Clase 14 787057 Integrales elleticas. La integral I = (R[t, Vaot+ a,t3+a,t2+a,t+a,]dt (1) es Ilamada integral eliptica si la ecus aión est + ajt3+azt2+azt+a4=0) con a v es distintos de cero simultá. weemente, no tiene roices multiples, y R es una función racional de t y de la rois wadrada Vathaitatata Los tres tormes cononicas de una Integral eliptica: Simple es posible expresser (1) lineal mente en términos de penciones dementales y de las agrientes integrales from damentales. * Integral eliptica normal de bulmers estecie JV(1-43)(1-43+3) = JVI-B33130 =

$$=\int_{0}^{M_{1}} du = M_{1} = \sin^{-1}(Y, k) = F(Q, k)$$
* Integral eliptica normal de segonda

especie

$$\int_{0}^{M_{1}} \frac{1-k^{2}t^{2}}{1-t^{2}} dt = \int_{0}^{M_{1}} \frac{1-k^{2}t^{2}}{1-k^{2}t^{2}} dt = \int_{0}^{M_{1}} \frac{1-k^{2}t^{2}}{1-k^{2}$$

C1 14 (3)

El modulo: El minero le es el Mansado modulo de la puncion eliptica. Desde el ponto de vista andition, & piede tomar oralpinar relor real ó imaginario, sin enbargo, on approcedances périos y astrofísios generalmente oxkx1 El modulo conplementario b' b = 11-b2 Integrales elipticas completas: wando Y=1 (6 9=7/2), las inte grales son lamadas completas 1 de = f(I, b) = K(b) = K · [1/2]
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- [1/2 (1-2/singo) 11-6/singo = 1-2/single = TT (2,2, b) $= T(x^2, k) : x^2 \neq 1$

Funciones eliptices de Jacobi

 $M(\lambda^{1}/5) = M = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(1-f_{5})(1-f_{5}+f_{5})}} = \sqrt{\frac{qp}{11-f_{5}^{2}\log p}} = \pm (d^{2}/5) \end{cases}$

este problema de inversión que esto_ diedo por Abel y Jecobi. Las funciones inversos se preden definir por

1/2 = Sin 4 = Sm (u, b)

1 = 2m (u, b) o mes prevenmente:

1/2 = sm (u): Seno eliptico es butilant: (e) ms=p

Sm(u): es una función imper de orden 2. Posee polo simple de residuo Yk en czalz punto congroente à ix=ix(b) p un polo simple de residuo-46 en pontos conquentes a 2K+iK

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CL 14 (B)
Tembién podemos definir
cm (u, b) = 11-42 = cos 4: coseno eliptio.
dm (u, b) = 11-1242 = 11-12singe.
                          delta eliptica.
El coociente y los reciproces de sm(u)
cm(u) y dm(u) preden ser esontos en
le forme de Gleisher:
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$$m s(u) = \frac{1}{sm(u)}$$
, $Tm(u) = sc(u) = \frac{sm(u)}{cm(u)}$, $sd(u) = \frac{sm(u)}{dm(u)}$

$$MC(u) = \frac{1}{cm(u)}$$
, $CS(u) = \frac{cm(u)}{sm(u)}$, $cd(u) = \frac{cm(u)}{dm(u)}$

$$md(u) = \frac{1}{dm(u)}$$
; $ds(u) = \frac{dm(u)}{sm(u)}$; $dc(u) = \frac{dm(u)}{cm(u)}$

- Tenemos 12 funciones perciones

entres de Jeochi entres Algores releationes resportantes.

* sm2(u) + cm2(u) = 1 ! * 12 sm2(u) + dm2(u) = 1

dn? (u) - le cm? (u) = le 2 * le sm? (u) + cm? (u) = dm? (u)

cm (u, 0) = cos (u)

1 = (0, W) mb

Tm (M,0) = Ten (W)

$$sm(u,1) = Tenh(u)$$

$$cm(u, 1) = Sech(u)$$