



Asignatura..... Fecha

Alumno/a..... Curso..... N°.....

Apellidos

Nombre

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{a-b} \cdot f(a) \cdot 2\pi i \operatorname{Ind}(\gamma; a) + \frac{1}{b-a} f(b) 2\pi i \operatorname{Ind}(\gamma; b) = \\ &= \frac{f(a) - f(b)}{a-b} \cdot 2\pi i \end{aligned}$$

Si f está acotada tomando $b=0$

$$f(a) - f(0) = \frac{a}{2\pi i} \int_{|z|=R} \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)z} dz$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow |f(a) - f(0)| &= \frac{|a|}{|2\pi i|} \left| \int_{|z|=R} \frac{f(z)}{(z-a)z} dz \right| \leq \frac{|a|}{2\pi} \int_{|z|=R} \frac{|f(z)|}{|z-a||z|} dz \\ &\leq \frac{|a| \cdot M}{2\pi} \cdot \int_{|z|=R} \frac{1}{|z-a|R} dz \leq \frac{|a| M}{2\pi R} \int_{|z|=R} \frac{1}{|z|-|a|} dz = \\ &= \frac{|a| M}{2\pi R} \cdot \frac{1}{R-|a|} \int_{|z|=R} 1 dz = 0 \rightarrow f(a) = f(0) \quad \forall a, |a| < R \text{ y } \forall R. \end{aligned}$$

5.- Desarrolla en serie de Taylor

a) e^z en $z_0=1$

$f(z) = e^z$ holomorfa en $D(1; R) \quad \forall R > 0$.

$$f^{(n)}(z) = e^z \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(1)}{n!} (z-1)^n \Leftrightarrow e^z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e}{n!} (z-1)^n \quad \forall z \in D(1, R) \quad \forall R > 0.$$