4. Sea f una función entera. Si R>O a, bec a x b, lal, lbl < R
calcula

\[\frac{f(\mathbb{\alpha})}{(z-a)(z-b)} dz \]. Deduceo el \(\textsuperise de Liouville \).

$$\frac{1}{(z-a)(z-b)} = \frac{A}{z-a} + \frac{B}{z-B} = \frac{B(z-b)+B(z-a)}{(z-a)(z-b)}$$

$$S: Z=b$$
 $1 = A \cdot 0 + B(b-a) \iff B = \frac{1}{b-a}$

$$Z=a \quad 1 = A(a-b) \iff A = \frac{1}{a-b}$$

=)
$$\int_{|z|=R} \frac{f(z)}{(z-c)(z-b)} dz = \frac{1}{a-b} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-a} dz + \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{\gamma} \frac{f(z)}{z-b} =$$



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Calificación

$$= \frac{1}{a-b} \cdot f(a) \cdot 2\pi i \operatorname{Ind}(8;a) + \frac{1}{b-a} f(b) 2\pi i \operatorname{Ind}(8;b) = \frac{f(a)-f(b)}{a-b} \cdot 2\pi i$$

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

$$= \frac{|\alpha| \cdot M}{2\pi} \cdot \int_{|z|=R} \frac{1}{|z-a|R} dz = \frac{|\alpha|M}{2\pi R} \int_{|z|=R} \frac{1}{|z-a|Z|} dz =$$

$$= |\alpha|M \quad |C|$$

$$= \frac{|c_{i}|M}{2\pi R} \cdot \frac{1}{|R-|c_{i}|} \int_{|i|=R} 1 dz = 0 \implies f(a) = f(0) \quad \forall a, |a| < R, y \neq R.$$

5.- Desarrolla en serie de Taylor

$$=\int_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(1)}{n!} (z-1)^n \iff e^z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{e}{n!} (z-1)^n \quad \forall z \in D(1)$$