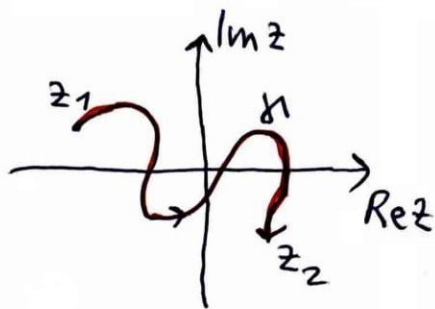


# 7. CVIKO Integrál v $\mathbb{C}$ (parametrizací křivky)

Křivka v  $\mathbb{C}$ :

$$h: \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad (\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$h: z(\lambda) = x(\lambda) + jy(\lambda)$$



$$\lambda \in \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$$

$$z_1 = z(\alpha) = x_1 + jy_1$$

$$z_2 = z(\beta) = x_2 + jy_2$$

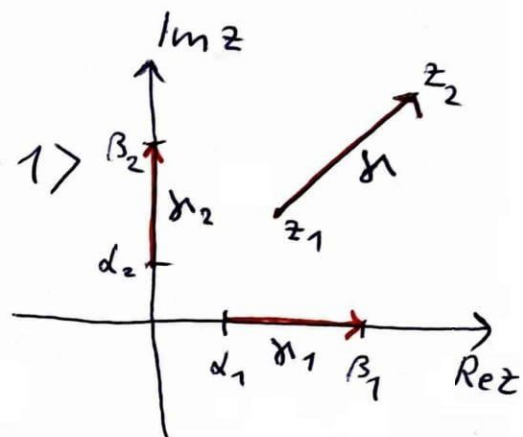
## známé křivky

- Úsečka z bodu  $z_1$  do bodu  $z_2$

$$h: z(\lambda) = z_1 + (z_2 - z_1)\lambda; \quad \lambda \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$$

$$\begin{cases} h_1: z(\lambda) = \lambda; \quad \lambda \in \langle \alpha_1, \beta_1 \rangle \\ h_2: z(\lambda) = j\lambda; \quad \lambda \in \langle \alpha_2, \beta_2 \rangle \end{cases}$$

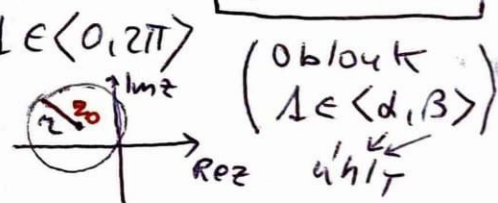
Speciální úsečky na osách



- Kružnice o středu  $z_0$  a poloměru  $r$   $\Leftrightarrow$  analytický

$$h: z(\lambda) = z_0 + r \cdot e^{j\lambda}$$

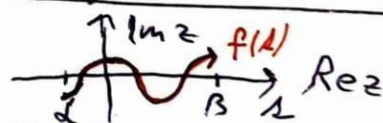
$$z(\lambda) = z_0 + r \cdot (\cos \lambda + j \sin \lambda); \quad \lambda \in \langle 0, 2\pi \rangle$$



(oblouk  $\lambda \in \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$ )

- Funkce, jejíž reálná složka je  $\lambda$  a imaginární  $f(\lambda)$

$$h: z(\lambda) = \lambda + j \cdot f(\lambda); \quad \lambda \in \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$$



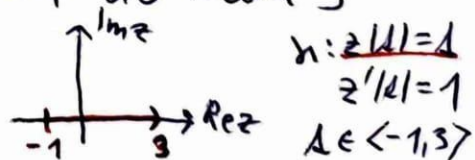
$$\int_h f(z) dz = \int_\alpha^\beta f(z(\lambda)) \cdot z'(\lambda) d\lambda$$

$h: z(\lambda)$  je křivka, kde  $\lambda \in \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle$   
Výsledek je číslo  $z \in \mathbb{C}$   
geometricky „něco“ jako plocha pod křivkou

Používáme v obecných případech, když  $f(z)$  není holomorfní na oblasti, ale je (nejlépe všude) spojitá, určitě v bodech křivky tj.  $f(z)$  obsahuje  $|z|, \operatorname{Re} z, \operatorname{Im} z, \bar{z}, \arg z$ . Pokud ne, počítáme jinak!

**Př. 1a**  $\int_h \bar{z} dz$ ;  $h$  je úsečka z bodu  $-1$  do bodu  $3$

$$= \int_{-1}^3 \bar{1} \cdot 1 d\lambda = \int_{-1}^3 1 d\lambda = \left[ \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \right]_{-1}^3 = \frac{9}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \underline{\underline{4}}$$



$$h: z(\lambda) = \lambda$$

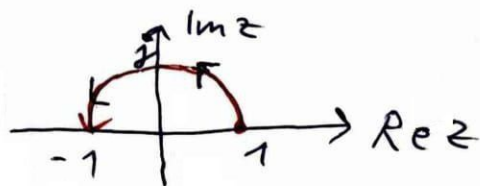
$$z'(\lambda) = 1$$

$$\lambda \in \langle -1, 3 \rangle$$

1. P<sub>F</sub>  $\int_{\gamma} |z| dz$ ;  $\gamma$ : půlkružnice se středem v 0 a oblouk z bodu 1 do bodu -1

$$\gamma: z(\lambda) = e^{j\lambda} \quad ; \lambda \in (0, \pi)$$

$$z'(\lambda) = j e^{j\lambda}$$



$$= \int_0^{\pi} |e^{j\lambda}| \cdot j e^{j\lambda} d\lambda = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\cos^2 \lambda + \sin^2 \lambda} j e^{j\lambda} d\lambda =$$

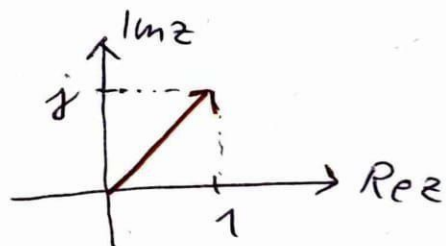
$$= \int_0^{\pi} 1 \cdot j e^{j\lambda} d\lambda = \left[ \frac{e^{j\lambda}}{j} \right]_0^{\pi} = e^{j\pi} - 1 = \cos \pi + j \sin \pi - 1 =$$

$$(vzorec: |e^{j\lambda}| = |\cos \lambda + j \sin \lambda| = \sqrt{\cos^2 \lambda + \sin^2 \lambda} = 1) \quad = -1 + 0 - 1 = \underline{\underline{-2}}$$

2. P<sub>r</sub>  $\int_{\gamma} \operatorname{Im} z dz$ ;  $\gamma$ : úsečka z bodu 0 do bodu  $1+j$

$$\gamma: z(\lambda) = 0 + (1+j)\lambda \quad ; \lambda \in (0, 1)$$

$$z'(\lambda) = 1+j$$

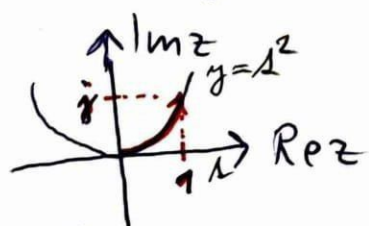


$$= \int_0^1 \operatorname{Im} \{ (1+j)\lambda \} \cdot (1+j) d\lambda = \int_0^1 \lambda \cdot (1+j) d\lambda =$$

$$= \left[ (1+j) \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1+j}{2} = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{j}{2}}}$$

Dů  $\int_{\gamma} a+gz dz$ ;  $\gamma: z(\lambda) = e^{j\lambda}$   
 $\lambda \in (0, \pi)$   
 $[-\pi - 2j] \text{ (P.P.)}$

3. P<sub>r</sub>  $\int_{\gamma} \operatorname{Re} z dz$ ;  $\gamma$ : Oblouk paraboly z bodu 0 do bodu  $1+j$



$$\gamma: z(\lambda) = \lambda + j\lambda^2 \quad ; \lambda \in (0, 1)$$

$$z'(\lambda) = 1 + 2j\lambda$$

$$= \int_0^1 \operatorname{Re}(\lambda + j\lambda^2) (1 + 2j\lambda) d\lambda = \int_0^1 \lambda (1 + 2j\lambda) d\lambda = \int_0^1 (\lambda + 2j\lambda^2) d\lambda$$

$$= \left[ \frac{\lambda^2}{2} + j \frac{2}{3} \lambda^3 \right]_0^1 = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3}j}}$$



4. Pr

$$\int_{\gamma} |z| \cdot \bar{z} dz; \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{Im } z \\ \uparrow \\ j \\ \gamma_3 \\ \downarrow \\ -j \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \gamma_2 \\ \nearrow \\ 1 \\ \gamma_1 \\ \rightarrow \\ \text{Re } z \end{array}$$

$$\gamma = \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + \gamma_3$$

$$\gamma_1: z_1(\lambda) = \lambda \\ z_1'(\lambda) = 1 \\ \lambda \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$$

$$\gamma_2: z_2(\lambda) = e^{j\lambda} \\ z_2'(\lambda) = j e^{j\lambda} \\ \lambda \in \langle 0, \frac{\pi}{2} \rangle$$

$$\gamma_3: z_3(\lambda) = j\lambda \\ z_3'(\lambda) = j \\ \lambda \in \langle 1, 0 \rangle !!$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^1 |\lambda| \cdot \bar{\lambda} \cdot 1 d\lambda + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |e^{j\lambda}| \cdot \overline{e^{j\lambda}} \cdot j e^{j\lambda} d\lambda + \int_1^0 |j\lambda| \cdot \overline{j\lambda} \cdot j d\lambda \\ &= \int_0^1 \lambda \cdot \lambda d\lambda + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 \cdot e^{-j\lambda} \cdot j e^{j\lambda} d\lambda - \int_0^1 \lambda (-j\lambda) \cdot j d\lambda = \\ &= \int_0^1 \lambda^2 d\lambda + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} j d\lambda - \int_0^1 \lambda^2 d\lambda = [j\lambda]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \underline{\underline{\frac{\pi}{2} j}} \end{aligned}$$

Vzorce odvození:

$$|e^{j\lambda}| = |\cos \lambda + j \sin \lambda| = \sqrt{\cos^2 \lambda + \sin^2 \lambda} = \underline{\underline{1}}$$

$$\overline{e^{j\lambda}} = \overline{\cos \lambda + j \sin \lambda} = \cos \lambda - j \sin \lambda = \cos(-\lambda) + j \sin(-\lambda) = \underline{\underline{e^{-j\lambda}}}$$

Pozor:  $|\lambda| = \begin{cases} \lambda & \text{pro } \lambda > 0 \\ -\lambda & \text{pro } \lambda < 0 \end{cases}$  i  $|j\lambda| = \begin{cases} \lambda & \text{pro } \lambda > 0 \quad (\sqrt{0^2 + \lambda^2}) \\ -\lambda & \text{pro } \lambda < 0 \quad (\sqrt{0^2 + (-\lambda)^2}) \end{cases}$

5. Pr

$$\int_{\gamma} |z|^2 dz; \quad \begin{array}{c} \text{Im } z \\ \uparrow \\ j \\ \gamma_1 \\ \downarrow \\ -j \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \gamma_2 \\ \nearrow \\ 1 \\ \gamma_1 \\ \rightarrow \\ \text{Re } z \end{array}$$

$$\gamma = \gamma_1 + \gamma_2$$

$$\gamma_1: z_1(\lambda) = j\lambda \\ z_1'(\lambda) = j \\ \lambda \in \langle 1, -1 \rangle$$

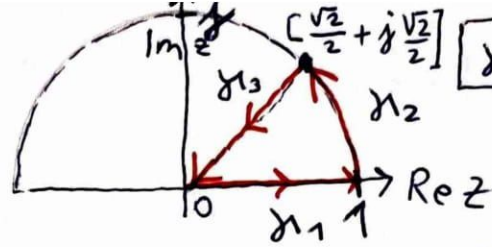
$$\gamma_2: z_2(\lambda) = e^{j\lambda} \\ z_2'(\lambda) = j e^{j\lambda} \\ \lambda \in \langle -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \rangle$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_1^{-1} |j\lambda|^2 j d\lambda + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |e^{j\lambda}|^2 j e^{j\lambda} d\lambda = \\ &= \int_1^{-1} (\lambda)^2 j d\lambda + \int_0^{-1} (-\lambda)^2 j d\lambda + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1^2 \cdot j e^{j\lambda} d\lambda = \\ &= \int_1^0 j \lambda^2 d\lambda + \int_0^{-1} j \lambda^2 d\lambda + \left[ j \frac{e^{j\lambda}}{j} \right]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \left[ j \frac{\lambda^3}{3} \right]_1^0 + \left[ j \frac{\lambda^3}{3} \right]_0^{-1} + [e^{j\lambda}]_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{3}j - \frac{1}{3}j + e^{\frac{j\pi}{2}} - e^{-\frac{j\pi}{2}} = -\frac{2}{3}j + \cos \frac{\pi}{2} + j \sin \frac{\pi}{2} - [\cos(-\frac{\pi}{2}) + j \sin(-\frac{\pi}{2})] \\ &= -\frac{2}{3}j + j - (-j) = \underline{\underline{\frac{4}{3} j}} \end{aligned}$$

**6. PŘ - DÚ**

1/8 kružnice

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{\bar{z}}{z} dz;$$



$$\gamma = \gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + \gamma_3$$

(Lépe vezít s opačnou orientací a prohodit 0 a 1)

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_1: z_1(\lambda) &= \lambda \\ z_1'(\lambda) &= 1 \\ \lambda &\in \langle 0, 1 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_2: z_2(\lambda) &= e^{j\lambda} \\ z_2'(\lambda) &= je^{j\lambda} \\ \lambda &\in \langle 0, \frac{\pi}{4} \rangle \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_3: z_3(\lambda) &= \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\lambda \\ z_3'(\lambda) &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ \lambda &\in \langle 1, 0 \rangle !! \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^1 \frac{\bar{\lambda}}{\lambda} \cdot 1 d\lambda + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{e^{-j\lambda}}{e^{j\lambda}} \cdot je^{j\lambda} d\lambda + \int_1^0 \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\lambda}{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\lambda} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) d\lambda \\ &= \int_0^1 1 d\lambda + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{e^{-j\lambda}}{e^{j\lambda}} \cdot je^{j\lambda} d\lambda + \int_1^0 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) d\lambda = \end{aligned}$$

$$\left[\lambda\right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{e^{-j\lambda}}{-j}\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \left[\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)\lambda\right]_1^0 =$$

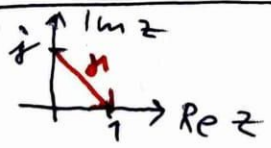
$$1 + \left[-\left(\cos(-1) + j\sin(-1)\right)\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + 0 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) =$$

$$1 - \underbrace{\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)}_{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} + j \underbrace{\sin\frac{\pi}{4}}_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} - [-1] + 0 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + j\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \underline{\underline{2 - \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{2}j}}$$

[Pozor: V  $z=0$  není  $\frac{\bar{z}}{z}$  spojitá, ale má lim. po jednotlivých úsečkách  $\Rightarrow$  integrál exist.]

**7. PŘ - DÚ**

$$\int_{\gamma} \frac{1}{z} dz;$$



$$z(\lambda) = z_1 + (z_2 - z_1)\lambda$$

$$z(\lambda) = j + (1-j)\lambda$$

$$z'(\lambda) = 1-j; \lambda \in \langle 0, 1 \rangle$$

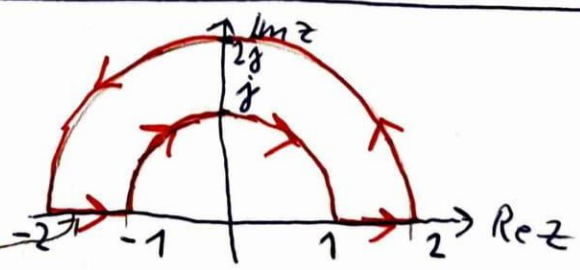
stačí hlavní větev

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^1 \frac{1-j}{j+(1-j)\lambda} d\lambda = \left[ \ln(j+(1-j)\lambda) \right]_0^1 = \ln 1 - \ln j = 0 - (\ln|1| + j\frac{\pi}{2}) \\ &= \underline{\underline{-j\frac{\pi}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$



**PŘ - DÚ**

$$\int_{\gamma} |z| \bar{z} dz;$$



$$[7\pi j]$$

Pozor!  
 $|z| = -1$   
 $(\lambda \in \langle -2, -1 \rangle)$