9.CVIKO Integral v [přes Reziduovou věty -Zbývá nám naučit se počítat integrály z funkce obsahyjící více izolovaných singulatit ležících uvnitť ktivkyn. Definice (reziduum) Necht fizi je holomorfní v nějakém prstencovém okolí bodu 20 a její rozvoj do Lauren-tovy řady se středem v bodě 20 je v tomto okolí $f(z) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} a_m(z-z_0)^m = \cdots + \frac{a_{-3}}{(z-z_0)^3} + \frac{a_{-2}}{(z-z_0)^2} + \frac{a_{-1}}{z-z_0} + a_0 + a_1(z-z_0) + a_2(z-z_0)^2 + \cdots$ $h_1 = a_m(z-z_0)^m = \cdots + \frac{a_{-3}}{(z-z_0)^3} + \frac{a_{-2}}{(z-z_0)^2} + \frac{a_{-1}}{z-z_0} + a_0 + a_1(z-z_0) + a_2(z-z_0)^2 + \cdots$ $h_2 = a_m(z-z_0)^m = \cdots + \frac{a_{-3}}{(z-z_0)^3} + \frac{a_{-2}}{(z-z_0)^2} + \frac{a_{-1}}{z-z_0} + a_0 + a_1(z-z_0) + a_2(z-z_0)^2 + \cdots$ $h_3 = a_m(z-z_0)^m = \cdots + \frac{a_{-3}}{(z-z_0)^3} + \frac{a_{-2}}{(z-z_0)^3} + \frac{a_{-2}}{z-z_0} + a_0 + a_1(z-z_0) + a_2(z-z_0)^2 + \cdots$ Potom Koeficient (a-1EC) se nazýva <u>reziduum fce fizi v bodě 20</u> a značí se <u>res</u> f(z). Rozvos na · Koeficienty a-a (REIN) jsou casto nulove hejblizsím. · Pokud je fizi spojita (holomorfai) i v bodě zo, okolí nás Zajima tak a-2=0 pro + leN a res f(21=0). Singularni body - Izolované body, kde fízi není definovaná, ale v iejich okolí je holomotíní
= singularni body - body, kde fízi není spojita => holomotíní: Hlavni East Laurentova · Odstranitelna singulatita 2.6 C: lim f(2) = a E C | tozvoje f(2) v okolí 2 je nylová Pol n-teho Fadu $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ a $f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{(z-z_0)^m}$ $\int_{z=20}^{|z|} \frac{g(z_0)}{|z_0|} = a \neq 0$ $\int_{z=20}^{|z|} \frac{g(z_0)}{|z_0|} = a \neq 0$ (Pr) Naleznéte singulatity a utéete jejich typ: [mono nenulouých élené) $f(z) = \frac{2z-3}{z^6 (2^2+1)^2 (2^2-1)^3 (2+2j)} = \frac{z=0}{z^6 (2^2+1)^2 (2^2-1)^3 (2^2+1)^2 (2^2-1)^2 (2$ • $f(z) = \frac{\sin(z+1)}{z+1} + \frac{z^2-1}{z}$ | $\lim_{z \to -1} f(z) = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}$ • $f(z) = Q^{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{cases} \lim_{z \to 0} Q^{\frac{1}{2}} = \int_{z \to 0}^{z} \lim_{z \to$

Výpočet reziduí v singulárních bodech:

· ¿o je odstranitelná singulatita => tes f(z)=0

· Zo je podstatná singulatita => Výpočet z definice, tj. urcime koef. any

2 Laurentova rozvoje fa) a res f(z/=a1) (Nebudeme) z=zo (dēlat...)

· 20 je pol n-tého Fádu

a) m = 1 (pól 1. Fádu): $\begin{cases} tes f(z) = lim \{(z-z_0) - f(z)\} \\ t = z_0 \end{cases}$ hebo

: $tes f(z) = \frac{f(z_0)}{f(z_0)}$; $kde \frac{f(z) = \frac{f(z)}{f(z)}}{f(z_0)}$ a $f(z_0) \neq 0$ a $f(z_0) \neq 0$ a $f(z_0) = 0$

b) n>1 (pól Fádu n): | tes f(z) = 1 (m-1)! t > 20 [(z-20) f(z)] (m-1)]

Pr Vypočtěte rezidua fce fizi v singulatních bodech:

a) f(z) = 1/2(1-z2) z=0,1,-1 jsou póly Fádu 1.

res $f(z) = \lim_{z \to 0} \left\{ z \cdot \frac{1}{z(1-z^2)} \right\} = 1$

tes $f(z) = \lim_{z \to 1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(z+1)} - \frac{1}{-z} \right\} = -\frac{1}{2}$

tes $f(z) = \lim_{z \to -1} \left\{ \frac{12+11}{-2(z-1)[2+1]} \right\} = -\frac{1}{2}$

res $f(z) = \frac{1}{1!} \lim_{z \to 2} \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{(z-2)^2}, \frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)^2} \right]^2 = \lim_{z \to 2} \left\{ -\frac{1}{(z-1)^2} \right\} = -1$

$$\begin{array}{c} (1) \ f(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2+1)^3} = \frac{1}{(z-j)^3(z+j)^3} = \frac{2-j}{z-j} \quad \text{pol} \quad 3. \text{ Fadu} \\ \frac{1}{z-j} = \frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{1}{(z+j)^3} \right] = \frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{-3}{(z+j)^4} \right] \\ = \frac{1}{2!} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{(z+j)^3} \right] = \frac{G}{(2j)^5} = \frac{G\cdot (-j)}{32j\cdot (-j)} = \frac{3}{76} \text{ if} \\ \frac{1}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{(z+j)^5} \right] = \frac{G}{(2j)^5} = \frac{G\cdot (-j)}{32j\cdot (-j)} = \frac{3}{76} \text{ if} \\ \frac{1}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{(z-j)^5} \right] = \frac{G\cdot (-j)}{(2-j)^5} = \frac{3}{76} \text{ if} \\ \frac{1}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{(z-j)^5} \right] = \frac{G\cdot (-j)}{(2-j)^5} = \frac{3}{76} \text{ if} \\ \frac{1}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{1}{(z-j)^5} \right] = \frac{G\cdot (-j)}{(2-j)^5} = \frac{3}{76} \text{ if} \\ \frac{1}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{(z-j)^5} \right] = \frac{G\cdot (-j)}{(2-j)^5} = \frac{3}{76} \text{ if} \\ \frac{1}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{(z-j)^5} \right] = \frac{1}{76} \text{ if} \\ \frac{1}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{(z-j)^5} \right] = \frac{G\cdot (-j)}{32j\cdot (-j)} = \frac{3}{76} \text{ if} \\ \frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{(z-j)^5} \right] = \frac{G\cdot (-j)}{32j\cdot (-j)} = \frac{3}{76} \text{ if} \\ \frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{(z-j)^5} \right] = \frac{G\cdot (-j)}{32j\cdot (-j)} = \frac{3}{76} \text{ if} \\ \frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{(z-j)^5} \right] = \frac{G\cdot (-j)}{32j\cdot (-j)} = \frac{3}{76} \text{ if} \\ \frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{(z-j)^5} \right] = \frac{G\cdot (-j)}{32j\cdot (-j)} = \frac{3}{76} \text{ if} \\ \frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{(z-j)^5} \right] = \frac{1}{76} \text{ if} \\ \frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{(z-j)^5} \right] = \frac{1}{76} \text{ if} \\ \frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{(z-j)^5} \right] = \frac{1}{76} \text{ if} \\ \frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{(z-j)^5} \right] = \frac{1}{76} \text{ if} \\ \frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{(z-j)^5} \right] = \frac{1}{76} \text{ if} \\ \frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{(z-j)^5} \right] = \frac{1}{76} \text{ if} \\ \frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{(z-j)^5} \right] = \frac{1}{76} \text{ if} \\ \frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \right] = \frac{1}{76} \text{ if} \\ \frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \right] = \frac{1}{76} \text{ if} \\ \frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \right] = \frac{1}{76} \frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \right] = \frac{1}{76} \frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \right] = \frac{1}{76} \frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \lim_{z \to j} \left[\frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \right] = \frac{1}{76} \frac{\pi^2}{2z-j} \lim$$

Sf(z/dz = 2TTj = tesf(z) = 2TTj singulatit ležících uvnit F KFIVKy M

$$\begin{array}{c} \sum_{k=1}^{2} \frac{1}{(2^{2}-1)(2^{2}+4)} dz; \quad k \text{ je lomená (Kladně orientovaná)} \\ \sum_{k=1}^{2} \frac{1}{(2^{2}-1)(2^{2}+4)} dz; \quad \sum_{k=1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} \\ \sum_{k=1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} \\ \sum_{k=1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} \\ \sum_{k=1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} \\ \sum_{k=1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} \\ \sum_{k=1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}{2} \\ \sum_{k=1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} - 2 + \frac{1}$$

$$tesf(z) = \frac{1}{4!} \lim_{z \to 1} \left\{ \left[\frac{2}{2-1} \right]^{5} \frac{\varrho^{2}}{(2-1)^{5}} \right]^{(4)} = \frac{1}{24} \left[\varrho^{2} \right]_{z=1} = \frac{\varrho}{24}$$

$$\int_{\mathbf{h}} \frac{e^2}{(2-1)^5} dz = 2\pi j \cdot \frac{\ell}{24} = \frac{\pi e}{12} \cdot j$$

$$\int_{n} \frac{\sin^2 z}{z^3} dz = 2\pi j \cdot 1 = 2\pi j$$