## **COMPLEJOS**

Rudik Rompich

June 2, 2021

=) 
$$f'(z) = \frac{r^2}{x} + i(\frac{r^2}{x}) = \frac{r^2}{x - iy}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2 \cdot 2} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{d^2} \log(2) = \frac{1}{2}$$
regración en C

$$\Rightarrow \frac{d}{dz} \log(z) = \frac{1}{z}$$

Integración en C

Entoncer: jhlt)dt = jult)dt + i jvlt)dt

Det: una curva (trajectoria o contorno) en C. es analquier función &: [a, b] -> a que Nota: 8 < 0' continua => 8 en C1 & 8 en Det: Suponga que f en continua y definida Abbre un abiento le A S 6 y 8: [a,b] - C en una corva mave y que comple tl

T([a,b]) CA. La integral de f a la lango de or re define; } f(x(+1). &,(+1) 7+  $\int_{C} f = \int_{C} f(x) dx :=$ Ej: 1) Calcula 1 2-20, ni Tett= 20+reit,

Nota: t(+) = 20 + r [cost + i sent] < circulo contrado v radio

◆ロト ◆母ト (裏) ◆妻⇒ きゃ からで

$$\Rightarrow 8'(t) = rie^{it}. \text{ Enforce};$$

$$\int \frac{dz}{t-2o} = \int \frac{1}{(26+re^{it})} - \frac{1}{26}. rie^{it} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int i = ib \int = 2\pi i$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int i = ib \int = 2\pi i$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int i = ib \int = 2\pi i$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int i = ib \int = 2\pi i$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int i = ib \int = 2\pi i$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int i = ib \int = 2\pi i$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int i = ib \int = 2\pi i$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int i = ib \int = 2\pi i$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int i = ib \int = 2\pi i$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int i = ib \int = 2\pi i$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int i = ib \int = 2\pi i$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int i = ib \int = 2\pi i$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int i = ib \int = 2\pi i$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int i = ib \int = 2\pi i$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int i = ib \int = 2\pi i$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int i = ib \int = 2\pi i$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int i = ib \int = 2\pi i$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int i = ib \int = 2\pi i$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int i = ib \int = 2\pi i$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int i = ib \int = 2\pi i$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int i = ib \int = 2\pi i$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int i = ib \int = 2\pi i$$

$$= \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{it}} dt = \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{i/6}} dt = \int \frac{sie^{i/6}}{re^{i$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} dz = \int_{0}^{1} (t+it) \cdot (n+i) dt =$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} (t-it) \cdot (n+i) dt = \int_{0}^{1} (1-i) \cdot (n+i) t dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} (t-it) \cdot (n+i) dt = \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1-i) \cdot (n+i) t dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{1} t dt = t^{2} \int_{0}^{1} = 1$$

Teorema (Fundamental del có leub para integral de línea).

Si f (2) en analítica no bre una región

A S C y p en una curva pura ve nobre

A y que une Zo com Zo, en toncer:

( f'(2) dz = f(2) - f(20).

Nota: 1) Si l'tiene antiduivade => la integral en in dependemente de la curva. 2) Si T'en una curva cerrada, entoneus:

& f, = 0

Ej: O(double  $\int_{1}^{2} t^{2}$ , londe  $t^{2}$  in de recta que une

o con 1+i.  $\int_{1}^{2} t^{2} = \int_{2}^{1+i} t^{2} dt = \frac{2^{2}}{2} \Big|_{0}^{1+i} = \frac{(1+i)^{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{a+bi}$ 

◆ロト ◆母 ト (事) (本意) きゅうなべ

(i) 
$$8', (4) = (1+2i)t, 0 \le t \le 1$$

(i)  $8', (4) = (1+2i)t, 0 \le t \le 1$ 

(ii)  $8', (4) = (1+2i)t, 0 \le t \le 1$ 

(iv)  $8', (4) = (1+2i)t, 0 \le t \le 1$ 

(i) 
$$8', (4) = 1 + 2i$$

(i)  $8', (4) = 1 + 2i$ 

(ii)  $8', (4) = 1 + 2i$ 

(iii)  $8', (4) = 1 + 2i$ 

$$\Rightarrow \int_{0}^{\infty} 2e(2) d2 = \int_{0}^{1} ee\left[(1+2i)+\frac{1}{2}(1+2i)\right] dt = \frac{1}{2}+i$$

7 (+) = 82(+) + 83(+) 

$$\Rightarrow \int \Omega_{c}(z) = \int \Omega_{c}(z) = \int \Omega_{c}(z) + \int \Omega_{c}(z)$$

$$\Upsilon_{3}$$

= \frac{1}{2} + 2i

=) \int \text{Re(2) depende le la trayectoria.}

Nota: si M(t) = M(t) + iv(t), asteb, en una curva maves entonces: (%):= ( / %'(+)/ 1+ => 8'(+) = u'(+) + i v'(+) => |8'(+)| = \[x'(+)]^2 + [y'(+)]^2 Teorema (Ml): Sea f una función continua nobre la región ACC y or una euroa puave en A. Si existe M = 0, tol que, |f(2) \ M, Pona 42E 8, intonces:

◆ロト ◆日ト 「馬り steben En りac

Ej: Estime al valor le Jet de, si T es al periocirento unitario puperior recorribo m

<□ > <□ > (□ )

Ej: Estime ul valor le j et de, si T es
el perior recorrilo unitario puperior recorrilo un

T = (8) L. (=)

$$= \left| f(e) \right| = \left| \frac{e^{b}}{2} \right| = \left| \frac{e^{\cos t + i \rho m t}}{|\cos t + i \rho m t|} \right| =$$

$$= \left| e^{\cos t + i \rho m t} \right| = e^{\cos t} \le e^{s} = e$$

$$\left| e^{x + i y} \right| = e^{x}$$

$$\left| \int \frac{e^{z}}{2} dz \right| \le e^{x}$$

Teorema ( de Cauchy) (vasion intuitiva)

Si & w una curva terrada y simple, y

si f (2) es analítica sobre y en el

interior to to, entonus If = 0. Ej: 1) Se<sup>2</sup> dz = 0, N: 121=1

T.C. circulo c circulo centrado un o y de radio L , or! en el ciondo unitero Z: 12/=1 3) \( \frac{1}{2^2} dz = 0, \quad \text{7: } |z| = 1 \\
1 \in \text{Teorema fundamental lel că ludo.} \) ( El + corema le covely 10 aplice) ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ★□▶ □▼ ◆○○○

- 
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} dz = 0$$
Teorema le Canday

2) 
$$\%(4) = 3 + e^{it}$$
,  $t \in [0, 2\pi]$ .

circulo contrado en  $2 = 3$   $\%$ 

to radio  $d$ 

T.C.

5.1)  $\int_{7}^{1} \frac{dz}{z} = 2\pi i$  ; 5.2)  $\int_{7}^{1} \frac{dz}{z} = 0$ 

Prop (Teorema de De Cormación) sin dostá ulas · Sea A una región entre dos curvas cerradas y simples or, y or, orientados en al pentido positivo es Si f er analítica en la región, entonced  $\int_{0}^{\infty} t = \int_{0}^{\infty} t$ Formula integral de Courchy: Sea f (2) una función analítica pobre y en el interior e la curva cerrada y simple of some una region ACC. ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ ◆□▶ □ □ ♥ 990

Entonced, 
$$\begin{cases} \frac{f(z)}{z-\alpha} & dz = 2\pi i \cdot f(\alpha) \end{cases}$$

$$t_1 = \begin{cases} \frac{e^{z^2}}{z-2} & dz \end{cases}$$

$$t_2 = \frac{e^{z^2}}{z-2} dz$$

$$t_3 = 2\pi i e^{z^2}$$

$$t_4 = 2\pi i e^{z^2}$$

$$t_5 = 2\pi i e^{z^2}$$

$$t_7 = 2\pi i e^{z^2}$$

(B) stale to

2) 
$$\int \frac{n \omega \pi^{2} + \cos \pi^{2}}{(2-1)(2-2)} dz$$
,  $\int \frac{1}{(2-1)(2-2)} dz$ ,  $\int \frac{1}{(2-1)(2-2)} = \frac{1}{2-2} - \frac{1}{2-1}$ . Cutomen,  $\int \frac{1}{(2-1)(2-2)} = \frac{1}{2-2} - \frac{1}{2-1}$ . Cutomen,  $\int \frac{n \omega \pi^{2} + \cos \pi^{2} dz}{(2-1)(2-2)} dz = \int \frac{n \omega \pi^{2} + \cos \pi^{2} dz}{3-1} dz$ 

$$= -2\pi i \left[ \int \frac{n \omega \pi^{2} + \cos \pi^{2} dz}{2-2} dz + \int \frac{n \omega \pi^{2} + \cos \pi^{2} dz}{2-2} dz + \int \frac{n \omega \pi^{2} + \cos \pi^{2} dz}{2-2} dz \right]$$

$$= 2\pi i \left[ \int \frac{n \omega \pi^{2} + \cos \pi^{2} + \cos \pi^{2} dz}{2-2} dz + \int \frac{n \omega \pi^{2} + \cos \pi^{2} dz}{2-2} dz + \int \frac{n \omega \pi^{2} + \cos \pi^{2} dz}{2-2} dz \right]$$

$$= 2\pi i \left[ \int \frac{n \omega \pi^{2} + \cos \pi^{2} +$$

$$\int \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)^{k+1}} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{\kappa!} f^{(k)}(a)$$

**▼ロト ▼日ト 「裏ト☆(ま)☆ ― 臣// か**な(\*)

Sf = 0 Teorema de Cavehy: Formula integral le Cavely: (a)  $\int \frac{f(2)}{2-\alpha} dz = 2\pi i f(\alpha)$ Fórmula integral de Cauchy para derivados Teopema: Lea famalitien pobre una regime A. Entonces existen todar las derivadas de f pobre A. alemas, para ZoEA J & una curva cerrala y simple tak que f es analítica pole y en el interi

entonew 
$$\int \frac{f(z)}{(z-\alpha)^{n+1}} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{N!} f^{(n)}(\alpha)$$

$$\frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int \frac{f(z)}{(z-\alpha)^{n+1}} dz = f^{(n)}(\alpha),$$

$$\frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int \frac{f(z)}{(z-\alpha)^{n+1}} dz = f^{(n)}(\alpha),$$

$$\frac{e^{2z}}{z^4} dz, \text{ donde } N: |z| = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{e^{2z}}{(z-\alpha)^4} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{3!} f^{(3)}(\alpha)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi i}{3!} 8e^{2(\alpha)}$$

en ton cu,

Et: Cra 
$$f(z) = \frac{\cos z}{z(z^2+8)}$$
, encembre  $\int f(z) dz$ .

Inde  $\partial = \int |a| \cos z = \int \frac{\cos z}{z(z^2+8)} dz = \int \frac{(\cos z)}{z(z^2+8)} dz$ 

$$= \int \frac{(\cos z)}{z(z^2+8)} dz = \int \frac{(\cos z)}{z(z^2+8)} dz$$

$$= 2\pi i f(0) = 2\pi i \left(\frac{\cos 0}{o^2+8}\right) = \frac{2\pi i}{8} = \frac{\pi i}{4}$$

Et: Colcule  $\int \frac{dz}{(z^2+4)^2} dz$ 

$$\frac{1}{(2^{2}+4)^{2}} = \frac{1}{(2+2i)(2-2i)^{2}} = \frac{1}{(2+2i)^{2}(2-2i)^{2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{(2^{2}+4)^{2}} dz = \int \frac{(2+2i)^{2}}{(2-2i)^{2}} dz$$

$$= \frac{2\pi i}{4!} f'(2i)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi i}{4!} f'(2i)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi i}{4!} f'(2i)$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2i+2i)^2} = f'(2i) = \frac{-2}{(2i+2i)^3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(2i+2i)^2} d2 = 2\pi i \left[ \frac{-2}{(2i+2i)^3} \right] = \frac{-4\pi i}{(4i)^3} = \frac{-4\pi i}{(4i)^3}$$

$$\frac{1}{4^{3}(-i)} = \frac{\pi}{4^{6}}$$

TEC

TEC

Te and the pobre e interior 
$$\Rightarrow$$
  $\int_{a}^{b} f = 0$ 

If en and the pobre e interior  $\Rightarrow$   $\int_{a}^{b} f = 0$ 

If  $\int_{a}^{b} \frac{f(a)}{2-a} dz = 2\pi i f(a)$ 

If  $\int_{a}^{b} \frac{f(a)}{(2-a)^{n+1}} dz = 2\pi i \int_{a}^{b} f(a)$ 

If  $\int_{a}^{b} f(a) dz = 2\pi i \int_{a}^{b} f(a)$ 

If  $\int_{a}^{b} f(a) dz = 2\pi i \int_{a}^{b} f(a)$