functie elouorfa pe D, resulta ca E este incluse in D (au folosit aici fapill ca {fizo) q e incluita in C).

Aratou acur ca multimen E este deschite un D, adica orice pount din E este interior pendre E.

Fie att, ales in mod arbitrar. Aratom co Friso, astfel ca U(9, r) Ct.

Dan acted, ian Deste deschite, deci 7100 astfel incat Ula, 10 CD. Vom auto ca Ula, 10 CE. The adevan, dace be Ula, 10, cateuci 16-al<1. Vom demonstra, co bet CE (5) flb) = flab.

Consideram functio q: [0,1] $\rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, g(t) = f((t+t)a+tb), te[0,1].

beoarece (1-t) a+tbe U(a, r), +te Io, 1], vetuble ca g este brine definita. In plus, g este derivabila pe Io, 1] (funchia fe Fl(D), iau glt)=(+t) a+tbe derivabila pe Io, 1], deci comprimerea cela doria functio variante derivabila pe Io, 1]), iau

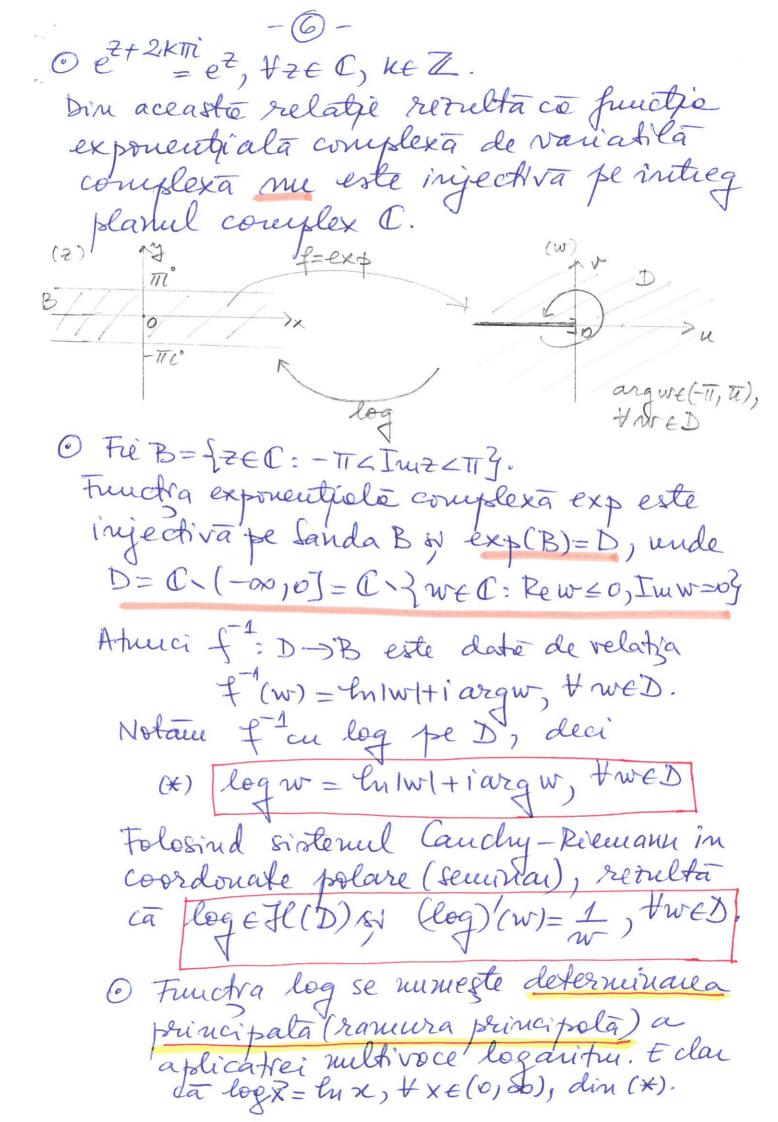
 $g'(t) = f'(t-t)a+tb)(b-a)=0, \forall t \in [0,1].$ $f'(z)=0, \forall z \in D.$

Deci g = constanta =) g(0)=g(1), adica f(a)=f(b). Dan a EE, deci f(a)=f(70). Prim usuare, f(b)=f(70), adica b EE. In conclutie, E este deschisie in D.

O Aratour ce (iii) ⇒ (i). Fie f= u+iv. Devanece u= constanta, e clar coe: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0.$ Folosind sistenul Canely-Riemann, deducem $c\bar{e} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \ge 0$, deei $f(z) = \frac{\partial f(z)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} (x,y) + i \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} (x,y) = 0, \forall z \in D$ Tinand cout de faphul ca (ii) (=)(i), deducen co f= constanta. (w)=)(i)-analog. (V) ⇒(i). If = constanta > 7 c30 astfel ca Fie f= u+iv, unde u=Ref, v= Imf. Carul I: c=0 => |f|=0=> f=0. Catul II: C70. Aven ca 141=c2 = 441=c2 Derivand partial in raport cu x & y in egalitetea uz vz = cz, obtinem ca (1) $\begin{cases} 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \equiv 0 \\ 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \equiv 0 \end{cases}$

Dan fe H(D), deci f satisface sistemul Cauchy-Riemann im $\pm 2 = x + iy \in D$. Prim wrenare, dim (1) obtinem relatible: $(12) \begin{cases} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \equiv 0 \\ v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \equiv 0. \end{cases}$ Consideram sistemul (2) in necunosculele Qu(x,y) si QN (x,y), +(x,y) & D. Atmei Deci sistemal (2) admite singura tolutie mula: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0$. Prin wrmane, f(2)= 2f(2)=0, 42ED, adice == constanta. Din Teorema 1 se obtine imediat where touses (C1) Fie BCC un domenin si feH(D). Daco f(D) ⊆ R seu f(D) ⊆ iR, atunci f=constonta. Demonstratie. Dace flD) = R, atmici Imf =0 => f=constanta, conform Teremei 1. Daco f(D)ciR > Ref=0 => f=constantà. Exemple de funcții întregi D'Functia polinomiala complexa Fre p: C -> C, p(z)=a0+a12+--+anzy, unde ajeC, j=0,n. Atmici pefl(C) N p(z)=a1+2a22+--+nanzy > +2eC.

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(II) Functiq exponentialà complexa de variable
 Dacio == x+iyel, afunci (feminan):
            Flim (1+ =)=e2,
   unde e= ex(cosy+isiny).
  Tie f: ( ) (*, fez)=ez-functia exponentialà complexa de variabla complexa.
    Notary & cu exp(z):=ez, tzeC.
  O f∈H(C) & f(z)=e, +z∈C-
   Inti-aderai, daca fiz)=M(x,y)+iN(x,y),
    +==x+iy€C, atunci
            u(x,y)=excosy, v(x,y)=exmy,
     +(x,y) ∈ R². € clar ca u, v∈ C∞(R²),
deci f este R-diferentiable pe C. Fu
          Ox (x,y)=excosy= ox (x,y), + (x,y)ex.
           84 (x)y)=-exsimy=- 2x(x)y)
      Din Teorema lui Candry-Riemann retaltà
      co f e derivabila in $200, deci
       fe fl(C). De asemenea,
              f(z) = \frac{\partial f(z)}{\partial x} = e^{x}(\cos y + i \sin y) = e^{x}
         ¥Z€C.
     O e3+32 e3, +21, 22 € C.
     0 e= 1, +2EC.
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O let = e Rez, tzeC; arget=y(modzu), tz=xtiyeC ye Arglez). Dace == ui, atuci e = -1
Dace == 2ni, atuci e == 1 Dace = iy, yeR => e'y=cosytising Dace ==-iy, yeR ⇒ e'y=cosytising => { cosy = e'y+e'y} { siny = e'y-e'y, tye'R (formlele lui tuler) (III) Funchile trigonometrice complexe cost cos, sin: $C \rightarrow C$, $cosz:=\frac{e^{iz}+e^{iz}}{2}$, $sinz:=\frac{e^{iz}-e^{iz}}{2i}$, $+2 \in C$. An loc wrente to arele proprietati (seminar): (i) cos, sine H(C), (cost) = -sint, (sint) = = cosz, +zec. (ii) cosz+sin2=1, 420. (iii) (cos(z1+z2)=cosz1cosz2-sinzysinz2, +z1,zel. (sin(z1+z2)=sinz1cosz2+sinz2cosz1 (iv) cos(-z)=cosz, sin(-z)=-sinz, tzec. (V) cos(z+2kTI) = cosz, sin(z+2kTI)=sinz, freq. (V) cosz=cosxchy-isinxshy, tz=x+iyeC. (VII) sinz = sinxchy+icosxsly, tz=x+iyeC.

(VII) 1cosz1²=cos²x+sli²y, 1sinz1²=sin²x+sli²y, tz=x+iyeC.

(IV) Functile hiperbolice complexe ch si sh

ch, sh: $C \rightarrow C$, $ch_{2}:=\frac{e^{2}+e^{-2}}{2}$, $sh_{2}:=\frac{e^{2}-e^{-2}}{2}$, $\forall z \in C$.

An loc relative: (i) ch, she H(C), (chz)= shz, (shz)=chz, +20.

(ii) $cli^2z - sli^2z = 1$, $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$. (iii) cli(iz) = cosz, sli(iz) = i sinz, $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$.

Prifliografie [1], [2], [4], [7].