8. CVIKO Integral v ((přes Cauchyho věty a vzorce) Cauchyho véta a její zobecnění, kom mod zavín Necht f(z) je holomorfní v jednoduše souvislé oblasti D. Potom pro libovolnou Kfirku hell, Která ma počáteční bod 21 a koncový bod 22, platí: 1) If (z) dz = 0, pokud je je uzaviena, tj. $z_1 = z_2$ In Cauchyho vėta (u jen na za a zz)

Kde F'(z) = f(z), tj. F(z) je

2) In $f(z) dz = F(z_2) - F(z_1)$ jednoznačně utčena primitivní fce

zobechění Cauchyho věty $(P\bar{n})$ $\int_{h}^{2} \left(z^{2} + \varrho^{2} + \frac{1}{z^{2} + 1}\right) dz$; $kde = 0, y : z(\lambda) = \frac{1}{2} e^{j\lambda}, \lambda \in (0, 2\pi)$ Resent: 1mz Valibol není fiz) holomotfuí pouze v bodech == + j. Lze tedy sesttojit $\frac{2^{2}+1=0}{2^{2}+1} = 0$ = 0IC C tak, Ze obě KFIVKY & Jsoy V IL a = 1 & I. Tedy dle Cauchyho vety vedy Su(22+22+1) dz = 0 $\frac{(P_{1}) \int_{0}^{2} e^{jz} dz}{\int_{0}^{2} kde} y = \lim_{z \to 0} k + ivka = bodu = \frac{2}{1-2} = 0 do = \frac{2}{2} = 1+j.$ $\frac{1}{1-2} = \frac{2}{3} = \frac{2}{$ $= e^{-1} e^{s(1)}(-j) + j = -e^{-1}(\cos 1 + j \sin 1) \cdot j + j =$ $= -\frac{1}{2} \left(-\sin 1 + j\cos 1 \right) + j = \frac{\sin 1}{2} + \left(1 - \frac{\cos 1}{2} \right) j$ Elementatui fre et sint cost 2^m jsou holomotfuí V I a de mají ptimitivuí fre et -cost sint, 2^{m+1}. Fre lut a zde jsou holomotfuí pto zell [mt=0 \ Ret>0]; a urit ptim. fre je komplikovanější.

$$\frac{(Pr)}{\int Sin(jz)dz} \int \int Je lib. Kfivka z \underline{Q} do \underline{\Pi}j.$$

$$\lim_{N \to \infty} \int \frac{1}{N} \int \int \frac{1}{N} \int \frac{1}{N}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \underbrace{\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P\bar{n} - D\dot{u} \right\}} \int_{\mathcal{T}} z \cos\left(\pi jz \right) dz_{i} \text{ is je lib. } k \neq i \forall k \neq i \neq j \neq j \neq j \\ & = \left[\frac{M}{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} \cos\left(\pi jz \right) \right] = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} \right] + \frac{\cos\left(\pi jz \right)}{\pi} = \left[\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{\sin\left(\pi jz \right)}{$$

Jak integrovat funkce, které jsou všude spojité (holomorfní) Kromē jednoho izolovaného bodu (singularity) ležícího mimo y?? Např.: $\int_{h} \frac{1}{z-j} dz$ nebo $\int_{h} \frac{1}{(z-j)^m} dz$, $\frac{m>1}{2}$

a) n není uzavřená, pak
$$\int_{z-y}^{dz} = \left[L_n(z-y) \right]_{d}^{\beta}$$
 nebo $\left[\int_{z-y}^{(z-y)} dz = \left[\frac{(z-y)}{-m+1} \right]_{d}^{\beta}$

b) ji je uzavřená, pak lze použít tzv. [Cauchyho vzorce.]

Cauchyho vzotce,

Necht f(z) je holomorfuí v jednoduše souvislé obasti S a zo E C. Potom pro libovolnou jednoduše uzavřenou kladně orientovanou křivku ye S. Platí:

1)
$$\int \frac{f(z)}{z-z_0} dz = \begin{cases} 2\pi j \cdot f(z_0), & pokud z_0 \in int h \\ 0, & pokud z_0 \notin int h \end{cases}$$

$$2 \int \frac{f(2)}{(2-2\delta)^{m+1}} dz = \begin{cases} \frac{2\pi j}{m!} f^{(m)}(2\delta) / pokud 2\delta \in int \\ 0 / pokud 2\delta \notin int \end{cases}$$

nebo · Žo

stred 2 = 11/2=2

Pokud nezname Cauchyho vzorce, tak nevudí. Lze použít <u>Rezidyovou větu</u> (viz pozdějí).

$$\begin{array}{ll} \left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{z^2 + 1} \, dz \right) & \text{kde } \text{h je } \text{k+u} \neq \text{nice}, \text{h} : \left| z - j \right| = 1 \\ \lim_{z \to 1} \frac{1}{(z^2 + 1)(z^2 - j)} = 0 \end{array} \right) = \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(z^2 - j)(z^2 + j)} \, dz = \int_{1}^{\infty}$$

$$\frac{(2\pi)^{\frac{2}{2}}}{(2-1)^{\frac{2}{2}}} | kde | je | k + u = 1 = 2.$$

$$\frac{(2\pi)^{\frac{2}{2}}}{(2-1)^{\frac{2}{2}}} | dz = \frac{2\pi}{4!} | (2^{\frac{2}{2}})^{\frac{11}{2}} | z = 1$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{2^{\frac{2}{2}}}{(2-1)^{\frac{2}{2}}} | dz = \frac{\pi}{4!} | (2^{\frac{2}{2}})^{\frac{11}{2}} | z = 1$$

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$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{2^{\frac{2}{2}}}{(2-1)^{\frac{2}{2}}} | dz = 1$$

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