## KODUTÃO 3

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Leme kindlaks funktrioni  $t = \phi(T)$  analitatilize kuyen.

kui keerame graafiku kullili siis saæme funktsiooni Tjacks t järgi.

$$T = \int (t) = \frac{\kappa}{2} + bt^2$$

eur b au lineaurlige

teaux sost  $f(\alpha) = x$ , seega  $\frac{\alpha}{2} + b\alpha^2 = \alpha$ 

$$b\alpha^2 = \frac{6}{2}$$

$$b = \frac{1}{2\infty}$$

arendame tagari avaldirel

$$T = f(t) = \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{t^2}{2\alpha}$$

avaldane +

$$\tau - \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{t^2}{2\alpha}$$

$$1 \propto (\tau - \frac{\alpha}{2}) = t^2$$

$$t = \sqrt{2\alpha(\tau - \frac{\alpha}{2})}$$

kasutame seast  $\phi(\tau) = f^{-1}(\tau)$ 

$$\phi(\tau) = f^{-1}(\tau) = \sqrt{2\alpha(\tau - \frac{\alpha}{2})^{\tau-1}}$$
$$= \sqrt{2\alpha(\tau - \frac{\alpha}{2})^{\tau}}$$

toestame, et 1 musturierahemik æn seurem kui t muntumisvahemik

peanne politicell noi terma ot >1 ontul valuenikes, aga ei de lubahor tuktiri kasutada. Cauchy teoreen kelitiks peak f (2) ælena holomorfue ja sile.

Exertrolline kas  $C_1$  can pider valuemikers [0;1] lim  $x^3 \sin(\frac{\pi}{\kappa}) = 0$   $x \to 0^+$ 

ja x3 lähenel 0-le

seege Cy ou piller

same techa kar C, an sile kui voa tama kas tuletie On picler.

 $Z'(x) = 1 + i\left(3x^2 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{x}\right) - \pi \times \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{x}\right)\right)$ 

uno pame vontama las

Z'(x) au punktir O pièle

selletes voatourne lin 3x2 sin(TC) - TC x cas(TC) = 0

sæge la 2'(x) on pider ja C, sile.

neile an Jeldud, et C2 cen sitgloile, nillert Saal jareldada, et ta om pieler ja sile

Ning Cz jaoks an ette velded, et ta an sile.

Cauchy - Coursat teoreen title et kinnine joone c

$$\int_{C} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$\int_{C_3^{+L_2}} f(z)dz = 0$$

$$\int_{C_3} f(z)dz + \int_{C_2} f(z)dz = 0$$

$$\int_{C_3} f(z)dz = -\int_{C_2} f(z)dz \quad \text{solvably solvably fully}$$

$$e_3$$

lisaks

$$\int_{C_1}^{C_2} f(z) dz + \int_{C_2}^{C_2} f(z) dz = 0 \qquad \text{la hurtaine } + \text{eire voltandi}$$

$$\int_{C_3}^{C_4} f(z) dz + \int_{C_2}^{C_2} f(z) dz = 0 \qquad \int_{C_3}^{C_3} f(z) dz = \int_{C_4}^{C_2} f(z) dz$$

$$\int_{C_4}^{C_2} f(z) dz + \int_{C_2}^{C_2} f(z) dz = 0 \qquad \text{Nagur Theorems in Somethind}.$$

Nagu Mesardes soouthed!

Saame endirett vaita  $\int_C f(z) dz = 0$  kui ka uns  $C_1$  definitrion on pider public 0 timber.

 $\lim_{x\to 0} x^2 \sin\left(\frac{\mathbb{E}}{x}\right)$ 

kasulaine "squeere" teoterni

- x2 < x2 sul类) < x2

 $\lim_{x\to 0} -x^2 = 0$  ja  $\lim_{x\to 0} x^2 = 0$ 

Seege

lin x² sin(\(\frac{\pi}{\pi}\)=0

seage saane vēita & f(2)dz=0 ka une C, definitricani pulul