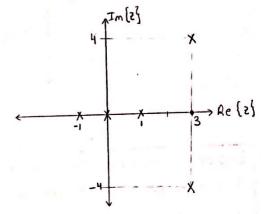
Sea la función: 
$$f(z) = \frac{\cos(z+1)}{2(z+1)(z-1)(z^2-6z+25)}$$

Indique cuantos posibles desarrollos de Laurent centrados en 20=3 existen para f(2) y las correspondientes regiones de convergencia.

$$z^{2}-6z+25$$

$$\Delta = b^{2}-4ac = (-6)^{2}-4(1)(25) = 36-100 = -64$$

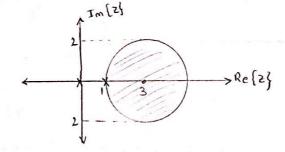
$$z = -\frac{b \pm \sqrt{\Delta}}{2a} = \frac{6 \pm \sqrt{-64}}{2(1)} = \frac{6 \pm 8j}{2} = 3 \pm j4$$



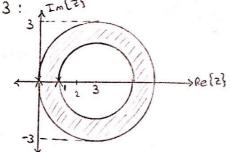
Pueden existir 4 desarrollos de Laurent

Los wales son

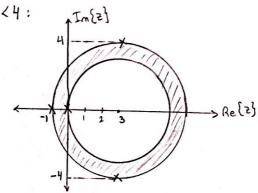
→1112-31 12:



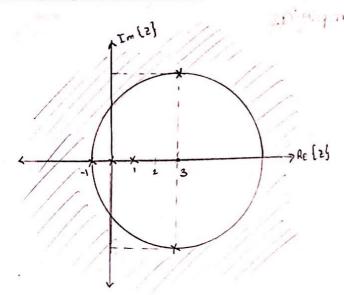
→ 2 < 12-31 <3: AIM(2)



→ 3 < 12-31 < 4:







Existen 4 posibles desarrollos de Laurent centrados en 20=3 Con regiones de convergencia.

- 12-3/42
- . 2 < 12-3/2 3
- .3412-3144
- · 4 < 12 -31

Encuentre la representación en serie de potencias de la función:

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z-j}$$

En las regiones:

al Para 12/41 -region interior

$$\frac{1}{-j+2} \frac{-j+2}{j+2-j2^2-2^3+j2^4}$$

$$-\frac{(1+j2)}{-j2} \frac{j+2-j2^2-2^3+j2^4}{-2^2}$$

$$-\frac{(-j2+2^2)}{-2^2}$$

$$-\frac{(-j2^3-2^4)}{2^4}$$

$$-\frac{(2^4+j2^5)}{-j2^5}$$

$$\frac{1}{-j2^5}$$

$$\frac{1}{-j2^5}$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} j^{n+1} z^{n} (-1)^{n}$$
a)
$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} j^{n+1} z^{n} \text{ para la region } 1z | \langle 1 |$$

b) Para 12/>1 -xegión exterior

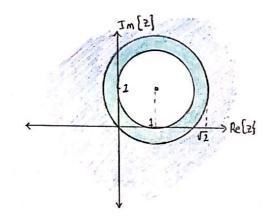
$$-\left(\frac{1-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \frac{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2^{2}}-\frac{1}{2^{3}}-\frac{1}{2^{4}}}{\frac{1}{2^{2}}}
-\left(\frac{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2^{2}}}{\frac{1}{2^{2}}}\right)
-\frac{1}{2^{2}}
-\left(\frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{2^{2}}+\frac{1}{2^{3}}\right)
-\frac{1}{2^{3}}
-\left(\frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{2^{3}}+\frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{2^{4}}\right)$$

$$F(z) = \frac{z}{z^{n+1}}$$
 para la región 121>1

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z - j}$$

$$\frac{1}{2-\alpha} = \frac{(2-20)-(\alpha-20)}{1} = \frac{2i-0i}{1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2-j} = \frac{1}{(2-1-j)-(j-1/j)} = \frac{1}{(2-1-j)+1} = \frac{1}{2j+1} \quad (\text{on } 2j=2-1-j)$$



La región 1412-1-j1412 es parte de la región 1412-1-jl por 10 que se puede calcular para esto

$$-\left(\frac{\frac{1}{2i^2} + \frac{1}{2i^3}\right)}{\frac{-1}{2i^3}}$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (z_i)^{-n-1}, \quad 1 \le |z-1-j| \le \sqrt{2}$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (z-1-j)^{-n-1} \text{ para la región } 1 \le |z-1-j| \le \sqrt{2}$$

Enwentre el desarrollo en serie de Taylor para la siguiente función:

Centrado en el punto 20=2j

$$\frac{1}{2(z-4j)} = \frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{(z-4j)}$$

$$A = \lim_{z \to 0} z \cdot \frac{1}{2(z-4j)} = \frac{1}{0-4j} = \frac{j}{4}$$

$$B = \lim_{z \to 4j} (z-4j) \cdot \frac{1}{2(z-4j)} = \frac{1}{4j} = -\frac{j}{4j}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2(z-4j)} = \frac{j}{4} - \frac{j}{4(z-4j)}$$

· Para el punto Zo=2j

$$f(z_0) = \frac{j}{8j} - \frac{j}{4(2j-4j)} = \frac{1}{8} - \frac{j}{8j} = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$F'(z_0) = \frac{-j}{4z^2} + \frac{j}{4(z-4j)^2} = \frac{-j}{4(2j)^2} + \frac{j}{4(2j-4j)^2} = \frac{-j}{-16} + \frac{j}{-16} = 0$$

$$f''(20) = \frac{j^2}{4z^3} - \frac{j^2}{4(2-4j)^3} = \frac{j}{2z^2} - \frac{j}{2(2-4j)^3} = \frac{j}{2(2j)^3} - \frac{j}{2(2j-4j)^3} = \frac{-1}{16} - \frac{1}{16} = -\frac{2}{16} = -\frac{1}{8}$$

$$f'''(z_0) = \frac{-3j}{2z^4} + \frac{3j}{2(z-4)} + \frac{-3j}{2(2j)^4} + \frac{3j}{2(2j^{-4}j)^4} = \frac{-3j}{32} + \frac{3j}{32} = 0$$

$$f''(z_0) = \frac{12j}{2z^5} - \frac{12j}{2(z-4j)^5} = \frac{6j}{z^5} - \frac{6j}{(z-4j)^5} = \frac{6j}{(2j^{15})^5} - \frac{6j}{(2j^{-4}j)^5} = \frac{6j}{32j} + \frac{6j}{32j} = \frac{3}{16} + \frac{3}{16} = \frac{6}{16} = \frac{3}{8}$$

⇒ El desarrollo para la función en serie de taylor es:

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z(z-4j)} = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{(z-2j)^2}{2!} + \frac{3}{8} \cdot \frac{(z-2j)^4}{4!} - \cdots$$

OTRA FORMA DE RESOLVER EL EJERCICIO (Tutorias):

$$f(z) = \frac{A}{2} + \frac{B}{z - 4j}$$

$$A = \lim_{z \to 0} 2 \cdot f(z) = \frac{1}{-H_j} = \frac{j}{4}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{j}{4z} + \frac{-j}{4(z-4j)} = \frac{j}{4} \left( \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2-4} \right)$$

Por formulario: 
$$\frac{1}{2-a} = -\frac{2}{2} \frac{(2-20)^n}{(a-20)^{n+1}} \cdot |2-20| \angle |q-20|$$
 (on  $20=2j$ 

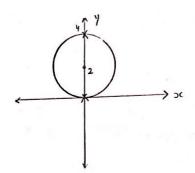
$$\frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\varepsilon}{n=0} \frac{(z-2j)^n}{(-2j)^{n+1}} = -\frac{\varepsilon}{2} \left(\frac{j}{2}\right)^{n+1} (z-2j)^n$$

$$\frac{1}{2-4} = -\frac{\xi}{\xi} \frac{(2-2j)^n}{(4j-2j)^{n+1}} = \frac{\xi}{\xi} (-1)^n \left(\frac{j}{2}\right)^{n+1} (2-2j)^n$$

$$\frac{1}{z(z-4j)} = \frac{j}{4} \left[ -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (z-2j)^{n} \left( \frac{j}{2} \right)^{n+1} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \left( \frac{j}{2} \right)^{n+1} (z-2j)^{n} \right] = \frac{j}{4} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( -\left( \frac{j}{2} \right)^{n+1} (z-2j)^{n} + (-1)^{n+1} (z-2j)^{n} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{j}{4} \left[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{j}{2} \right)^{n+1} \left[ -1 + (-1)^{n+1} \right] (z-2j)^{n} \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2(2-H_j)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{j^n}{2^{n+3}} [1+(-1)^n] (2-2j)^n$$



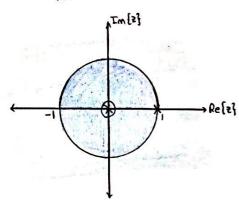
Encuentre la serie de Laurent para:

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

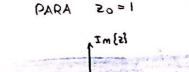
Alrededor de 20=0 y 20=1, especifique las posibles regiones de convergencia para cada caso.

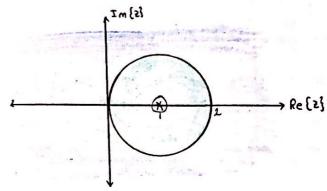
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(z-1)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{z^2-2z+1}$$

PARA 20=0:



- □I≥II
- 0 121 >1





- · 0115-1141
- 0 12-11>1

>Para 0612161:

$$f(2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2^2 - 22 + 1}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \cdot (1 + 2z + 3z + \cdots)$$

$$f(z) = \frac{z}{1} + 2 + 3z + \cdots$$

$$\frac{1}{2-a} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(a-2a)^{n-1}}{(2-2a)^n}$$

$$\frac{1}{2-a} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(a-2a)^{n-1}}{(2-2a)^n}$$

$$\frac{1}{(2-a)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{-n(a-2a)^{n-1}}{(2-2a)^{n+1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{(2-1)^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\frac{1}{2-a} = \frac{1}{(2-2a)^{1-(a-2a)}} = \frac{1}{2a-aa}$$

$$\frac{1}{2-1} = \frac{1}{(2-1)^{1-(1-1)}} = \frac{1}{(2-1)} = \frac{1}{2a-1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2-1} = \frac{1}{(2-1)^{1-(1-1)}} = \frac{1}{(2-1)} = \frac{1}{2a-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Rara o} \langle 12 - 1| \langle 1| \frac{1}{2-a} \rangle = \frac{1}{2-a} = \frac{1}{(2-2a)! - (a-2a)} = \frac{1}{2a-a}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2-1} = \frac{1}{(2-1)-(1-1)} = \frac{1}{(2-1)} = \frac{1}{2i} \quad \text{con } 2i = 2-1$$

$$f(2) = \frac{1}{2i-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2i}$$

$$\frac{1}{2i} - 1 + 2i$$

$$-\frac{(1-2i)}{2i} - 1 - 2i - 2i^2 - 2i^3$$

$$\frac{2i}{2i^2}$$

$$-\frac{(2i^2-2i^3)}{2i^3}$$

$$f(2) = \frac{1}{2i} \cdot (-1-2i-2i^2-2i^3-...)$$

$$f(2) = -\frac{1}{2i} - 1-2i-2i^2-...$$

$$como 2i = 2-1$$

$$\Rightarrow f(2) = -\frac{1}{2-1} - 1-(2-1)-(2-1)^2 - ...$$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = \frac{-1}{z-1} - 1 - (z-1) - (z-1)^{2} - \dots$$

$$f(z) = \frac{2}{z} - (z-1)^{n} poig 0 < |z-1| < 1$$

⇒ Para |2-1|>1: 
$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(2-2)^2}$$

Por Formulario:  $\frac{1}{2-a} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(a-2n)^{n-1}}{(2-2n)^n}$  ⇒  $\frac{1}{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2-1)^n}$ 

Encuentre la serie de Laurent para

$$F(2) = \frac{1}{(2-1)(2+2)}$$

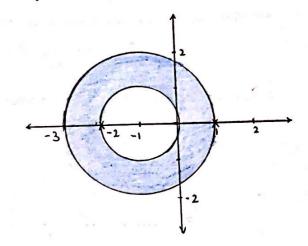
Centrada alrededor de 20=-1 para la región de convergencia anular

Región de convergencia

$$\frac{1}{(z-1)(z+2)} = \frac{A}{(z-1)} + \frac{B}{(z+2)}$$

$$A = \lim_{z \to 1} (z-1) \cdot \frac{1}{(z-1)(z+2)} = \frac{1}{1+2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$B = \lim_{z \to -2} (z+2) \cdot \frac{1}{(z-1)(z+2)} = \frac{1}{-z-1} = \frac{-1}{3}$$



$$f(z) = \frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2-1} & -\frac{1}{2+2} \end{bmatrix}$$
Region region externa interna

Serie de Laurent:  $f(z) = \underbrace{\xi}_{n=-\infty} G_n(z-c)^n = \underbrace{\xi}_{n=-\infty} G_n(z-c)^n + \underbrace{\xi}_{n=-\infty} G_n(z-c)^n$ 

Por formulario: 
$$20=-1$$

$$\frac{1}{2-1} = -\frac{8}{100} \frac{(2+1)^{n}}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\frac{-1}{2+2} = -\frac{8}{100} \frac{(-2+1)^{n-1}}{(2+1)^{n}}$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{3(z+1)^n} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z+1)^n}{3 \cdot 2^{n+1}}$$

Se sabe que una función f(z) se puede expandir en una serie de potencias centrada en  $z_0=1$  de la forma:  $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} q_n (z-1)^n$ 

Para todo 2 dentro de la región de convergencia 12-1/41

Indique cualtegion de convergencia tiene la serie:

$$f(2) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} Q_n \left( \frac{1}{2} \frac{2+1}{2-1} \right)^n$$

Si los coeficientes an ison los mismos en ambas series

$$\omega - 1 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2+1}{2-1} \right)$$

