Лабораторная работа 9. Элементы комплексного анализа. Выполнила Криштафович Карина Дмитриевна, гр. 053501 Вариант 1

№1

•
$$\sqrt[4]{-1}$$
 :#условие

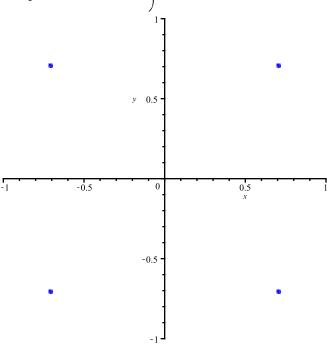
 $evalc([solve(x^4=-1)])$

$$\left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}\right]$$
 (1)

#построим точки на плоскости

> plots[complexplot]
$$\left[\left[\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{I\sqrt{2}}{2} \right], x =$$

$$-1..1, y = -1..1, style = point, color = blue$$



№2

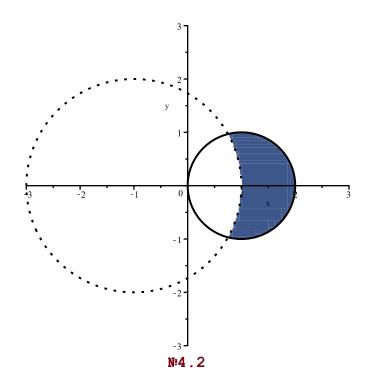
>
$$evalc \left(sin \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2I \right) \right)$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}\cosh(2)}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2}\sinh(2)}{2} \tag{2}$$

$$dot1 := plots[complexplot] \left(\frac{\pi}{4} + 2 I, x = -4 ..4, y = -4 ..4, style = point, color = blue \right) :$$

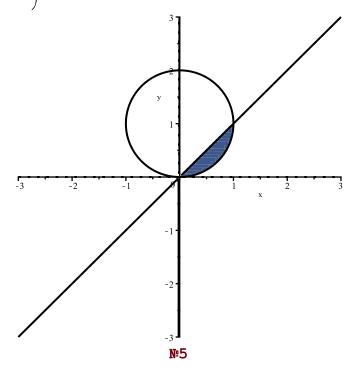
>
$$dot2 := plots[complexplot] \left(\frac{\sqrt{2} \cosh(2)}{2} + \frac{I\sqrt{2} \sinh(2)}{2}, x = -4..4, y = -4..4, style = point, \right)$$

color = red: plots[display](dot1, dot2) 2.3 2.2 2.1 **Nº3** > $\arctan\left(\frac{\left(1-I\cdot\left(\sqrt{3}-1\right)\right)}{\sqrt{3}+1+I}\right)$:#условие $> simplify \left(evalc \left(-\frac{I}{2} \cdot \ln \left(\frac{1 + I \cdot \frac{\left(1 - I \cdot \left(\sqrt{3} - 1\right)\right)}{\sqrt{3} + 1 + I}}{1 - I \cdot \frac{\left(1 - I \cdot \left(\sqrt{3} - 1\right)\right)}{\sqrt{3} + 1 + I}} \right) \right) \right)$ **(3)** > $simplify \left(evalc \left(arctan \left(\frac{\left(1 - I \cdot \left(\sqrt{3} - 1 \right) \right)}{\sqrt{3} + 1 + I} \right) \right) \right)$ **(4)** > $z := x + I \cdot y$: > $plots[inequal](\{evalc(|z-1|) \le 1, evalc(|z+1|) > 2\}, evalc(Re(z)) = -3 ...3, evalc(Im(z)) = -3 ...3)$



 $\begin{cases} |z - I| \le 1 \\ 0 < arg(z) \le \frac{\pi}{4} \end{cases} #условие$

> plots[inequal] $\left\{ evalc(|z-I|) \le 1, 0 < \arctan\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) \le \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}$, $evalc(\operatorname{Re}(z)) = -3...3$, $evalc(\operatorname{Im}(z)) = -3...3$

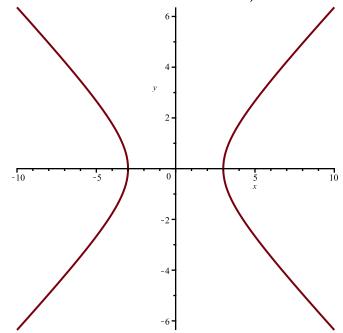


 $z := 3 \sec(t) + 2 \cdot I \cdot \tan(t)$:#условие

$$> solve\left(arccos\left(\frac{5}{x}\right) = arctan\left(\frac{y}{2}\right)\right)$$

$$\left\{ x = x, y = \frac{2\sqrt{\frac{x^2 - 25}{x^2}} x}{5} \right\}$$

>
$$plots[implicit plot] \left(\frac{x^2}{9} - \frac{y^2}{4} = 1, x = -10..10, y = -10..10 \right)$$



#как видно на графике, получено уравнение гиперболы

№6

$$u := x^2 - v^2 + x : \# v c$$
ловие

$$=$$
 #как видно на графике, получ
> restart :
 $u := x^2 - y^2 + x$:#условие
> $R := u \rightarrow \frac{d}{dx}(u) - I \cdot \frac{d}{dy}(u)$

$$R := u \to \frac{\partial}{\partial x} u - I\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} u\right) \tag{6}$$

 $> simplify(R(u), \{x + I \cdot y = z\})$

$$1+2z (7)$$

(5)

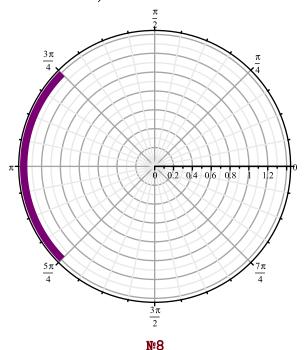
> $dsolve\left(\left\{\frac{d}{dz}(f(z)) = 1 + 2z, f(0) = 0\right\}\right)$

$$f(z) = z^2 + z \tag{8}$$

|z| dz :#условие

$$I\sqrt{2} e^{Ia}$$
 (9)

>
$$plots[polarplot] \left(\sqrt{2}, \phi = \frac{3 \pi}{4} ... \frac{5 \pi}{4} \right)$$



$$with(numapprox):$$

$$\frac{z-4}{z^4+z^3-2z^2}$$
:#условие

$$a := convert \left(\frac{z-4}{z^4 + z^3 - 2z^2}, parfrac \right)$$

$$a := \frac{1}{2z} + \frac{1}{2(z+2)} + \frac{2}{z^2} - \frac{1}{z-1}$$
 (11)

$$f := z \rightarrow a$$

$$+0 < |z| < 1$$

 $f := z \rightarrow a$:

| > #найдем все лорановские разложения заданной функции по степеням z| > #0 < |z| < 1
| > laurent(op(1, f(z)), z = 0, 5) + laurent(op(2, f(z)), z = 0, 5) + laurent(op(4, f(z)), z = 0, 5)

| + | laurent(op(4, f(z)), z = 0, 5)

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8}z + \frac{1}{16}z^2 - \frac{1}{32}z^3 + \frac{1}{64}z^4 + O(z^5)\right) + (2z^{-2}) + (1+z+z^2+z^3)$$
 (12)

$$\begin{vmatrix} +z^{4} + O(z^{5}) \\ > \#I < |z| < 2 \\ laurent(op(1, f(z)), z = 0, 5) + laurent(op(2, f(z)), z = 0, 5) + laurent(op(3, f(z)), z = 0, 5) \\ + \{asympt(op(4, f(z)), z, 5)\} \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{8}z + \frac{1}{16}z^{2} - \frac{1}{32}z^{3} + \frac{1}{64}z^{4} + O(z^{5})\right) + (2z^{-2}) + \left\{-\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z^{2}}\right\}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -\frac{1}{z^{3}} - \frac{1}{z^{4}} + O\left(\frac{1}{z^{5}}\right) \\ -\frac{1}{z^{3}} - \frac{1}{z^{4}} + O\left(\frac{1}{z^{5}}\right) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} *|z| > 2 \\ laurent(op(1, f(z)), z = 0, 5) + \{asympt(op(2, f(z)), z, 5)\} + laurent(op(3, f(z)), z = 0, 5) \\ + \{asympt(op(4, f(z)), z, 5)\} \\ \left(\frac{1}{2}z^{-1}\right) + \left\{\frac{1}{2z} - \frac{1}{z^{2}} + \frac{2}{z^{3}} - \frac{4}{z^{4}} + O\left(\frac{1}{z^{5}}\right)\right\} + (2z^{-2}) + \left\{-\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{z^{2}} - \frac{1}{z^{3}} - \frac{1}{z^{4}} + O\left(\frac{1}{z^{5}}\right)\right\}$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} *|z| > 0 \\ - 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

№12 $f \coloneqq z \mapsto \frac{\cos(z^2) - 1}{z^3}$ (23) \rightarrow points := [singular(f(z))]: n := nops(points): > F := 0: \rightarrow for *i* from 1 to *n* do **if** $evalf(evalc(|subs(_Z1=i, op(points[i][1])[2])|)) < 1$ **then** F := F + residue(f(z), z = op(points[i][1])[2])end if; end do: > $Int(f(z), z = |z| = 0'..0) = simplify(F \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot I)$ $\int_{0}^{0} \frac{\cos(z^2) - 1}{z^3} \, \mathrm{d}z = 0$ (24)**№13** $f := z \mapsto \frac{3 \cdot \pi \cdot z - \sin(3 \cdot \pi \cdot z)}{z^2 - \sinh(\pi^2 \cdot z)^2}$ (25)points := [singular(f(z))]:n := nops(points): F := 0: \rightarrow for i from 1 to n do if evalf (evalc(|subs(Z1 = i, op(points[i][1])[2])|)) < 0.2 then F := F + residue(f(z), z = op(points[i][1])[2])end if; end do: > $Int(f(z), z = |z| = 0.2'..0) = simplify(F \cdot 2 \cdot \pi \cdot I)$ $\int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{3 \pi z - \sin(3 \pi z)}{z^2 - \sinh(\pi^2 z)^2} dz = 0$ (26)

lasspampuse pustime No Pemen Mercie Francumo kournexcuoro auchuza Иль имучитьий решеть простении зарачи террич оружений жомпленсион перешений и монтролир. Lopoure 3 Heripume Bee zurrerus uspus Boyruyis C mouss anno cuenesus luegle apopulmo apryellutte pezint memor is hoempoisme morare & assumercedia unocusemo 4/-1 Peneme Ropeus 4-ii comeneur az aounn renone auser 4
pazure je reune u mex no goopenine 472 = 7/8/ (cos 4 + 2h8 + 1 sin 4 +248) k=0...h-1 No = COS 4 + 1 SIN 4 = 12 + 1 52 N_{1} $COS \frac{33}{4} + isin \frac{34}{4} = -\frac{2}{12} + i \frac{52}{2}$ N_{2} $COS \frac{54}{4} + i sin \frac{54}{2} = -\frac{12}{2} - i \frac{52}{2}$ N3 = COS XX + 1514 XX = 52 - 152 Peu Зароние г. Предствоте вы розонение в селгер, форме пробразите трани соотв. Срушенту и заменению ф. учи в одной системо надраменти Sin (2+21)

 $Sin(\frac{9}{4}+2i) = e^{i(\frac{9}{4}+2i)} - e^{-i(\frac{9}{4}+2i)}$ 9ch2+17 sh2 une 3 Apreseno fine bosparrenne B an respect gropnie a nory.

Nome les rustice gue renne B Maple gropne a nory.

are of 1-11/3-1) Pulluet Arcsp = = - 1 lu 3+12 Arcto 1-1(53-1) = -1 la 53+1+1+1+53-1 = -1 la 53+1

T3+1+1-1-53+5 2 la 53+1+1-1-53+5 =- L [lu | 53+i] + (arg (\$7+ 5] + 28 i L) = 2-1 lu 2 + 1 1 + 2516) 2-1 lu 2 + 9 Зарачие 4. Изобризи те облисти фодання перавенствани 1) 12-1/53 17+1/72 / 1x+iy-1/53 => (x-1)2+y2=3 (x+1)2+y3=2 Perreure:

No 3apanne 5. Onpegenne Bup houboir. Coenquine responen 2 = 3 slet + 2 i f p b Pensine 1x = 5 sech => 16 = arccos 5 4 = 26p b => 26 = arc6p 4 arccos 5 = arc6p 4 x = cos(pre6p 4)

- 42 - 1 - you busine lanopsono роше в Восстановите андантическию в окрестисти точни ф. учи f(2) по известной ресствительной ипинимочи чост, почина вострый и принимочи чост, U=x2-y2 0 x f10) 20 Penseure 16 1 yenobuw Komu - Pranada du 20 2) du 2x+1

Omeropa v(x,y) = /(2x+1) dy + y(x) = 10 2 yen. Komm-hummy 20 - 24 men 2y + 4'(x) = 2y y'(x) = 0 => 4(x) = C f(2) = x2+y2+x +1(2xy+y+C) = 22+2+1C f(2)= x2+y2+x +1(2xy+y+C) = 22+2+1C f(0)=0 =7 C=0 when f(3)=22+2

Seganie 7. Boreneuire numerpier om 00-yeu noume konoro I repenseuroro no zapennouy mu-By L. Mongrume omben B Maple Coensime reposer 17/dz L://8/202 4 = erp 30 50 Peneme 7=12 019=52019 30 848 50 dz. 52 i e 14 dy
35 7 52 i (e 14) 2 dy 22 i Ombum: 21 3 egame 8. Hoigame bee appendeune aprezionienne que pannoù ap 1944 no emenemen 3. Continue e Maple 29+23-287 Persenne Pyunyus wisem 3 ocoStre moray 0;1;-2

Ullem 3 Snoemy, & nomopols go yus quenumurus 1) 0 < 13 | < 3 0, f= 1-2 + 1 . 1 + 2 + 1 1 + 2 + 1 Buenous, (1-6)-1= 5+6+ ...+6+ f= 2 1 n + 1 5(-1) n 2 n + 2 2 - 2 + 1 2 - 8 uppry 13/<1 2) workyo 3<12/<2 /2 Запишем ф-уно в спер виде 1-(-3) 2<1 Morge f(8) - - 151 b 1540 3h b 2 b 23 3) 18/72 03 12/-1/2/<1

Bagame 9 flowing Bee uppamberer paziloremes approprie 2+2 20-1+21 Penseure. Prepara bun goods & buje cymus yperneingx 2+1 A + B = -1 + 2 2(8-1) 2 2-1 2 2-1 SA+B=3 => (A=-1) 9-you willem 2 ocasol morner 0 45 в потром из поторох до-дия ананитичения 2011 гд. 1) kpy 2 | 2 - (1+2i) | <2 · b, 2) konsyo 2 < | 2 - (1+2i) | <55 b, 3) konsyo 13 - (1+2i) | >55 b, Кайден вы поранование разрожения в междай -1 + 2 = - 1 2 + 3-1 = 2-(1+2i)+(1+2i) + 3+(1+2i)-11+2i)-1 3+ 2-11,2i) + 2; (+ 2-11+2i)

BB, /3-(162,)/<1 u/3-(162)/<1 Nomovey f(8) = - 1 = (-1) m/2-(1+21) m + 15 (-1) m/2-(1+21) 2) O_2 $-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{2-1} = -\frac{1}{162i} + \frac{2}{2-(162i)} + \frac{2}{2-(162i)}$ $B O_2 < 1$ $B O_2 < 1$ $C = \frac{1}{162i} + \frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{162i}$ $C = \frac{1}{162i} + \frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{162i}$ $C = \frac{1}{162i} + \frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{162i} + \frac{2}{2} = \frac{1}{162i} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{162i} + \frac{1$ Mosmowy $f(3) = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ + 2 - (1621) 2 (-1) n/21) n Зароше 10. Зарениро ф-дин Во Сревште с результотах Мер/г

 $f(2) = (2-2+2) \cos \frac{1}{2-2} = (2-2+2) \cdot (1-\frac{1}{2!(2-2)^2})$ + 1 (-1) h (-1) h (2n) (2-24) 2n + ...) « (2-2) - $\frac{1}{2!(2-2)}$ + $\frac{1}{4!(2-2)^3}$ + $\frac{1}{(2-1)^3}$ + $\frac{1}{(2-1)^3}$ + 2 - 2 / (2-2)2 + 4/(2-2)4 + ... + 2 (2n) / (2-2)2n 3 aprille 11. Bruchime l'umerpien. Cooblime c pez ynomemous Pergenne Housewy upyry housepreview morene o Bocnont grewca aumerpentional geopragues kouse: \$ \full \delta \ f, 2 (2-1)(2+1) 2 22, 2 & \$ 22 2 (Bi+1) 2 2 Ti Omber 2 Ti

Задаше 12. Воченените шитегрел Сровиные с редупьтитьм Мор ве \$ cos22-1 dz 13/21 Bulaue 2=0 ocoded morne buyanou your 17/-1 2-nonwa 3 nop- no morpo borem inesf(3) = 21 lim d2 (23. cos 22-1) > = 1 · lim (cos 22 - 1)" = 1 · lim(-20052.5in22) = = 1 (ini(-2sin 22-48200182) = 0 Two rum & cost2-1 do = 29x resf(8) = 0 Omben: O 3a pouve 13. Bla evenume numerpon. Ept bunme c pezyntimemous Maple \$ 357 - sin 358 de Perseulu 5, n 3 $\sqrt{3}$ 3 $\sqrt{3}$ 2 - $(3\sqrt{3})^3$ + $(-1)^{n-1}$ $(3\sqrt{3})^{2n-1}$ sh $^2g^2$ 3. $(2^2)^3$ + $(2^2)^$

lim 382-312+ (303)3 2 >0 => Borem rest(8) =0 \$ f(3) do =29,020 Jagoure 14. Borcuenume numerpen. Gabarine c pezignomomon 25 25 2 2 4 53 sinb Oco Sax moreur 3= -53, nemum buympu apyro 18/2)

Haigew Borem nesf(8) · lim 53 (2+53;) · [3(8+53;)(8+53)] Morpo unmerpon: 2 \$ \(\frac{1}{3} \) \(\frac{1 Sucrem: 1 2053 Sin 6 = 25 Зидоше 15. Постротте броз вворрота, принеточной и корре-истични осем измога простоити, с Вершиной в точно А(2,2) при зидините перброзов. Сделийте чертеж в пира 2 -> 32-22+3 Revenue $= (x^{2} - y^{2} - 2x + 5) + 1 (2xy - 2y)$ $\begin{cases} y = x^{2} - y^{2} - 2x + 3 \\ 0 - 2xy - 2y \end{cases}$ 17x=0 06482 2) 420 OKX 82 9 U = x2 - 2x - 3