(1) Estudiar la convergencia puntual, absoluta y uniforme de
$$\sum_{n\geq 0} f_n$$

con $f_n(z) = \left(\frac{z-1-i}{2+1+i}\right)^{2n}$ $\forall z \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{1-1-i\}$

$$f_{N}\left(z\right) = \left(\frac{z-1-i}{z+1+i}\right)^{2N} = \left(\left(\frac{z-1-i}{z+1+i}\right)^{2}\right)^{N}$$

Sea
$$G: \mathbb{C} \setminus \{-1-i\}$$
 $\longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$$G(z) = \left(\frac{z-1-i}{z+1+i}\right)^{2}$$

Entonces
$$f_{n}(z) = (e(z))^{n}$$
, $y = \sum_{n \ge 0} f_{n} = \sum_{n \ge 0} e^{n}$

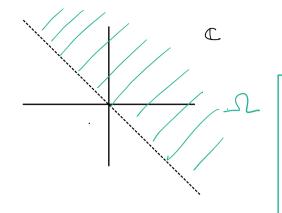
Sabemos que $\sum_{n\geq 0}w^n$ converge absolutamente en $U=\{w\in C: |w|<1\}$

y uniformemente en coda compacto k c U.

Quereuros encontrar um IC C (/-1-i/ tg. 6(IL) = U

Fijamos
$$z \in C \setminus \zeta - 1 - i\zeta$$
 tq. $\varphi(z) \in U \iff \left| \left(\frac{z - 1 - i}{z + 1 + i} \right)^2 \right| < 1$

$$\left| \left(x-1 \right) + i \left(y-1 \right) \right|^{2} < \left| \left(x+1 \right) + i \left(y+1 \right) \right|^{2}$$



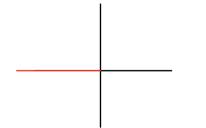
Por tauto, I fu converge absolutamente en II y no converge puntualmente en ninguín punto fuere de II.

Ademés, como \mathcal{R} es compacto y \mathcal{G} continue \mathcal{D} $\mathcal{G}(\mathcal{R})$ compacto, y \mathcal{L} fu converge uniformemente en todo \mathcal{K} \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} compacto.

2) Estudiar derivabilidad de f: C/d-i, i/ -> C $f(z) = \log(1+z^2)$

y obteuer un desarrollo en serie de potencias de f contrado en el origen.

El logarituo es holomorfo en €\R



No se puede dor a la vez que Re(z) < 0 y Im(z) = 0.

z = x + iy, $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ =0 $1 + z^2 = 1 + (x + iy)^2 = 1 + x^2 - y^2 + 2 xyi =$ $= (1 + x^2 - y^2) + i(2xy).$

 $Re(z) < 0 \iff 1 + x^2 - y^2 < 0 \iff x^2 < y^2 - 1 \iff Re(z)^2 < Ju(z)^2 - 1$ $Ju(z) = 0 \iff 2xy = 0 \iff Re(z) = 0 \text{ of } Ju(z) = 0$

Se dan ambas chando:

a
$$\wedge$$
 (b \vee c) = $(a \wedge b)_{V}$ (a \wedge c)
$$\begin{cases}
0 < \text{Im}(z)^{2} - 1 &= 0 & \text{Im}(z)^{2} > 1 & \text{d=}D & \text{Im}(z) | > 1 \\
\delta' & \text{Re}(z)^{2} < -1 &\text{!!} & \text{ABSURDO}
\end{cases}$$

De hecho, et logaritus no se puede anuler, luego
$$Re(x)=0$$

$$1+z^2=0 \iff 1+(x+iy)^2=0 \iff 1+x^2-y^2+2xy=0 \iff 1-y^2=0 \iff y^2=1 \iff |y|=1 \iff |\operatorname{Im}(z)|=1$$

En definition, tenemos que f será derivable en $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Re}(z) = 0 \ \text{$/ \text{Im}(z) / ≥ 1}$

Para obteuer el desarrollo de potencias, terremos que:

Si centramos un disco en el origen, podemos obtener el desarrollo en series de potencias de f solo en D(0,1). Sabemos que si f $\in D(0,1) = D$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1-(-z^2)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-z^2)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n z^{2n}$$

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

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

g y f tienen la misure derivade y estan definides en D(0,1), que es un dominio \Rightarrow Se diferencion en une constante

$$g(0) = 0$$

 $f(0) = \log(1+0) = \log(1) = 0$

$$= 0 \quad f(z) = g(z) \qquad \forall z \in D(0,1).$$

$$\int_{\zeta(0,1)} \frac{e^{2}}{(z-2)^{2}} dz$$

Sean $\Omega = \Omega^{\circ} \subset \mathbb{C}$ y $f \in \mathcal{H}(\Omega)$

Dados $a \in \Omega$ y $r \in \mathbb{R}^+$ tales que $\overline{D}(a,r) \subset \Omega$, se tiene:

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{C(a,r)} \frac{f(w)}{w - z} dw \qquad \forall z \in D(a,r)$$

$$\frac{e^{\frac{2}{t}}}{z(z-2)^2} = \frac{e^{\frac{2}{t}}}{(z-2)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{z-0}$$
 \Rightarrow Tourances $f(z) = \frac{e^{\frac{2}{t}}}{(z-2)^2}$

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

N=D(0, r)

Tours
$$1 \le r < 2$$
 \implies $f: D(0,r) \longrightarrow C$

$$f(t) = \frac{e^{t}}{(t-2)^{t}}$$

Ademés, $\bar{D}(0,1) \subset D(0,r)$

$$\int \frac{e^{2}}{2(2-2)^{2}} d^{2} = f(0) \cdot 2\pi i = \frac{1}{4} \cdot 2\pi i = \frac{\pi i}{2}$$

$$f(0) = \frac{e^{0}}{(-2)^{2}} = \frac{1}{4}$$

(3) b)
$$f,g \in \mathcal{H}(\mathbb{C})$$
 : $f(z) = g(z)$ $\forall z \in \mathbb{T}$

Demostrar que
$$f(z) = g(z)$$
 $\forall z \in \overline{D}(0,1)$. d'Probo que de hecho, $f = g$?

$$\bar{D}(0,1) \subset \mathbb{C} \implies f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \frac{f(\omega)}{\omega - z} d\omega = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int \frac{g(\omega)}{\omega - z} d\omega = g(z)$$

$$\forall z \in D(0,1)$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 (one $f(z) = g(z) \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{T} \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(z) = g(z) \quad \forall z \in \overline{D}(0,1)$