

BMA2-6.CVIKO Derivace funkce komplexní proměnné

$f(z) = f(x+iy) = u(x,y) + jv(x,y)$
 má derivaci v bodě z_0
 \Leftrightarrow je holomorfni v z_0
 = má derivaci v nějakém okolí z_0

$$u'_x(z_0) = v'_y(z_0)$$

$$u'_y(z_0) = -v'_x(z_0)$$

Platí Cauchy - Riemannovy podmínky, kde $z_0 = (x_0, y_0)$

$$\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0} = f'(z_0) \in \mathbb{C}$$

(Hodně podobné \mathbb{R} , ale silnější.)

Pokud $\exists f'(z)$, pak $f'(z) = u'_x(x,y) + jv'_x(x,y) = v'_y(x,y) - j u'_y(x,y)$ $z = x + jy$

Př Zjistí, kde je $f(z)$ holomorfni a určí její derivaci:

(a) $f(z) = \frac{1}{z}$ $f(z) = \frac{1}{x+jy} = \frac{x-jy}{x^2+y^2} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} + j \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \right)$
 $\underbrace{\frac{x}{x^2+y^2}}_{u(x,y)} \quad \underbrace{\left(-\frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \right)}_{v(x,y)}$

$$u'_x = \frac{x^2+y^2 - x \cdot 2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$v'_y = -\frac{x^2+y^2 - y \cdot 2y}{(x^2+y^2)^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u'_x = v'_y \\ v'_y = -u'_x \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} u'_x = v'_y \\ u'_y = -v'_x \end{array} \quad \forall z \neq 0 \quad (x=0 \wedge y=0)$$

$$u'_y = -x(x^2+y^2)^{-2} \cdot 2y$$

$$v'_x = y(x^2+y^2)^{-2} \cdot 2x$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u'_y = -x(x^2+y^2)^{-2} \cdot 2y \\ v'_x = y(x^2+y^2)^{-2} \cdot 2x \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} u'_y = -v'_x \\ v'_x = u'_y \end{array} \quad \forall z \neq 0$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} + j \cdot \frac{2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$$

$$f'(z) = \frac{-z^2}{z^4} = -\frac{1}{z^2} \quad ((z^{-1})' = -\frac{1}{z^2})$$

Jak dostaneme $f'(z) = ??$ TRIK:
 $z = x + jy$ pro lib. $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$.
 Volme $y=0$, tj. $z=x \Leftrightarrow x=z$ a $y=0$
 Jiná možnost: $x=0$ a $y=-jz$

(b) $f(z) = |z| = \sqrt{x^2+y^2} + j \cdot 0$
 $\underbrace{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}_{u(x,y)} \quad \underbrace{j \cdot 0}_{v(x,y)}$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u'_x = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \\ v'_y = 0 \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} u'_y = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \\ v'_x = 0 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} u'_x = v'_y \Leftrightarrow x=0 \\ u'_y = -v'_x \Leftrightarrow y=0 \end{array}$$

[Coro] $\nexists D(f') \Rightarrow$ Nikde nemá derivaci (V \mathbb{R} má $f(x)=|x|$ derivaci ať \bar{z} na $x=0$.)

Klasické fce mají klasickou derivaci: $(z^2)' = 2z$ $(\sin z)' = \cos z$
 $(z^n)' = n z^{n-1}$ $(\cos z)' = -\sin z$
 $(\ln z)' = \frac{1}{z}$ (opatrně, $\ln z$ nemá derivaci na kladné reálné ose.)
 Fce typu $|z|$, $\operatorname{Re} z$, $\operatorname{Im} z$, \bar{z} , $\arg z$ nemají v \mathbb{C} derivaci!!

Př. Urči holomorfní funkci $f(z)$, víme-li, že

$$\boxed{\operatorname{Re}\{f(z)\} = u(x,y) = x^3 - 3xy^2 + 3x^2 - 3y^2 + 1} \quad \text{a} \quad \boxed{f(0) = 1}.$$

Řešení. Ověříme, že $f(z)$ opravdu existuje. Pokud ANO, pak $u(x,y)$ je harmonická, tj.: $\boxed{u''_{xx} + u''_{yy} = 0}$ (^{ANALOGICKY} $v''_{xx} + v''_{yy} = 0$).

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{u'_x = 3x^2 - 3y^2 + 6x} \\ \boxed{u'_y = -6xy - 6y} \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} u''_{xx} &= 6x + 6 \\ u''_{yy} &= -6x - 6 \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} u'_x &= 3x^2 - 3y^2 + 6x \\ u'_y &= -6xy - 6y \end{aligned}} \right\} \begin{aligned} &\boxed{u''_{xx} + u''_{yy} = 0}, \text{ a} \\ &\text{holomorf. } f(z) \text{ existuje.} \end{aligned}$$

1. způsob nalezení funkce $f(z)$:

Nejprve najdeme fci $v(x,y)$. Využijeme postupně obě C.-R. podmínky:

$$\boxed{u'_x = v'_y = 3x^2 - 3y^2 + 6x}$$

$$\boxed{v(x,y) = \int (3x^2 - 3y^2 + 6x) dy = 3x^2y - y^3 + 6xy + c(x)}$$

$$\boxed{v'_x = 6xy + 6y + c'(x) = 6xy + 6y = -u'_y}$$

$$c'(x) = 0 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{c(x) = k} \quad (k \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$f(z) = u(x,y) + jv(x,y) = x^3 - 3xy^2 + 3x^2 - 3y^2 + 1 + j(3x^2y - y^3 + 6xy + k)$$

$$\{z = x + jy \text{ pro lib. } x,y; \text{ volíme } y=0, \text{ tj. } z=x \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x=z \text{ a } y=0}\} :$$

$$\boxed{f(z) = z^3 + 3z^2 + 1 + jk}$$

$$\boxed{f(0) = 1} : 1 = 1 + jk \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{k=0} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{f(z) = z^3 + 3z^2 + 1}$$

2. rychlejší způsob nalezení $f(z)$:

$$-u'_y(x,y) = v'_x$$

$$f'(z) = u'_x(x,y) + jv'_x(x,y) = 3x^2 - 3y^2 + 6x + j(6xy + 6y)$$

$$\{z = x + jy \text{ pro lib. } x,y; \text{ volíme } y=0, \text{ tj. } z=x \Leftrightarrow \boxed{x=z \text{ a } y=0}\} :$$

$$f'(z) = 3z^2 + 6z \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{f(z) = \int (3z^2 + 6z) dz = z^3 + 3z^2 + c_1 + c_2 j}$$

$$(c_1, c_2 \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$\operatorname{Re}\{f(z)\} = \boxed{Něco + 1 = Něco + c_1} = \operatorname{Re}\{f(z)\}$$

zadáni

$$\boxed{c_1 = 1}$$

výsledek

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{f(z) = z^3 + 3z^2 + 1 + c_2 j}$$

(Pf) Najdi funkci $f(z)$, která je holomorfní a \bar{z} na reálnou osu (tj. a \bar{z} na $\text{Im } z = y = 0$) a pokud $u(x,y) = \text{Im}\{f(z)\} = \ln(x^2+y^2) - x^2 + y^2$ a $f(1) = -j$

$$u'_x = \frac{2x}{x^2+y^2} - 2x$$

$$u'_y = \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2} + 2y$$

$$\left(\begin{aligned} u''_{xx} &= \frac{2(x^2+y^2) - 2x \cdot 2x}{(x^2+y^2)^2} - 2 = \frac{2y^2 - 2x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} - 2 \\ u''_{yy} &= \frac{2(x^2+y^2) - 2y \cdot 2y}{(x^2+y^2)^2} + 2 = \frac{2x^2 - 2y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} + 2 \\ u''_{xx} + u''_{yy} &= 0 \quad \checkmark \text{OK} \end{aligned} \right)$$

Rychlejší způsob: $f'(z) = u'_x + j u'_y = \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2} + 2y + j \left(\frac{2x}{x^2+y^2} - 2x \right)$

$x=z$ a $y=0$: $f'(z) = j \left(\frac{2z}{z^2} - 2z \right) = j \left(\frac{2}{z} - 2z \right)$ aby nebyla holomorfní na reálné ose

$$f(z) = \int j \left(\frac{2}{z} - 2z \right) dz = j (2 \ln z - z^2) = j (\ln z^2 - z^2) + c_1 + c_2 j$$

$c_2 = 0$ protože $\text{Im}\{f(z)\}$ neobsahuje konstantu $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(1) = -j \\ -j = j(0-1) + c_1 \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow c_1 = 0$

$$f(z) = j (\ln z^2 - z^2)$$

Nebo pomaleji: $u'_y = u'_x = \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2} + 2y$

$$u(x,y) = \int \left(\frac{2y}{x^2+y^2} + 2y \right) dx = 2y \cdot \frac{1}{y} \cdot \arctan \frac{x}{y} + 2xy + c(y)$$

$$u'_y = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+(\frac{x}{y})^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2} \right) + 2x + c'(y) \quad c'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow c(y) = k_1$$

$$u'_y = -\frac{2x}{x^2+y^2} + 2x + c'(y) = -\frac{2x}{x^2+y^2} + 2x = -u'_x$$

$$f(z) = 2 \arctan \frac{x}{y} + 2xy + k_1 + j [\ln(x^2+y^2) - x^2 + y^2]$$

$\{z = x + jy \text{ pro lib } x, y; \text{ volume } x=0; \text{ tj. } z = jy \Leftrightarrow x=0 \text{ a } y = -zj\}$

$$f(z) = k_1 + j [\ln(-z^2) - z^2] \quad (\text{úprava, tato } f(z) \text{ není holo pro } \text{Re } z = x=0)$$

$$= k_1 + j [\ln|-1| + \ln z^2 - z^2] = \underbrace{k_1 + j \cdot j \pi}_{k \in \mathbb{R}} + j [\ln z^2 - z^2]$$

$$f(z) = k + j [\ln z^2 - z^2]$$

(P₁) Najdi holomotfni' funkci $f(z)$, $|f(0)|=5$, je-li $\{\operatorname{Im}\{f(z)\} = u(x,y) = 6xy + 3y^2 - x^3\}$.

$$\begin{aligned} u'_x &= 6y + 3y^2 - 3x^2 \\ u'_y &= 6x + 6xy \end{aligned} \quad \left(\begin{aligned} u''_{xx} &= -6x \\ u''_{yy} &= 6x \end{aligned} \right) \Leftrightarrow \boxed{u''_{xx} + u''_{yy} = 0} \quad \text{OK✓}$$

$$\boxed{u'_y = u'_x} = 6x + 6xy$$

$$\boxed{u(x,y) = \int (6x + 6xy) dx = 3x^2 + 3x^2y + c(y)}$$

$$\boxed{u'_y = [3x^2 + c'(y) = -(6y + 3y^2 - 3x^2)] = -u'_x}$$

$$c'(y) = -6y - 3y^2 \quad \Rightarrow \quad c(y) = \int (-6y - 3y^2) dy$$

$$\boxed{c(y) = -3y^2 - y^3 + k}$$

$$f(z) = 3x^2 + 3x^2y - 3y^2 - y^3 + k + j(6xy + 3x^2y - x^3)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} z = x + jy \text{ pto lib } x, y; \text{ volme } y=0, \text{ t.j. } z=x \Leftrightarrow \end{aligned} \right. \left. \begin{aligned} x=z \\ y=0 \end{aligned} \right\} :$$

$$\boxed{f(z) = 3z^2 + k - jz^3}; \quad \boxed{f(0)=5}: \quad \begin{aligned} 5 &= k \\ k &= 5 \end{aligned} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \boxed{f(z) = 3z^2 + 5 - jz^3}$$

(Rychleji: $f'(z) = 6x + 6xy + j(6y + 3x^2y - 3x^2)$; $\begin{aligned} x &= z \\ y &= 0 \end{aligned} \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} \operatorname{Im} f(z) \\ \text{nema' konst.} \\ c_2 = 0 \end{aligned}$)

$$f'(z) = 6z + j(-3z^2) \Rightarrow f(z) = \int 6z + j(-3z^2) dz$$

$$\boxed{f(z) = 3z^2 - jz^3 + c_1} + c_2 j$$

(P₂) Uti' holomotfni' fci $f(z)$, $f(0)=j$, je-li $\{\operatorname{Re}\{f(z)\} = u(x,y) = x^2 - 2xy\}$

$$\begin{aligned} u'_x &= 2x - 2y \\ u'_y &= -2x \end{aligned} \quad \left(\begin{aligned} u''_{xx} &= 2 \\ u''_{yy} &= 0 \end{aligned} \right) \Rightarrow \begin{aligned} u''_{xx} + u''_{yy} &= 2 \neq 0 \\ f(z) \text{ holomotfni' } &\text{NEEXISTUJE} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Du' } u(x,y) = \operatorname{Re}\{f(z)\} = 2xy + e^{2x} \cos 2y,$$

$$[f(z) = e^{2z} + j(-z^2 + k); k \in \mathbb{R}]$$

$$u(x,y) = \operatorname{Im}\{f(z)\} = 9x^3y - 9xy^3 + 5x, \text{ a } f(0)=6,$$

$$-4- \quad [f(z) = \frac{9}{4}z^4 + 5jz + 6]$$