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Analiza complexă

Numeri complexe

$$i = \sqrt{-1} \text{ (Euler)}$$

Vîră negativă = "un imaginar"

$$z = a + ib \rightarrow \text{Gauss}$$

\hookrightarrow re. complex

Reprezentarea în plan a re. complexe

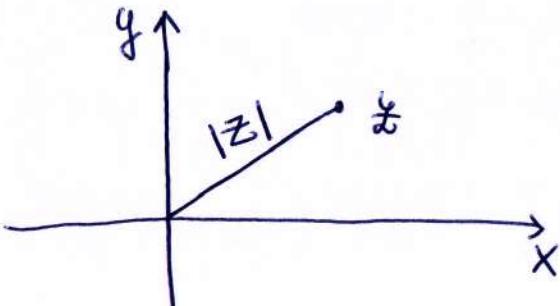
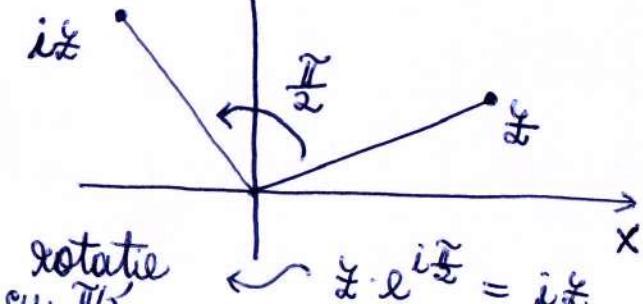
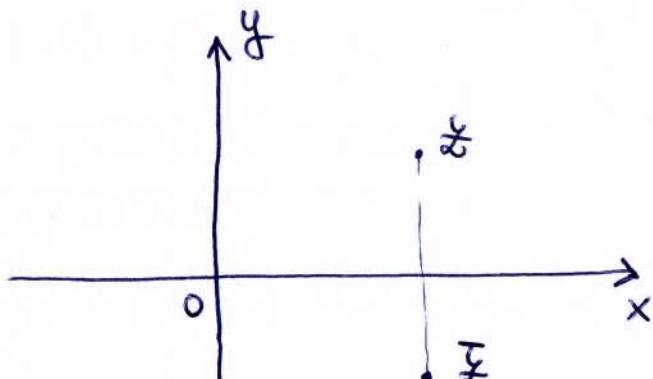
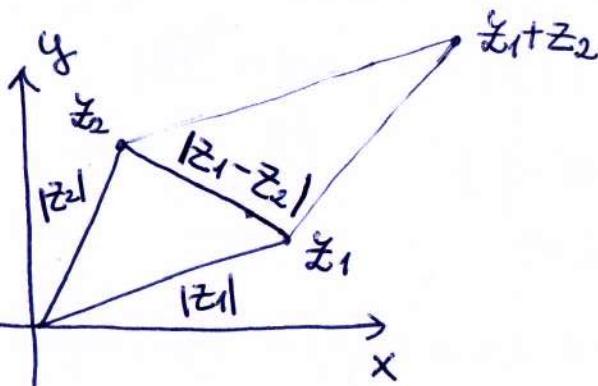
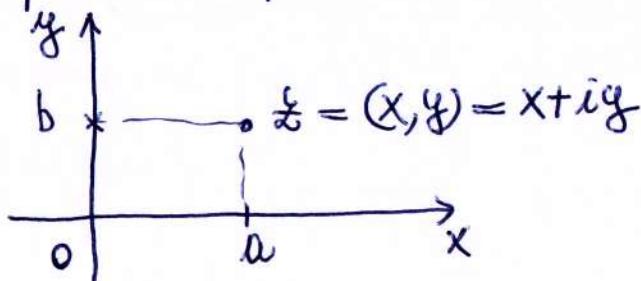
a) Reprez. sub formă algebrică a re. complexe

$$z = x + iy \quad x = \operatorname{Re} z$$

$$y = \operatorname{Im} z$$

$$i = (0, 1)$$

b) Reprez. în plan a re. complexe



$$= \rho =$$

$$|\underline{z}_1 - \underline{z}_2| = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2} = d(\underline{z}_1, \underline{z}_2)$$

$$|\underline{z} - \underline{z}_0| = r \Leftrightarrow d(\underline{z}, \underline{z}_0) = r$$

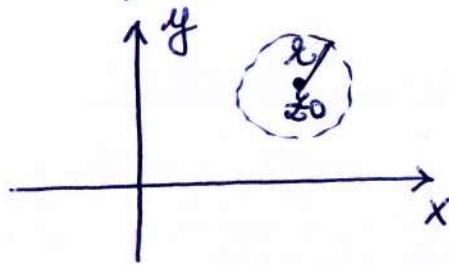
$$|\underline{z} - \underline{z}_0| < r \Leftrightarrow B(\underline{z}_0, r)$$

$$0 \leq r < |\underline{z} - \underline{z}_0| < R \in (0, +\infty]$$

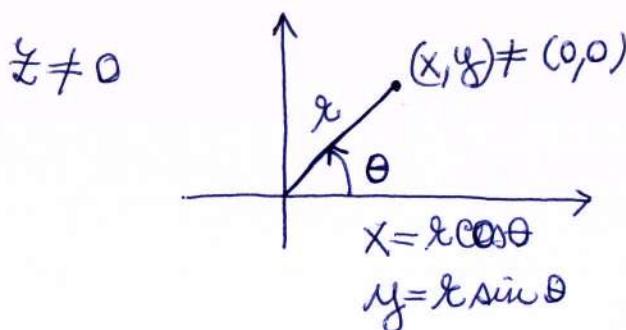
l coroana circulară

$$r=0, R \text{ finit} \rightsquigarrow \bullet$$

$$r=0, R=\infty \rightsquigarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus \{\underline{z}_0\}$$



c) Reprezentarea sub formă trigonometrică (reprez. polară) a nr. complexe



$$\operatorname{Arg} z = \{\arg z + 2k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= x + iy = r(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta) \\ &= |z|(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta) \end{aligned}$$

$$\theta \in (-\pi, \pi]$$

$\arg z$ argumentul principal al lui z

Aplikatie: $z \neq 0$. Căutăm $\omega \in \mathbb{C}$ astfel încât $\omega^n = z$
 $\Rightarrow |\omega^n| = |\omega|^n = |z| \Rightarrow |\omega| = \sqrt[n]{|z|}$.

$$\omega = |\omega|(\cos\varphi + i\sin\varphi)$$

$$\omega = |z|(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$$

$$\omega^n = z \Leftrightarrow |\omega|^n (\cos n\varphi + i\sin n\varphi) = |z|(\cos\theta + i\sin\theta)$$

$$\begin{cases} \cos n\varphi = \cos\theta \\ \sin n\varphi = \sin\theta \end{cases} \Rightarrow n\varphi \in \{\theta + 2k\pi \mid k \in \mathbb{Z}\} \Rightarrow \varphi \in \left\{ \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \omega_k = \sqrt[n]{|z|} \left(\cos \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} \right), \quad k \in \{0, 1, \dots, n-1\}$$

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$$\Rightarrow \{\omega_0, \omega_1, \dots, \omega_{n-1}\} \equiv \sqrt[n]{z}$$

radicalul complex de
ordinul n al lui z

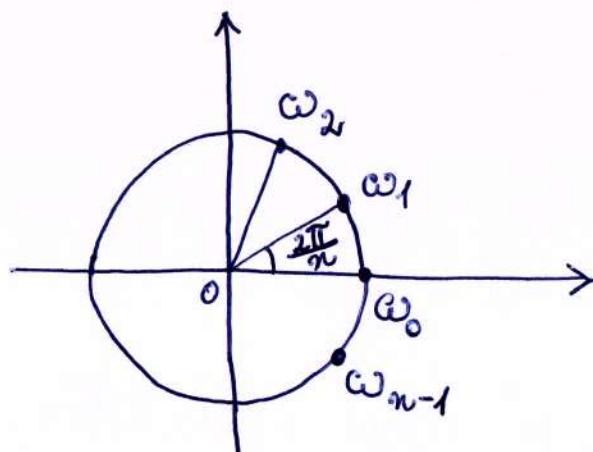
Obs: 1) $\sqrt{z} = \{\frac{z}{2}, -\frac{z}{2}\}$ în \mathbb{C}

$$\sqrt[n]{z} = \left\{ \sqrt[n]{|z|} \left(\cos \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} \right) \mid k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1 \right\}$$

2) $\sqrt{z^2} = \{\frac{z}{2}, -\frac{z}{2}\} \equiv \pm \frac{z}{2}$ în \mathbb{C}

3) $\sqrt[n]{1} = \{\omega_0, \dots, \omega_{n-1}\}$

$$\omega_k = \cos \frac{2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{2k\pi}{n}, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$$



4) Rezolvarea ec. de gradul 2 cu coef. complexi

$$az^2 + bz + c = 0, \quad a \neq 0$$

$$a \left(z^2 + \frac{b}{a}z + \frac{c}{a} \right) = 0$$

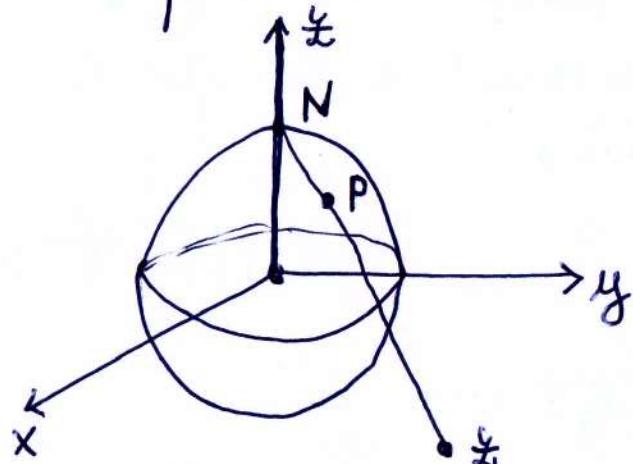
$$0 \quad \left(z + \frac{b}{2a} \right)^2 = \frac{b^2}{4a^2} - \frac{c}{a} = \frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}$$

$$\downarrow \quad z + \frac{b}{2a} \in \sqrt{\frac{b^2 - 4ac}{4a^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{\pm 2a} \quad (\text{vezi Obs. 2})$$

$$\boxed{z = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}}$$

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a) Reprezentarea pe sferă a nr.-lor complexe
(Sfera lui Riemann)



$$\begin{aligned} S \setminus \{\infty\} &\leftrightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ S &\leftrightarrow \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\} = \widetilde{\mathbb{C}} \\ N &\leftrightarrow \infty \quad \begin{matrix} \text{punct fictiv} \\ \uparrow \end{matrix} \\ &\quad \hookrightarrow \text{infinitul complex} \end{aligned}$$

Se definesc:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{z+\infty}{z-\infty} = \infty \\ \frac{z}{0} = \infty, z \in \mathbb{C}^* \\ \frac{z}{\infty} = 0 \\ \infty \cdot \infty = \infty \end{array} \right.$$

$$\mathbb{C} = \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{R}^2$$

Structura algebrică: $(\mathbb{C}, +, \cdot)$ corp comutativ, cu operații algebrice def. prin

$$(a, b) + (c, d) = (a+c, b+d)$$

$$(a, b) \cdot (c, d) = (ac - bd, ad + bc)$$

Obs. Un nr. real $a \in \mathbb{R}$ se poate scrie $(a, 0)$.

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$i \cdot i = (0, 1) \cdot (0, 1) = (0-1, 0+0) = (-1, 0)$$

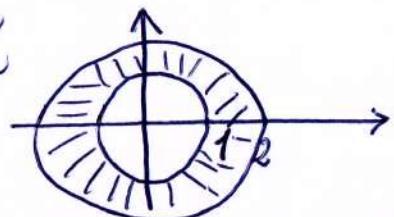
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$i^2 = -1$ $i^3 = -i$ $i^4 = 1$	$i^{4k} = 1$ $i^{4k+1} = i$ $i^{4k+2} = -1$ $i^{4k+3} = -i$
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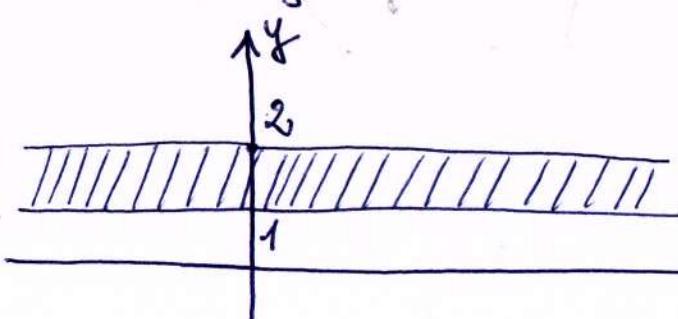
Ex: Decisati pt. fiecare din urmatoarele cauzi ce multime de pt. $P(z)$ din planul-complex verifică relația:

1) $|z+3| < 5$ $C(-3, 5)$
int C

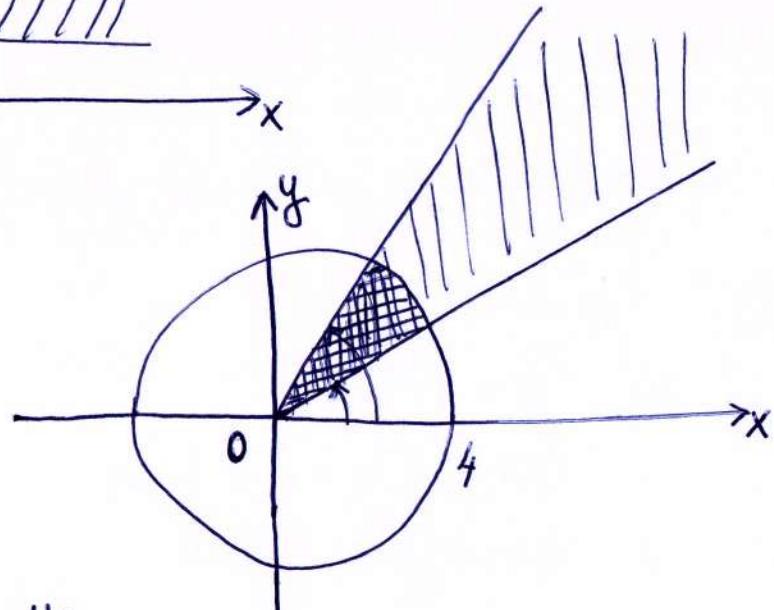
2) $1 < |z| < 2 \rightarrow$ ectoana circuloră



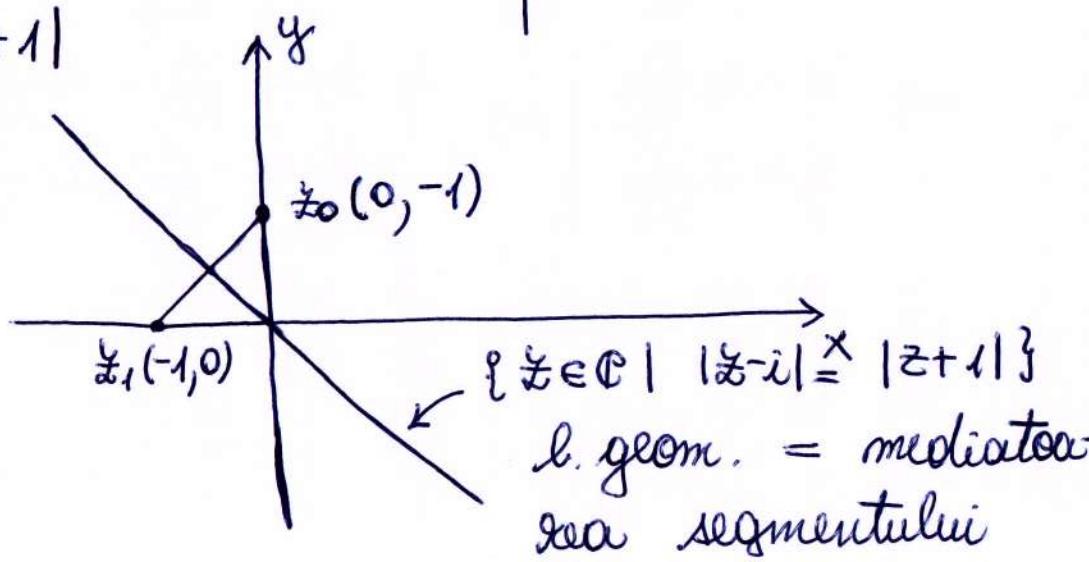
3) $1 < \operatorname{Im} z < 2 \Rightarrow 1 < y < 2$
 $z = x + iy$



4) $\begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{4} < \arg z < \frac{\pi}{3} \\ |z| < 4 \end{cases}$



5) $|z-i| = |z+1|$



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$$|x+iy-i| = |x+iy+1| \Leftrightarrow x^2 + (y-1)^2 = (x+1)^2 + y^2$$

$$-2y = 2x \Rightarrow y = -x \leftarrow \text{a bisectoare}$$

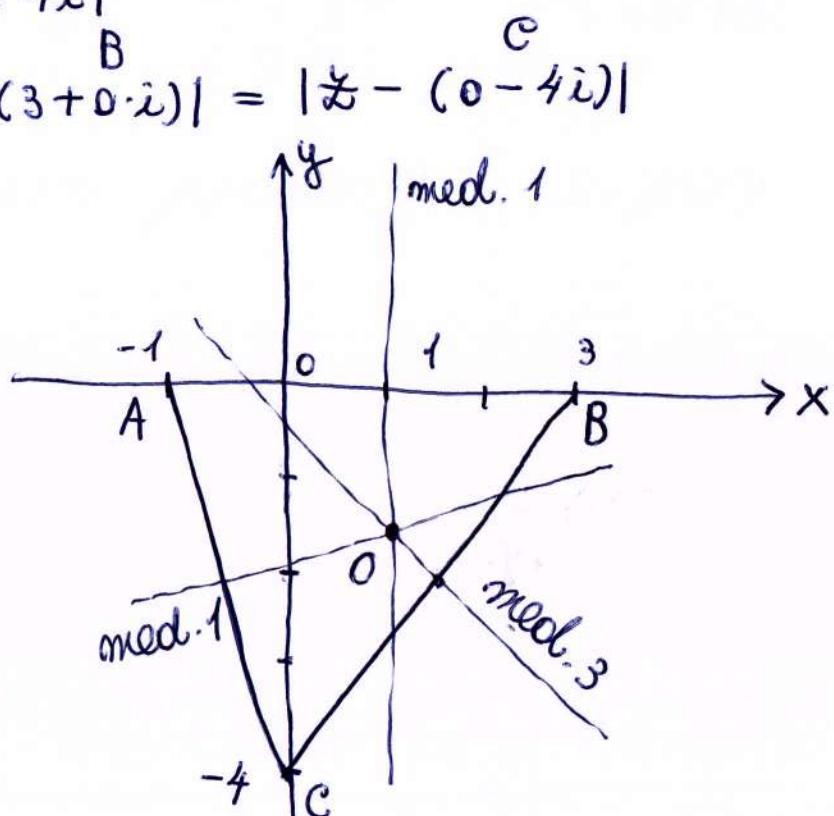
6) $|z+1| = |z-3| = |z+4i|$

$$|z - (-1+0 \cdot i)| = |z - (3+0 \cdot i)| = |z - (0-4i)|$$

$$z_0 = (-1, 0) \quad A$$

$$z_1 = (3, 0) \quad B$$

$$z_2 = (0, -4) \quad C$$



- Rezolvarea ec. de grad 2 cu coef. complexi

① $z^2 = -i$

$$\text{Fie } z = x+iy$$

$$\begin{aligned} (x+iy)^2 &= -i \\ |x+iy|^2 &= |-i| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 0 \\ 2xy = -1 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \\ xy = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow x &= \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ y &= \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_1 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - i \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ z_2 &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + i \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{r}{r} =$$

Variante ec. binome

$$z^n = z_0 = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$$

$$z_k = \sqrt[n]{r} \left(\cos \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} + i \sin \frac{\theta + 2k\pi}{n} \right), \quad k = \overline{0, n-1}$$

$$z^2 = -i = \cos \frac{3\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{2}$$

$$z_k = \cos \frac{\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi}{2} + i \sin \frac{\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi}{2}, \quad k = \overline{0, 1}$$

$$z_0 = \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$z_1 = \cos \frac{7\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{7\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (1+i)z^2 - (5+i)z + 6+4i = 0$$

$$\Delta = (5+i)^2 - 4(1+i)(6+4i) = 25+10i-1-4(6+10i-4) = \\ = 24+10i-8-40i = 16-30i$$

$$\Delta = z_0^2 = 16-30i \quad | \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} (x+iy)^2 &= 16-30i \\ |x+iy|^2 &= |16-30i| \end{aligned} \quad | \Rightarrow \\ z_0 = x+iy &$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 - y^2 = 16 \\ 2xy = -30 \\ x^2 + y^2 = \sqrt{256+900} = \sqrt{1156} = 34 \end{cases} \quad | \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} 2x^2 &= 50 \Rightarrow \\ x^2 &= 25 \Rightarrow x = \pm 5 \\ xy &= -15 \Rightarrow y = \mp 3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sqrt{\Delta} = \pm(5-3i) \quad | \Rightarrow \quad z_{1,2} = \frac{5+i \pm (5-3i)}{2(1+i)} =$$

$$z_1 = \frac{5+i+5-3i}{2(1+i)} = \frac{10-2i}{2(1+i)} = \frac{5-i}{1+i}$$

$$z_2 = \frac{5+i-5+3i}{2(1+i)} = \frac{2i}{1+i}.$$

Curs ⑥

Functii holomorfe. Functii complexe elementare

- Fie $A \subset \mathbb{C}$ o multime deschisa si $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ o functie complexa. Functia f se numeste holomorfa intr-un punct $z_0 \in A$ (sau \mathbb{C} -derivaribila in z_0) daca exista si este finita limita

$$l = \lim_{\substack{z \rightarrow z_0 \\ z \neq z_0}} \frac{f(z) - f(z_0)}{z - z_0}.$$

Notam l cu $f'(z_0)$ si se numeste derivata complexa a lui f in z_0 .

- Fie $f(z) = P(x, y) + iQ(x, y)$, unde: $P(x, y) = \operatorname{Re} f(z)$, $Q(x, y) = \operatorname{Im} f(z)$ si $z = x + iy$.
Conditii Cauchy-Riemann sunt

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \end{cases}.$$

- Fie $A \subset \mathbb{C}$ multime deschisa si $f: A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $f = P + iQ$. Atunci f este holomorfa in $z_0 = (x_0, y_0) \in A$ daca si numai daca $P, Q: A \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ sunt diferentiable in (x_0, y_0) si derivatele lor satisfac conditiile Cauchy-Riemann.

In plus

$$f'(z_0) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) + i \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$$

- Fie $u: A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $A \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ o functie de clasa C^2 pe A . Functia u se numeste functie armonica daca si numai daca pentru orice $(x, y) \in A$ avem:

= 2 =

$\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$, unde $\Delta u(x,y) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$ este laplacianul lui $u(x,y)$.

- f este olomorfă pe A dacă și numai dacă este olomorfă în orice punct din A .
- $f: A \subset \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $f = P + iQ$ și $P, Q \in C^2(A)$.
Dacă f este olomorfă atunci P și Q sunt funcții analitice.
- $f: A \subset \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ olomorfă pe A . Atunci P și Q sunt funcții analitice și P și Q sunt funcții de clasă C^∞ pe $A \subset \mathbb{R}^2$.
(Au derivate partiale de orice ordin continuu).
- Suma, produsul, raportul și compunerea a două funcții olomorfe este tot funcție olomorfă.
- Regulile de derivare pentru funcții olomorfe sunt aceleași ca în cazul funcțiilor reale de variabilă reală derivabile.
- Exemple de funcții complexe elementare.
Următoarele funcții sunt olomorfe.
 - $f(z) = z, z^2, \dots, z^n$ și $(z^n)' = n \cdot z^{n-1}$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$
 - $f(z) = e^z$, $f'(z) = e^z$
 - $f(z) = e^{iz}$, $f'(z) = ie^{iz}$
 - $f(z) = \cos z = \frac{1}{2}(e^{iz} + e^{-iz}) \rightarrow (\cos z)' = -\sin z$
 - $f(z) = \sin z = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{iz} - e^{-iz}) \rightarrow (\sin z)' = \cos z$
 - $f(z) = ch z = \frac{1}{2}(e^z + e^{-z}) \rightarrow (ch z)' = sh z$
 - $f(z) = sh z = \frac{1}{2}(e^z - e^{-z}) \rightarrow (sh z)' = ch z$.
 - ~~$f(z) = \ln(1+z)$~~ $\rightarrow f'(z) = \frac{1}{z}$.

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$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \left[\frac{(e^{ix} - e^{-ix})(e^y + e^{-y}) + i(e^{ix} + e^{-ix})(e^y - e^{-y})}{i} \right] \cdot \frac{1}{4} + ik = \\
 &= \frac{i}{4} \left(e^{-ix+y} - e^{-ix-y} + e^{-iy} \cdot e^y - e^{iy} + e^{ix+y} - e^{ix-y} + e^{iy} \cdot e^{-y} - e^{-iy} \right) + ik = \\
 &= \frac{i}{2} \cdot (e^{-i(x+y)} - e^{i(x+y)}) + ik = \frac{e^{-iz} - e^{iz}}{2i} + ik = \sin z + ik.
 \end{aligned}$$

④ f olomorfă dacă $\operatorname{Re} f = P(x, y) = xy + \frac{\cos y}{x^2 + y^2}$.

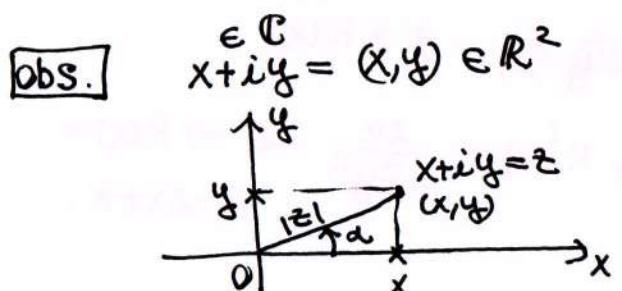
⑤ f olomorfă dacă $\operatorname{Im} f = Q(x, y) = e^{x^2 + y^2} \cdot \sin 2xy$.

⑥ f olomorfă dacă: $P(x, y) = x^3y - xy^3$.

$$f\left(\frac{x+iy}{z}\right) = P\left(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}\right) + iQ\left(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}\right)$$

⑦ Să se dezv. în serie de puteri ale lui z , $f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2 - 3z + 2}$ în
înălțimele domenii:

a) $|z| < 1$; b) $1 < |z| < 2$; c) $|z| > 2$.



$$\begin{aligned}
 |z| &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} && \text{ sau} \\
 z \neq 0, \alpha &= \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x} \in [0, \pi) \cup (-\pi, 0) && (-\pi, \pi) \\
 z &= |z|(\cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha) = |z| e^{i\alpha}, \\
 \cos \alpha &= \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \sin \alpha = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{z} = x - iy \Rightarrow x = \frac{z + \bar{z}}{2}; y = \frac{z - \bar{z}}{2i}.$$

$$i(x - iy) = y + ix = i\bar{z}$$

$z = x + iy$	$z \cdot \bar{z} = z ^2$
$i\bar{z} = y + ix$	$ z_1 + z_2 ^2 = (z_1 + z_2)(\bar{z}_1 + \bar{z}_2) = z_1 ^2 + z_2 ^2 + 2 \operatorname{Re}(z_1 \bar{z}_2)$

$$|z_1 - z_2|^2 = (z_1 - z_2)(\bar{z}_1 - \bar{z}_2) = |z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2 - 2 \operatorname{Re}(z_1 \bar{z}_2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 2(|z_1|^2 + |z_2|^2) = |z_1 + z_2|^2 + |z_1 - z_2|^2.$$

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cărui coroană de convergență include pe D a.i. în D avem

$$f(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} a_n (z - z_0)^n.$$

* pe un disc avem dezv. în serie Taylor; pe o coroană circulară avem dezv. în serie Laurent.

• $e^{iz} = \cos z + i \sin z$; ($\forall z \in \mathbb{C}$). $\cos z, \sin z, e^z, \frac{1}{1+z}$ în serie de puteri.

formula lui Euler.

• Ex. de funcții olomorfe: $\begin{cases} \cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}, \sin z, \ln z - \text{functia principală.} \\ \frac{e^{iz}}{e^{-iz}} = e^x \cos y + i \sin y. \\ \frac{1}{e^{iz}} = e^{-iz}. \end{cases}$

Temă seminat. nr. 6.

① $f = P + iQ$ olomorfă a.i. $Q(x, y) = \ln(x^2 + y^2) + x - 2y$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} &= \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} + 1; \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} - 2; \\ \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial x^2} &= 2 \cdot \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}; \quad \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial y^2} = 2 \cdot \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \Rightarrow \Delta Q = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} - 2 \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -\frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2} - 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow P(x, y) = -\frac{2x}{x} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x} - y + K(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = -2 \cdot \frac{-y}{x^2} + K'(x) = \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2} - 2 \Rightarrow K(x) = -2x + K.$$

• $P(x, y) = -2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x} - y - 2x + K$

$$\begin{aligned} f &= -2 \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x} - y - 2x + K + i \ln(x^2 + y^2) + ix - 2iy = \\ &= 2i \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) + i \operatorname{arctg} \frac{y}{x} \right) - (2-i)x - i(2-i)y + K = \\ &= 2i \ln \frac{z}{x} - (2-i)z + K. \end{aligned}$$

② $f = P + iQ$ olomorfă? a.i. $Q(x, y) = e^x \sin y - \frac{4}{x^2 + y^2}$ și $f(1) = e$.
 $f(z) = e^z + \frac{1}{z} - 1$.

③ $f = P + iQ$ olomorfă a.i. $P(x, y) = \sin x \cdot \operatorname{chy}$ și $f(0) = 0$.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = \cos x \cdot \operatorname{chy} \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \sin x \cdot \operatorname{chy} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -\sin x \operatorname{chy} \Rightarrow Q(x, y) = \cos x \operatorname{chy} + \alpha(y) \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = \cos x \cdot \operatorname{chy} + \alpha'(y) = \cos x \cdot \operatorname{chy} \Rightarrow \alpha'(y) = 0 \Rightarrow \alpha(y) = K \Rightarrow$$

$$Q(x, y) = \cos x \operatorname{chy} + K \Rightarrow f(z) = \cos x \cdot \operatorname{chy} + i \cos x \operatorname{chy} + iK =$$

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$$\textcircled{4} \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial x}(x,y) = y - \cos y \cdot e^{-x} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} = \cos y \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}(x,y) = x - \sin y \cdot e^{-x} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} = -\cos y \cdot e^{-x}$$

$$\Delta P = 0 \Rightarrow P \text{ este armonică}$$

$$\text{f holomorfă} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = y - \cos y \cdot e^{-x} \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = x - \sin y \cdot e^{-x} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow Q(x,y) = \int \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} dy = \int (y - \cos y \cdot e^{-x}) dy = \frac{y^2}{2} - \sin y \cdot e^{-x} + a(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \sin y \cdot e^{-x} + a'(x) = -x + \sin y \cdot e^{-x} \Rightarrow$$

$$a'(x) = -x \Rightarrow a(x) = -\frac{x^2}{2} + K.$$

$$Q(x,y) = -\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2} - \sin y \cdot e^{-x} + K$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) = P + iQ &= xy + \cos y \cdot e^{-x} + \frac{i}{2}(-x^2 + y^2) - i \sin y \cdot e^{-x} + \\ &+ iK = -\frac{i}{2}(x^2 - y^2 + 2ixy) + e^{-x} \cdot e^{-iy} + iK = \\ &= -\frac{i}{2}(x + iy)^2 + e^{-(x+iy)} + iK. \end{aligned}$$

$$\boxed{f(z) = -\frac{i}{2}z^2 + e^{-z} + iK}, \quad K \in \mathbb{R} \text{ et.}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} &= 2x \cdot e^{x^2-y^2} \cdot \sin 2xy + 2y \cdot e^{x^2-y^2} \cdot \cos 2xy \\ \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial x^2} &= (e^{x^2-y^2})'' \cdot \sin 2xy + 2(e^{x^2-y^2})'_x \cdot (\sin 2xy)'_x + e^{x^2-y^2} \cdot (\sin 2xy)''_x \\ &= (4x^2 + 2)e^{x^2-y^2} \cdot \sin 2xy + 8xy \cdot e^{x^2-y^2} \cdot \cos 2xy - 4y^2 \cdot e^{x^2-y^2} \cdot \sin 2xy \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = -2y \cdot e^{x^2-y^2} \cdot \sin 2xy + 2x \cdot e^{x^2-y^2} \cdot \cos 2xy$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial y^2} = (4y^2 - 2)e^{x^2-y^2} \cdot \sin 2xy - 8xy \cdot e^{x^2-y^2} \cdot \cos 2xy - 4x^2 \cdot e^{x^2-y^2} \cdot \sin 2xy$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta Q = 0.$$

Solutii temă: nr. 6.

② $Q(x,y) = e^x \sin y - \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}$, $f'(1) = e$.
 $\Delta Q = 0$? (temă).

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y - \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -e^x \sin y - \frac{2xy}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \end{array} \right.$$

$$P(x,y) = \int \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dy = e^x \cos y + x \int \frac{-(x^2+y^2)y}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dy + a(x) =$$

$$= e^x \cos y + \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} + a(x)$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = e^x \cos y - \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} + a'(x) = e^x \cos y - \frac{x^2-y^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} \Rightarrow$$

$$a(x) = K \Rightarrow$$

$$f(z) = P + iQ = e^x \cos y + \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} + K +$$

$$ie^x \sin y - \frac{iy}{x^2+y^2} =$$

$$= e^x (\cos y + i \sin y) + \frac{e^{iy}}{(x-iy)(x+iy)} + K =$$

$$= e^z + \frac{1}{z} + K.$$

$$f(1) = e \Rightarrow e + 1 + K = e \Rightarrow K = -1.$$

$$f(z) = e^z - \frac{z-1}{z}$$

$$f = P + iQ \text{ olomorfă} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = -2ye^{x^2-y^2} \cdot \sin 2xy + 2xe^{x^2-y^2} \cdot \cos 2xy \\ (*) \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -2x \cdot e^{x^2-y^2} \sin 2xy - 2y \cdot e^{x^2-y^2} \cos 2xy \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} P(x,y) &= \int \frac{\partial P}{\partial x}(x,y) dx = \int e^{x^2-y^2} \cdot (\cos 2xy)'_x dx + \int 2x \cdot e^{x^2-y^2} \cdot \cos 2xy dx = \\ &= e^{x^2-y^2} \cos 2xy - \int 2x \cdot e^{x^2-y^2} \cos 2xy dx + \int 2x \cdot e^{x^2-y^2} \cos 2xy dx \\ &\quad + \alpha(y) = e^{x^2-y^2} \cos 2xy + \alpha(y) \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} &= -2x \cdot e^{x^2-y^2} \sin 2xy - 2y \cdot e^{x^2-y^2} \cos 2xy + \alpha'(y) = (*) \Rightarrow \alpha'(y) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \alpha(y) = K \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ st.} \end{aligned}$$

$$f(z) = f(x+iy) = e^{x^2-y^2} \cdot e^{i2xy} + K = e^z + K.$$

$$\textcircled{6} \quad P(x,y) = x^3y - xy^3.$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = 3x^2y - y^3 \rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial x^2} = 6xy \rightarrow \Delta P = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = x^3 - 3xy^2 \rightarrow \frac{\partial P}{\partial y^2} = -6xy$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} = 3x^2y - y^3 \\ (*) \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = x^3 - 3xy^2 \end{cases} \rightarrow Q(x,y) = \int (3x^2y - y^3) dy =$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 - \frac{y^4}{4} + \alpha(x).$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 3xy^2 + \alpha'(x) = -x^3 + 3xy^2 \Rightarrow \alpha'(x) = -x^3 \Rightarrow$$

$$\alpha(x) = -\frac{x^4}{4} + K$$

$$Q(x,y) = \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 - \frac{x^4+y^4}{4} + K, \quad K \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ st.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= f(x+iy) = P + iQ = x^3y - xy^3 + i \frac{3}{2}x^2y^2 - \frac{i}{4}(x^4+y^4) + ik \\ &= -\frac{i}{4}[x^4+y^4+4ix^3y-4ix^2y^2-6x^2y^2] + ik = \\ &= -\frac{i}{4} \underbrace{(x^2-y^2+i2xy)^2}_{(x+iy)^2} + ik = -\frac{i}{4}z^4 + ik. \end{aligned}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \quad f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)(z-2)} = \frac{1}{z-2} - \frac{1}{z-1}$$

$$\text{a) } f(z) = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{z}{2}} + \frac{1}{1-z} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{2^n} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n =$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}\right) \cdot z^n, \quad |z| < 1.$$

$$\text{b) } f(z) = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{2^n} - \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{z}} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{z} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^n} = \\ = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{2^{n+1}}, \quad |z| < 2.$$

$$\text{c) } f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{z^n} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{z^{n+1}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2^n - 1) \cdot \frac{1}{z^{n+1}}, \quad |z| > 2.$$

• C.C. 1.2.

1. Peptenaru Beatrice : 10
2. Soava Licia : 10

C.C. 1.3.

1. Tudor Cristina : 10

Integrala complexă: $\int_C f(z) dz$ unde: $f(z)$ funcție complexă

- C curbă în planul complex ("cale de integrare")

Reprezentarea parametrică a curbei.

$$C: z(t) = x(t) + iy(t), \quad a \leq t \leq b.$$

- sens pozitiv pentru C - sensul de creștere al argumentului t (sens trigonometric) (C este curbă orientată);
- C este netedă - ore derivata continuă și nenuă în simplă orice punct: $z'(t) = \frac{dz}{dt} = x'(t) + iy'(t)$.
- dacă C este închisă (punctul terminal coincide cu cel initial), atunci integrala complexă se notează ca: $\oint_C f(z) dz$

Hipoteze generale:

- Toate surbele de integrare C sunt netede pe portiuni (sunt formate dintr-un scurt lanț de curbe, netede "alipite")
- funcția $f(z)$ este continuă.

Proprietăți:

1. Liniaritate: $\int_C [k_1 f_1(z) + k_2 f_2(z)] dz = k_1 \int_C f_1(z) dz + k_2 \int_C f_2(z) dz$ cu k_1, k_2 constante.

2. Schimbarea sensului (pentru o aceeași curbă C, cu z_0 punct initial și z_1 punct terminal):

$$\int_{z_1}^{z_0} f(z) dz = - \int_{z_0}^{z_1} f(z) dz.$$

3. Partitionarea curbei: $\int_C f(z) dz = \int_{C_1} f(z) dz + \int_{C_2} f(z) dz$ (curbele C_1, C_2 formează curbă C).

Metode de evaluare

Metoda 1.

Pentru funcții olomorfe și domeniu D simplu conex (curbă

închisă, simplă, fără auto-intersecții):

Fie D domeniul o simplu conex, și z_0, z_1 puncte din D și $f(z)$ olomorfă pe D . Atunci pentru orice curbă din D care leagă punctele z_0 și z_1 avem:

$$\int_C f(z) dz = \int_{z_0}^{z_1} f(z) dz = F(z_1) - F(z_0), \text{ unde } F'(z) = f(z).$$

Adică, în condițiile de mai sus, integrarea lui $f(z)$ este independentă de cale.

Metoda 2.

Mai generală, pentru orice funcție complexă continuă.

Fie C o curbă netedă pe portuni reprezentată prin $z = z(t)$, $a \leq t \leq b$ și $f(z)$ o funcție continuă pe C . Atunci:

$$\int_C f(z) dz = \int_a^b f(z(t)) \cdot z'(t) dt.$$

Ez. Dacă $f(z) = u(x, y) + i v(x, y)$, putem scrie (pentru parametrizarea curbei C : $z = z(t)$, cu $a \leq t \leq b$):

$$\int_C f(z) dz = \int_a^b [u dx - v dy + i(u dy + v dx)] dt.$$

Parametrizarea să locuind: a) f nu este olomorfă; b) C nu este contur.

Teorema integrală Cauchy (T.I.C.)

Dacă $f(z)$ este olomorfă pe D (domeniu simplu conex), atunci pentru orice curbă netedă simplă (contur) C din D avem:

$$\int_C f(z) dz = 0$$

Formula integrală a lui Cauchy (F.I.C.)

Dacă $f(z)$ este olomorfă pe D (domeniu simplu conex)

= 3 =

atunci, pentru orice curbă închisă (contur) $C \subset D$ cu $z_0 \in C$ (înțelegind z_0 este în interiorul lui C) avem:

$$\boxed{\int\limits_C f(z) \cdot \frac{1}{z-z_0} dz = 2\pi i f(z_0)}$$

Conseguentă.

1. Dacă $f(z)$ este olomorfă pe D , atunci are derivate de orice ordin pe D , care sunt la rândul lor tot funcții olomorfe pe D .
2. Dacă f olomorfă pe D și C curbă simplă, închisă în $\mathbb{C} \setminus D$, care conține z_0 , avem:

$$f'(z_0) = \frac{1!}{2\pi i} \int\limits_C f(z) \cdot \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^2} dz$$

$$f''(z_0) = \frac{2!}{2\pi i} \int\limits_C f(z) \cdot \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^3} dz$$

$$f^{(n)}(z_0) = \frac{n!}{2\pi i} \int\limits_C f(z) \cdot \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz$$

3. Formula de calcul utilă

$$\boxed{\int\limits_C f(z) \cdot \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz = \frac{2\pi i}{n!} \cdot f^{(n)}(z_0)}, \text{ pentru } n=1,2,\dots$$

Aplicații ale F.I.C. Serie Taylor. Serie Laurent.

- $B(z_0, R) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z-z_0| < R\}$ s.n. discul centrat în z_0 de rază R . $\therefore B(z_0; \varrho, R) = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \varrho < |z-z_0| < R\}$ c.m. z_0 .
- Fie $f(z)$ olomorfă pe $B(z_0, R)$. Atunci $f(z)$ se dezvoltă în serie de puteri centrată în z_0 , astfel:

$$\boxed{f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!} \cdot (z-z_0)^n}, (\forall) z \in B(z_0, \varrho).$$

Desvoltarea se numește série Taylor a lui $f(z)$ centrală.

în z_0 .

- Fie funcția $f: B(z_0; \delta, R) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ olomorfă pe $B(z_0; \delta, R)$.
Atunci: $f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n$, ($\forall z \in B(z_0; \delta, R)$).

unde: $a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_0)^{n+1}} dz$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$,

C este un contur de forma: $C = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z - z_0| = \delta\}$
cu $\delta < \delta < R$.

- Seria se numește seria Laurent a lui $f(z)$ centrată
în z_0 .
- $\sum_{n \geq 0} a_n (z - z_0)^n$ se numește parte Tayloriană a
seriei Laurent.
- $\sum_{n \geq 1} a_{-n} \cdot (z - z_0)^{-n}$ se numește parte principală a
seriei Laurent.
- Serii Taylor uzuale

$$1. \frac{1}{1-z} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n, (\forall |z| < 1)$$

$$2. e^z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!}, (\forall z \in \mathbb{C})$$

$$3. \sin z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} \cdot z^{2n+1}, (\forall z \in \mathbb{C})$$

$$4. \cos z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \cdot z^{2n}$$

$$5. \operatorname{sh} z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}, (\forall z \in \mathbb{C})$$

$$6. \operatorname{ch} z = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$7. \ln(1+z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} \cdot z^{n+1}$$

• Singularități.

- $B(z_0; 0, \varepsilon) = B(z_0, \varepsilon) \setminus \{z_0\}$ se numește discul punctat în z_0 .
- Dacă $f(z)$ este olomorfă pe $B(z_0; 0, \varepsilon)$, atunci z_0 se numește punct singular pentru $f(z)$.
 - Dacă z_0 este punct singular pentru $f(z)$ astfel încât:
 - există $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z)$ finită (sau constantă), atunci z_0 este punct singular aparent pentru $f(z)$.
 - există $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} |f(z)| = +\infty$, z_0 se numește pol pentru $f(z)$.
 - nu există $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) \Rightarrow z_0$ s.u. punct singular esențial.

Obs. • z_0 pol de ordinul $m \geq 1$ dacă există
 $\lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} [(z - z_0)^m \cdot f(z)] =$ constantă nenulă.
 • z_0 pol de ordinul $m \geq 1$ dacă $f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{(z - z_0)^m \cdot h(z)}$ unde
 $g(z_0) \neq 0$, $h(z_0) \neq 0$.

• Residuuri.

Fie conturul $C = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z - z_0| = R\}$ sens trigonometric,
 z_0 pol de orice ordin pentru funcția $f(z)$, astfel încât
nu mai există alt punct singular pe C sau în interior
 lui C . Definim:

$$\boxed{\text{Res } f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C f(z) dz.}$$

- În general, dacă z_0 este punct singular, atunci:
 $\text{Res } f(z) = a_{-1} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C f(z) dz$, a_{-1} coeficientul lui
 $\frac{1}{z - z_0} = (z - z_0)^{-1}$ din seria Laurent a lui $f(z)$ centrată
 în z_0 .

- z_0 pol de ordinul "m ≥ 1", atunci:

$$\text{Res } f(z) = \frac{1}{(m-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} [(z - z_0)^m \cdot f(z)]^{(m-1)}.$$

• z_0 pol simplu: $\text{Res } f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z - z_0) \cdot f(z)$.

Obs.: dacă $f(z) = \frac{p(z)}{q(z)}$ cu $p(z_0) \neq 0$ și $q(z)$ are un zero simplu în z_0 , atunci: $\boxed{\text{Res } f(z) = \frac{p(z_0)}{q'(z_0)}}$

Teorema reziduurilor.

Fie $f(z)$ olomorfă pe C și în interiorul lui C (C curbă simplă închisă), cu excepția unui număr finit de puncte singulare $z_1, z_2, \dots, z_n \in C$ (din interiorul lui C). Atunci, pentru integrarea în sens trigonometric, avem:

$$\boxed{\oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}_{z=z_k} f(z).}$$

Aplicații ale teoremei reziduurilor în calculul integralelor reale.

① Integrale rationale în $\sin \theta$ și $\cos \theta$, de forma:

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} F(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) d\theta.$$

• Se rezolvă printr-o schimbare "consacrată" de variabilă

$$\boxed{z = e^{i\theta}}$$

- Deoarece $\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$, variabila $z = e^{i\theta}$ va avea ca domeniu cercul unitate (curba C de ecuație $|z| = 1$).
- Formule de transformare a funcției initiale $F(\cos \theta, \sin \theta)$ în $f(z)$:

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}(e^{i\theta} + e^{-i\theta}) = \frac{1}{2}(z + \frac{1}{z})$$

$$\sin \theta = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}) = \frac{1}{2i}(z - \frac{1}{z}).$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \frac{1}{2}(e^{2i\theta} + e^{-2i\theta}) = \frac{1}{2}(z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2}).$$

- diferențierea notării $z = e^{i\theta}$ conduce la: $\frac{dz}{d\theta} = i e^{i\theta} \Rightarrow$

$$\boxed{d\theta = \frac{1}{iz} dz}$$

Integrala initială devine:

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} F(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) d\theta = \oint_{|z|=1} f(z) \cdot \frac{1}{iz} dz$$

care se rezolvă cu metodele corespunzătoare integrației complexe (de ex. th. reziduurilor)

2. Integrale improprii, de forma: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$.

- Functia $f(x)$ este o functie reala, rationala, cu numitorul $\neq 0$ pentru $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ (nu are poli pe axa reala) si are gradul numitorului mai mare decat gradul numaratorului cu cel putin 2 unitati.
- Consideram $f(z)$ functia complexa asociata care are un numar finit de poli in jumătatea superioara a planului complex.
- Consideram corespondenta

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx \longleftrightarrow \oint_C f(z) dz$$

cu C contine simplu suficient de mare cat sa contina toti polii din semiplanul superior S_+ ai lui $f(z)$.

Calculam integrala complexa cu teorema reziduurilor

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum \text{Res } f(z)$$

unde rezidurile se calculeaza in toti polii lui $f(z)$ situati in S_+ .

Aveam:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx = 2\pi i \sum \text{Res } f(z).$$

3. Integrale tip Fourier, de forma: $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot \cos ax$ sau

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot \sin ax dx, \text{ cu } a \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- Functia $f(x)$ este reala, rationala, cu numitorul $\neq 0$ ($\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ (nu are poli pe axa reala)) si are gradul numitorului mai mare decat gradul numaratorului cu cel putin o unitate.
- Consideram integrala asociata $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{ix} dx$

și corespondență:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot e^{iax} dx \rightsquigarrow \oint_C f(z) \cdot e^{iaz} dz$$

cu conturul simplu C suficient de mare să conțină toti polii lui $f(z)$ situati în semiplanul superior SS.

- Cu teorema reziduurilor avem

$$\oint_C f(z) \cdot e^{iaz} dz = 2\pi i \sum \text{Res}[f(z) \cdot e^{iaz}], \text{ unde reziduile}$$

funcției $f(z) \cdot e^{iaz}$ corespund polilor din SS ai funcției $f(z)$.

- În final rezultă

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot e^{iax} dx = 2\pi i \sum \text{Res}[f(z) \cdot e^{iaz}]$$

- După calcularea reziduurilor avem:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot \cos ax dx = -2\pi \sum \text{Im Res}[f(z) \cdot e^{iaz}]$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot \sin ax dx = 2\pi \sum \text{Re Res}[f(z) \cdot e^{iaz}].$$

Obs. (v.p.) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(z) \cdot e^{iaz} dz = \begin{cases} 2\pi i \sum_{z=a_k} \text{Res } f(z) \cdot e^{iaz}, & a_k \in \text{SS}, a > 0 \\ -2\pi i \sum_{z=a_k} \text{Res } f(z) \cdot e^{iaz}, & a_k \in \text{SI}, a < 0. \end{cases}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-x}^x f(z) \cdot e^{iaz} dz$

Ind. cond.

Curs

Continuare serie Laurent, punct singular esențial, reziduul în punctul de la infinit

Obs. 1) $D \subset \mathbb{C}$ deschisă, $f: D \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ s.a. analitică pe D
dacă

(+) $z_0 \in D$, $\exists B(z_0, \varepsilon) \subset D$ a.t. $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n$
pe $B(z_0, \varepsilon)$.

2) orice funcție este analitică \Leftrightarrow este olomorfă pe

Aplicații. obs. 3 f olomorfă $\xrightarrow{pe D}$ pe $B(z_0; \varepsilon, R) \Rightarrow f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n$

① Desvoltăți în serie Laurent $f: \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0, 1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z(z-1)}$$

pe coroana

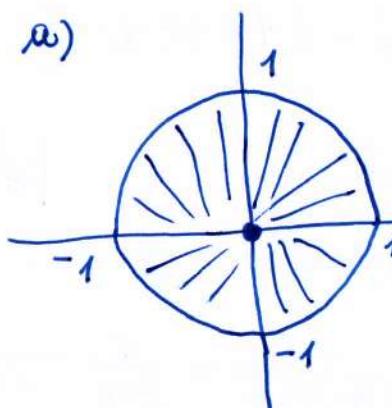
a) $0 < |z| < 1$

b) $1 < |z|$

c) $0 < |z-1| < 1$

d) $1 < |z-1|$

Sol. a)



disc punctat

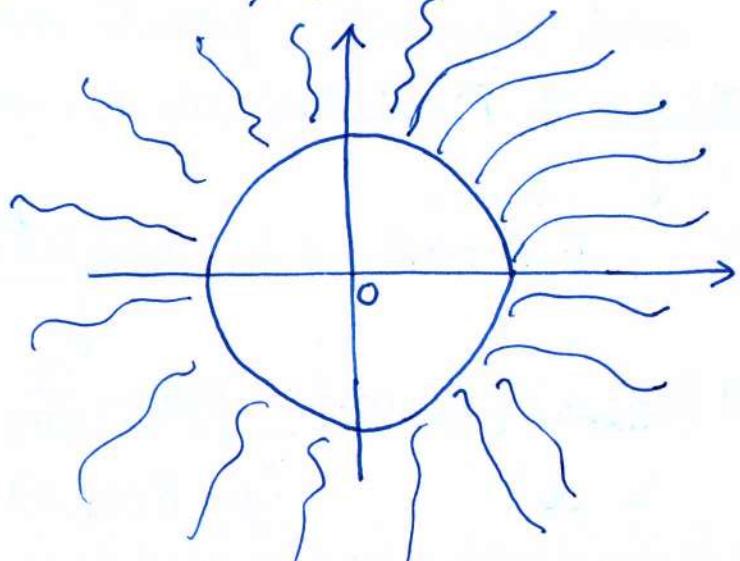
f olomorfă pe $B(0; 0, 1)$
 $\Rightarrow f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n z^n$

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z} = -\frac{1}{1-z} - \frac{1}{z} = \\ &= -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n - \frac{1}{z} = -\frac{1}{z} - 1 - z - z^2 - \dots \end{aligned}$$

$a_{-1} = -1 \leftarrow$ coef. lui $\frac{1}{z}$ și $\underset{z=0}{\text{Res}} f(z) = -1$

$z=0$ pol ord. unu pentru $f(z)$.

$$\text{b) } |z| > 1 \rightarrow B(0; 1, \infty)$$



f olomorfă pe $B_{1,\infty}^{(0)}$

$$\left| \frac{1}{z} \right| = \frac{1}{|z|} < 1$$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{z(1-\frac{1}{z})} = \frac{1}{z^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{z}} = \frac{1}{z^2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{z^2} + \dots\right) =$$

desvoltarea în
serie Laurent în
jurul lui $z=\infty$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{z^3} + \dots}_{\text{parte principală}} \rightarrow$$

$$-\alpha_{-1} = \underset{z=\infty}{\operatorname{Res}} f(z) = 0.$$

$$c) \quad 0 < |z - 1| < 1$$

"inner loop"

∇ even f. obom.
pe $B(0; 1)$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z-1)^n$$

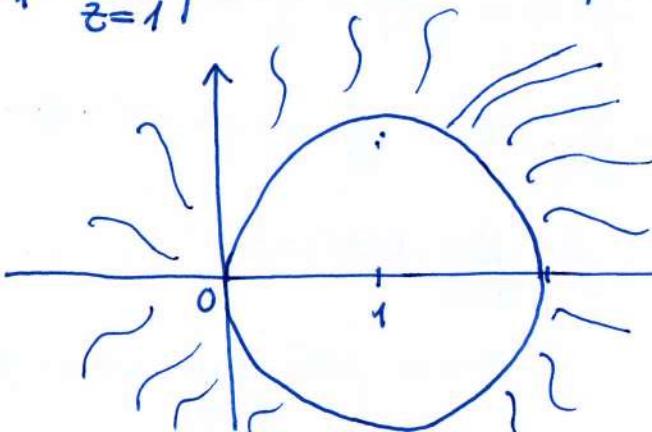
$$f(z) = -\frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{z} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{-1}{1+(z-1)} = \frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{1+(z-1)} = \frac{1}{z-1} - (1+(z-1) - (z-1)^2 + \dots)$$

$$\alpha_{-1} = \operatorname{Res}_{z=1} f(z) = 1 \Rightarrow z=1 \text{ pol ord. min.}$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{z-1} \right| = \frac{1}{|z-1|}$$

d)



$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{(\frac{z-1}{z})+1} = \frac{1}{z-1} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{z-1}} =$$

$$\rightarrow = \frac{1}{z-1} \left[1 - \frac{1}{z-1} + \frac{1}{(z-1)^2} - \frac{1}{(z-1)^3} + \dots \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{z-1} - \frac{1}{(z-1)^2} + \frac{1}{(z-1)^3} - \frac{1}{(z-1)^4} + \dots$$

=11=

$$\Rightarrow f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-1)^2} - \frac{1}{(z-1)^3} + \frac{1}{(z-1)^4} - \dots$$

\swarrow parte principală

2) $f(z) = e^{\frac{1}{z-2}}$, $f: \underbrace{B(z; 0, \infty)}_{\mathbb{C} \setminus \{z\}} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ olomorfă $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z-2)^n$

$$e^{\frac{1}{z-2}} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(z-2)^n \cdot n!} = \underbrace{1}_{\text{partea}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{z-2}}_{\text{Taylor}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{2!(z-2)^2} + \dots}_{\text{PP}} \Rightarrow a_{-1} = 1.$$

3) $f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{z^5}$, $f: \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

f olomorfă $\Rightarrow f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n z^n \Rightarrow$

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^{2n+1} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} = \frac{1}{z^4} \left(z - \frac{z^3}{3!} + \frac{z^5}{5!} - \frac{z^7}{7!} + \dots \right) =$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{1}{z^3} - \frac{1}{3!z}}_{\text{partea}} + \underbrace{\frac{z}{5!} - \frac{z^3}{7!}}_{\text{partea}} \dots \text{ Taylor}$$

$$a_{-1} = 0.$$

De reținut!

$$f: B(z_0; r, R) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad \text{olomorfă} \Rightarrow f \in B(z_0; r, R)$$

avem $f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n$.

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^{n+1}} dz, \quad \text{unde}$$

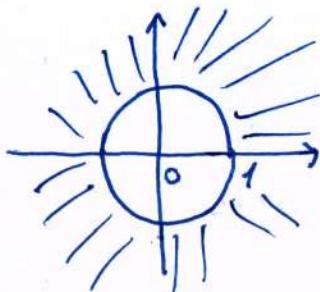
conturul C este o curbă simplă,metică și înconjurată pe z_0 din exterior.

În general: $C = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z-z_0| = s, r < s < R\}$.

Def.

$$f: D \subset \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

- 1) $z_0 \in D$ s.u. punct singular isolat pentru f dacă $\exists B(z_0, r) \subset D$ a.t. f este olomorfă pe discul punctat $B(z_0, r) \setminus \{z_0\} = B(z_0; 0, r)$
- 2) ∞ s.u. pt. sing. isolat pentru f dacă f este olomorfă pe exteriorul unui disc centrat în origine.



Ex. 1) $f(z) = \frac{1}{z-1}$, $z_0 = 1, \infty$.

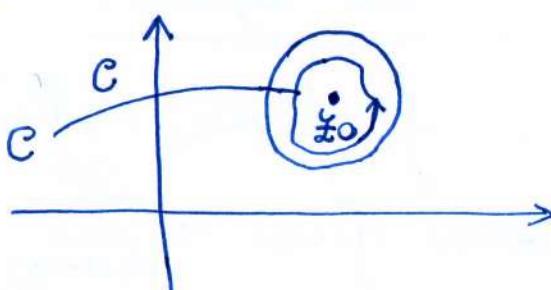
obs.

$z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ punct singular isolat pentru $f \Rightarrow$
 f olomorfă pe $B(z_0; 0, r) \sim$ disc punctat centrat în z_0 și rezăuță și f se dezv. în serie Laurent pe discul punctat

$$(**) f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z - z_0)^n, \quad \forall z \in B(z_0; 0, r)$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z - z_0)^{n+1}} dz$$

$$a_{-1} = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C f(z) dz.$$



Clasificarea punctelor singulare isolate $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$

seria Laurent (**)

$$a_0 + a_1(z - z_0) + a_2(z - z_0)^2 + \dots$$

 natura punctului singular $\underline{z_0}$
 $z_0 =$ punct singular eliminabil (aparent)

$$a_{-k} \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^k} + \dots + a_{-1} \frac{1}{z-z_0} + a_0 + \\ + a_1(z - z_0) + a_2(z - z_0)^2 + \dots$$

~~$a_{-k} \neq 0$~~ $a_{-k} \neq 0$

 $z_0 =$ pol
 $k =$ ordinul polului
 $k=1 \Rightarrow z_0$ pol simplu

$$\dots + a_{-n} \frac{1}{(z-z_0)^n} + \dots + a_{-1} \frac{1}{z-z_0} + a_0 + a_1(z - z_0) + \dots$$

 $z_0 =$ ~~punct~~ punct singular esențial

EX: 1) $f(z) = \frac{1}{z(z-1)}$

Pt. $0 < |z| < 1$ $f(z) = -\frac{1}{z} - 1 - z - z^2 - \dots$
 $z=0$ pol simplu

2) $f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{z^3} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{z^3} - \frac{1}{3!} \cdot \frac{1}{z}}_{\text{partea prime.}} + \frac{z}{5!} - \dots$

$z=0$ pol
 $k=3$ ordinul

3) $f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{z} = \underbrace{1 - \frac{z^2}{3!} + \frac{z^4}{5!} - \dots}_{\text{partea Taylor}} \Rightarrow z=0$ p.s. aparent.

4) $f(z) = \sin \frac{1}{z} = \underbrace{\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{3!z^3} + \frac{1}{5!z^5} - \dots}_{\text{p. prime.}} \Rightarrow z=0$ p.s. esențial

obs. Natura punctului ∞ pentru $f(z)$ este
 natura punctului 0 pentru $f(\frac{1}{z})$.

$$\infty \leftrightarrow f(z)$$

$$0 \leftrightarrow f(\frac{1}{z})$$

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! P) $z_0 = p.s.i.p.t.f$

1) $z_0 = p.s.a. \Leftrightarrow \exists \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z) = \text{constantă din } \mathbb{C}$

2) a) z_0 pol $\Leftrightarrow \exists \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} |f(z)| = \infty$

b) z_0 pol de ord. K $\Leftrightarrow f(z) = \frac{\varphi(z)}{(z-z_0)^K}$, φ holomorfă și $\varphi(z_0) \neq 0$.

3) z_0 p.s.e. $\Leftrightarrow \nexists \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} f(z)$.

Ex: 1) $f(z) = \frac{\sin z}{z} \rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} f(z) = 1 \rightarrow$
 $\rightarrow z=0$ p.s.a.

2) $f(z) = \frac{e^z}{(z-2)^2} \rightarrow z=2$ pol de ordin 2

3) $f(z) = \frac{z+3}{(z+i)^3 (z+2)^3} = -\frac{z+3}{(z+i)^3}$
 $\rightarrow z_0 = -i$ pol ord. 3
 $z_1 = -2$ pol ord. 3.

Ex: $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z-i)(z+2)}$ sălom. pe $B(i; 0, \sqrt{5}) \Rightarrow$
 $f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n (z-i)^n$

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

$$\frac{1}{z+2} = \frac{1}{(z-i)+(2+i)} = \frac{1}{2+i} \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{z-i}{2+i}} = \frac{1}{2+i} \left(1 - \frac{z-i}{2+i} + \frac{(z-i)^2}{(2+i)^2} - \dots \right)$$

$$|z-i| < |2+i| = \sqrt{5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2+i} - \frac{z-i}{(2+i)^2} + \frac{(z-i)^2}{(2+i)^3} - \dots$$

$$\left| \frac{z-i}{2+i} \right| < 1$$

$$f(z) = \underbrace{\frac{1}{(z+2)(z-i)}}_{\text{PP}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{(2+i)^2} + \frac{z-i}{(2+i)^3} - \dots}_{\text{p. Taylor}}$$

$\rightarrow z=i$ pol simplu

Residuri

Def. 1) $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ p.s.i. pt. $f \rightsquigarrow f$ olom. pe $B(z_0, r) \setminus \{z_0\}$
 $\rightsquigarrow f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n(z - z_0)^n$

$$a_{-1} \stackrel{\text{not.}}{=} \underset{z=z_0}{\operatorname{Res}} f(z) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C f(z) dz$$

2) ∞ = punct sing. isolat $\rightsquigarrow f$ olomorfă pe $B(0; R, \infty)$
 $\rightsquigarrow f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} a_n z^n$
 $-a_{-1} \stackrel{\text{not.}}{=} \underset{z=z_0}{\operatorname{Res}} f(z) = -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_C f(z) dz,$

$$C : \{|z - z_0| = R > r\}$$

(P) Caculul residurilor

1) $z_0 =$ p.s.a. $\Rightarrow \underset{z=z_0}{\operatorname{Res}} f(z) = 0$

2) a) z_0 pol ordin $K \geq 1$ pt. $f \Rightarrow$

$$\underset{z=z_0}{\operatorname{Res}} f(z) = \frac{1}{(K-1)!} \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} [(z - z_0)^K \cdot f(z)]^{(K-1)}$$

b) $f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{h(z)}$ cu $h(z_0) = 0$, $h'(z_0) \neq 0$, $| \Rightarrow g(z_0) \neq 0$

z_0 pol simplu si $\underset{z=z_0}{\operatorname{Res}} f(z) = \frac{g(z_0)}{h'(z_0)}$

3) $f(z_0)$ p.s.e. $\Rightarrow \underset{z=z_0}{\operatorname{Res}} f(z) = a_{-1}$

4) $\underset{z=\infty}{\operatorname{Res}} f(z) = \underset{z=0}{\operatorname{Res}} \left(-\frac{1}{z^2} \cdot f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)\right).$

EX: 1) $f(z) = \frac{e^z}{(z-2)^2}$ olom. pe $\mathbb{C} \setminus \{z\}$

$$z=2 \text{ pol ordin } 2 \rightarrow \underset{z=2}{\operatorname{Res}} f(z) = \frac{1}{1!} \lim_{z \rightarrow 2} \left[(z-2)^2 \cdot \frac{e^z}{(z-2)^2} \right] =$$

$$= e^2.$$

2) $f(z) = \frac{\cos z}{z} = \frac{g(z)}{h(z)} \rightarrow$ $\begin{array}{l} g(0) \neq 0 \\ h(0) = 0, \quad h'(0) = 1 \end{array}$ | $\rightarrow z=0$ pol simplu

 $\text{Res}_{z=0} f(z) = \left. \frac{g(z)}{h'(z)} \right|_{z=0} = \frac{1}{1} = 1$

3) $f(z) = \frac{z}{z^2+1}, \quad z=\infty$

$$g(z) = -\frac{1}{z^2} f\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = -\frac{1}{z^2} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{z}}{\frac{1}{z^2} + 1} = -\frac{1}{z^2} \cdot \frac{1}{z^2 + 1}$$

$$z=0 \text{ pol simplu} \rightarrow \text{Res}_{z=0} g(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} z \cdot g(z) = -1 \rightarrow$$

$$\text{Res}_{z=\infty} f(z) = -1.$$

4) $f(z) = e^{\frac{1}{z}} = 1 + \frac{1}{1!z} + \frac{1}{2!z^2} + \dots \rightarrow z=0 \text{ p.s.e.} \rightarrow$

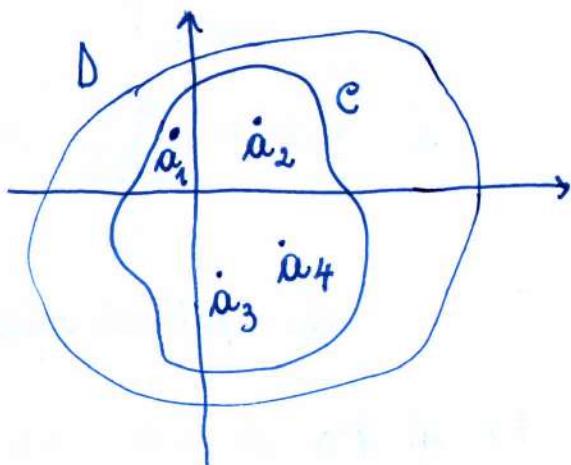
$$\text{Res}_{z=0} f(z) = 1.$$

T. reziduurilor

$D \subset \mathbb{C}$ deschis, simplu conex

$f: D \setminus \{a_1, \dots, a_n\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ olom. \Rightarrow (1) $C =$ curbă netedă pe porturi, închisă și continuă în int. a_1, \dots, a_n

$$\Rightarrow \oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}_{z=a_k} f(z).$$



(P) Corolar la th. reziduurilor

$f: \mathbb{C} \setminus \{a_1, \dots, a_n\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ olom. \rightarrow

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \text{Res}_{z=a_k} f(z) + \text{Res}_{z=\infty} f(z) = 0.$$

Aplicații ale teoremei reziduurilor la calculul integralelor reale

① $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} dx$, P și Q polinoame
 $\text{grad } Q - \text{grad } P \geq 2$
 $\|$
 $Q \neq 0 \text{ pe } \mathbb{R}$
 $2\pi i \sum_{k} \text{Res}_{z=a_k} \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}$, $a_k \in S_{\text{sup}}$

functie complexă asociată

② (V.P.) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot e^{ix} dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-x}^x f(z) \cdot e^{iz} dz =$
 Jordan
 modificat C $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(z) \cdot e^{iz} dz \stackrel{\text{th.}}{=} \text{res.}$
 $= \begin{cases} 2\pi i \sum_{z=a_k} \text{Res } f(z) \cdot e^{iz}, & a_k \in S_{\text{sup}} \\ -2\pi i \sum_{z=a_k} \text{Res } f(z) \cdot e^{iz}, & a_k \in S_{\text{inf}} \end{cases}$

obs. Dacă $Q(x)$ are x_1, \dots, x_m poli simpli reali

\Rightarrow (V.P.) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot e^{ix} dx = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2\pi i \sum_{z=a_k} \text{Res } f(z) \cdot e^{iz} + \\ + \pi i \sum_{z=b_j} \text{Res } f(z) \cdot e^{iz}, a_k \in S_{\text{sup}}, a > 0 \end{array} \right.$

th. semi-residuurilor

obs. Integrale Fourier. Fie $a > 0$ și $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$, $Q \neq 0$ pe \mathbb{R}

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot \cos ax dx = -2\pi \sum_{z=a_k} \text{Im}(\text{Res } f(z) \cdot e^{iz}), a_k \in S_{\text{sup}}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot \sin ax dx = 2\pi \sum_{z=a_k} \text{Re}(\text{Res } f(z) \cdot e^{iz}), a_k \in S_{\text{sup}}$$

Lemă lui Jordan f continuă în sectorul $S_0 [0, \pi]$ și drumul $\gamma_R(\theta) = R \cdot e^{i\theta}$, $\theta \in [0, \pi]$ din acest sector. Dacă $\lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} f(z) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{z \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\gamma_R} f(z) \cdot e^{iz} dz = 0$.

SeminarCompletere reziduuri, integrale cu reziduuri

obs. $\exists \lim_{z \rightarrow z_0} (z - z_0)^n \cdot f(z) = \text{constanta nula} \Rightarrow z_0$ pol ordinul n .

① $\oint_C z \cdot \cos \frac{1}{z} dz$, $C: |z-1+i|=3$ figura?

② $\oint_C \frac{e^z}{z^2 - z^3} dz$, $C: |z|=2$ cu seria Laurent și direct

③ $\oint_C \frac{e^z \cdot \cos z}{(z - \frac{\pi}{2})^2} dz$, $C: |z|=2$.

④ $\oint_C \frac{\sin(\frac{1}{z})}{1+z^2} dz$, $C: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, b > 1$

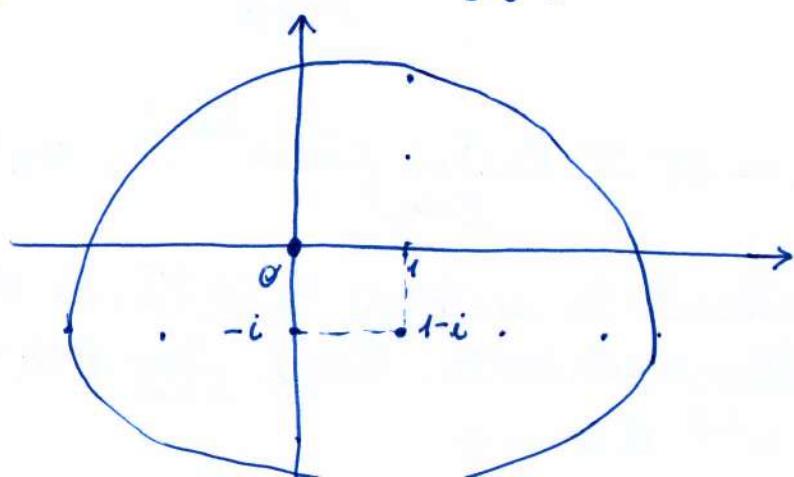
Solutie:

① $f(z) = z \cdot \cos \frac{1}{z} = z \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} \cdot \frac{1}{z^{2n}} = z \left(1 - \frac{1}{2!z^2} + \frac{1}{4!z^4} - \dots \right)$
 $= z - \underbrace{\frac{1}{2!z} + \frac{1}{4!z^3} - \dots}_{\text{p.p.}}$

$\Rightarrow z=0$ p.s.e. $\rightarrow \underset{z=0}{\text{Res}} f(z) = -\frac{1}{2!} = -\frac{1}{2}$.

$|0-1+i| = \sqrt{2} < 3 \Rightarrow z=0 \in C \Rightarrow$ th. res

$\oint_C z \cdot \cos \frac{1}{z} dz = 2\pi i \underset{z=0}{\text{Res}} f(z) = 2\pi i \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) = -\pi i$.



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② $f(z) = \frac{e^z}{z^2(1-z)} \rightarrow z_1=0$ pol de ord. 2; $z_{1,2} \in \mathbb{C}$
 $z_2=1$ pol simple

$$\text{Res } f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{e^z}{1-z} \right)' = \left. \frac{e^z \cdot (1-z) + e^z}{(1-z)^2} \right|_{z=0} = 1+1=2$$

$$\text{Res } f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} (z-1) \cdot \frac{e^z}{-(z-1)} = -e.$$

$$\oint_C f(z) dz \stackrel{\text{th.}}{=} 2\pi i (\text{Res}) .$$

Ca serie Laurent.

$$f(z) = \frac{1}{z^2} \cdot \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{z^n}{n!} \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} z^m \right) = \frac{1}{z^2} \left(1 + \frac{z}{1!} + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \dots \right) \left(1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \dots \right) = \\ = \left(\frac{1}{z^2} + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots \right) \left(1 + z + \frac{z^2}{2!} + \dots \right) = \\ = \left(\frac{1}{z^2} \cdot z + \frac{1}{z} \cdot 1 \right) + \dots = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{z} + \dots \rightarrow a_{-1} = \text{Res } f(z) = 2.$$

✓ S.L.

• Desv. în serie Laurent în jurul lui $z=1$.

$$\frac{1}{z^2} = z^{-2} = [1+(z-1)]^{-2} = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-2)(-3)\dots(-2-k+1) \cdot \frac{z^k}{k!} (z-1)^k$$

$$e^z = e^{(z-1)+1} = e \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(z-1)^n}{n!}$$

$$f(z) = + e \cdot \frac{1}{1-z} \left[1 + \frac{z-1}{1!} + \frac{(z-1)^2}{2!} + \dots \right] \left[1 - \frac{2}{1!} (z-1) + \frac{6}{2!} (z-1)^2 + \dots \right] \\ = \dots - \frac{-e}{z-1} + \dots \rightarrow \text{Res } f(z) = -e.$$

obs. $(1+z)^\alpha = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-k+1)}{k!} z^k$

✓ serie binomială

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$$③ f(z) = \frac{e^z \cos z}{(z - \frac{\pi}{2})^2}$$

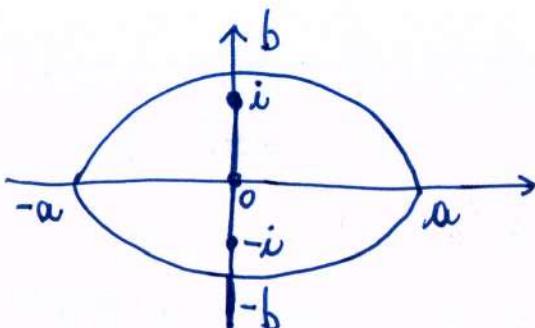
$$\lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (z - \frac{\pi}{2}) f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} e^z \cdot \frac{\cos z}{z - \frac{\pi}{2}} = e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{-\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{1} = -e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$\Rightarrow z = \frac{\pi}{2}$ pol de ord. min

$$\text{Res}_{z=\frac{\pi}{2}} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} (z - \frac{\pi}{2}) \cdot \frac{e^z \cos z}{(z - \frac{\pi}{2})^2} = -e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$|\frac{\pi}{2}| < 2 \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2} \in \mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{\text{th. Res}} \oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum_{z=\frac{\pi}{2}} \text{Res} f(z) = -2\pi i e^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

④



$z_0 = 0 \in \mathbb{C}$ p.s.i.

$z_{1,2} = \pm i \in \mathbb{C}$ poli simple

$$f(z) = \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{z^{2m}}{(2m)!} \right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n \pi^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \frac{z^{2n+1}}{z} \right)$$

$$= (1 - z^2 + z^4 - \dots) \left(\frac{\pi}{z} - \frac{\pi^3}{3! z^3} + \dots \right) = \dots =$$

$$= \dots \left(\frac{\pi}{z} + \frac{\pi^3}{3! z} + \frac{\pi^5}{5! z} - \dots \right) + \dots \xrightarrow{z=0} \text{p.s.e.}$$

$$\frac{1}{z} \left(\underbrace{\pi + \frac{\pi^3}{3!} + \frac{\pi^5}{5!} - \dots}_{a_{-1}} \right)$$

$$a_{-1} = \text{Res}_{z=0} f(z) = \boxed{\text{Res}_{z=0} f(z) = \sin \pi}$$

mai repetate asta!

$$\text{sau: } f(z) = \sum_{m,n \geq 0} \frac{(-1)^{m+n}}{(2n+1)!} \pi^{2n+1} \quad \begin{aligned} z &= 2m-2n-1 \\ \frac{2m}{2m-2n-1} &= p+2n+1 \\ p &= 2m-2n-1 \in \mathbb{Z} \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{p \in \mathbb{Z}} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{\frac{p+2n+1}{2} + n} \cdot \frac{\pi^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \right) \cdot z^p \xrightarrow{\text{S.L.}} \rightarrow$$

$$z=0 \text{ p.s.e. si } \text{Res}_{z=0} f(z) = a_{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\pi^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \sin \pi.$$

$$\cdot \text{Res}_{z=i} f(z) = \left. \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{z}}{2z} \right|_{z=i} = \frac{1}{2i} \sin \frac{\pi}{i} = -\frac{1}{2i} \sin(\pi i) = -\frac{i \sin \pi}{2i} = -\frac{1}{2} \sin \pi$$

$$\cdot \text{Res}_{z=-i} f(z) = \left. \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{z}}{2z} \right|_{z=-i} = \frac{\sin(\pi i)}{-2i} = \frac{i \sin \pi}{-2i} = -\frac{1}{2} \sin \pi.$$

$$\oint_C f(z) dz \xrightarrow{\text{th. res.}} 2\pi i \left(\text{Res}_{z=0} f(z) + \text{Res}_{z=i} f(z) + \text{Res}_{z=-i} f(z) \right) = 0.$$

Integrale reale cu ajutorul teoremei reziduurilor

(1) Integrale rationale în sin și cos.

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} f(\sin \theta, \cos \theta) d\theta$$

$\theta \in [0, 2\pi]$. Schimbare de variabilă: $z = r \cdot e^{i\theta}$ ($z = r(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$).

$$C: |z| = 1$$

$$dz = ir e^{i\theta} d\theta$$

$$d\theta = \frac{1}{iz} dz$$

$$d\theta = \frac{1}{iz} dz$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(\cos \theta, \sin \theta) d\theta \rightarrow \oint_C f(z) dz.$$

Aplicație:

$$1) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{5 - 4 \sin \theta} d\theta$$

g.f.) Schimbare de variabilă: $\theta \in [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow z \in C: |z| = 1$

$$z = e^{i\theta}$$

$$dz = ie^{i\theta} d\theta$$

$$d\theta = \frac{1}{iz} dz$$

$$\sin^2 \theta = -\frac{1}{4}(z - \frac{1}{z})^2 \quad \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2i}(z + \frac{1}{z})$$

$$\oint_C \frac{-\frac{1}{4}(z - \frac{1}{z})^2}{5 - \frac{2}{z}(z - \frac{1}{z})} \cdot \frac{1}{iz} dz = -\frac{1}{4} \oint_C \frac{z^2 - 2 + \frac{1}{z^2}}{5iz - 2(z^2 - 1)} dz =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \oint_C \frac{z^4 - 2z^2 + 1}{z^2(-2z^2 + 5iz + 2)} dz = \frac{1}{4} \oint_C \frac{(z^2 - 1)^2}{z^2(2z^2 - 5iz - 2)} dz =$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \oint_C \frac{(z^2 - 1)^2}{z^2(z - \frac{1}{z})(z - 2i)} dz$$

Puncte singulare: $z = 0 \in C$ (pol ordinul 2)

(poli)

$$z = \frac{i}{2} \in C$$

$$z = 2i \notin C$$

$$z_0 = \frac{i}{2}; \quad \text{Res } f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{i}{2}} (z - \frac{i}{2}) \cdot \frac{(z^2 - 1)^2}{z^2(z - \frac{i}{2})(z - 2i)} = \frac{(-\frac{1}{4} - 1)^2}{-\frac{1}{4} (+\frac{i}{2} - 2i)} =$$

$$= \frac{25}{16} \cdot (-4) \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{3i}{2}} = \frac{25}{6i} =$$

$$= -\frac{25}{6} i.$$

$$z_0 = 0; \operatorname{Res} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \left[z^2 \cdot \frac{(z-1)^2}{z^2(z-2i)(z-\frac{i}{2})} \right]' =$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(z-1) \cdot 2z \cdot (z-2i)(z-\frac{i}{2}) - (z-1)^2(2z - \frac{5i}{2})}{(z-2i)^2(z-\frac{i}{2})^2} = \frac{\frac{5i}{2}}{(-1)(-\frac{1}{4})} = \frac{5i}{2}$$

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = \frac{1}{i} \left(2\pi i \cdot (-\frac{25i}{6} + \frac{5i}{2}) \right) = \frac{\pi i}{4} \cdot (-\frac{10}{6}i) = \frac{5\pi}{12}.$$

② 9.8). $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos \theta}{13 - 12 \cos 2\theta} d\theta$

$$z = e^{i\theta}$$

$$d\theta = \frac{1}{iz} dz$$

$$\theta \in [0, 2\pi] \rightsquigarrow C: |z| = 1.$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2} (z + \frac{1}{z})$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \frac{1}{2} (z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C f(z) dz &= \oint_C \frac{\frac{1}{z}(z + \frac{1}{z})}{13 - 6z^2 - \frac{1}{z^2}(z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2})} \cdot \frac{1}{iz} dz = \\ &= \frac{1}{2i} \oint_C \frac{z^2 + 1}{13z^2 - 6z^4 - 6} dz = -\frac{1}{2i} \oint_C \frac{z^2 + 1}{6z^4 - 13z^2 + 6} dz. \end{aligned}$$

$$6z^3 - 13z^2 + 6 = 0$$

$$z^2 = t \Rightarrow 6t^3 - 13t^2 + 6 = 0 \Rightarrow t_1 = \frac{3}{2}, t_2 = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow$$

$$6(t - \frac{3}{2})(t - \frac{2}{3}) = 6(z^2 - \frac{3}{2})(z^2 - \frac{2}{3}) =$$

$$z^2 = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow z_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \notin C$$

$$= 6(z^2 - \frac{3}{2})(z - \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}})(z + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}})$$

$$z^2 = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow z_{3,4} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \in C.$$

pol pol

$$\cdot -\frac{1}{2i} \oint_C \frac{(z^2 + 1)}{6(z^2 - \frac{3}{2})(z - \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}})(z + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}})} dz$$

$$\cdot z_0 = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}; \operatorname{Res} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} \frac{(z + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})(z^2 + 1)}{6(z^2 - \frac{3}{2})(z - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})(z + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})} = \frac{\frac{2}{3} + 1}{6(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{2}) \cdot 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} =$$

$$= \frac{5}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{(-\frac{5}{6}) \cdot 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = -\frac{1}{6} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

$$\cdot z_0 = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}; \operatorname{Res} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} \frac{(z + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}) \cdot \cancel{(z^2 + 1)}}{6(z^2 - \frac{3}{2})(z - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})(z + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{6 \cdot (-\frac{5}{6}) \cdot (-2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})} = \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = -\frac{1}{2i} \cdot 2\pi i \left(-\frac{1}{6} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{6} \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \right) = -\pi \cdot 0 = 0.$$

② Integrale improprie de forma $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$ $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$

cu $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Q(x) \geq 0 \forall x \in \mathbb{R} \\ Q(x) \text{ nu are răd. reale} \end{array} \right.$

Se asociază funcția complexă $f(z) \sim f(z)$

Se calculează $\oint_C f(z) dz$ cu (th.) Res pt. polii din SS
într-o C este un contur suficient de mare care conține
tutti polii din SS (semiplanul superior).

Aplicații:

$$10. j) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx$$

Asociem funcția complexă $f(z) = \frac{z^2+1}{z^4+1}$

Pt. singulare: $z^4 = -1 \Rightarrow z_k = \cos \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{4}$,
 $\cos \pi + i \sin \pi$ $k = \overline{0, 3}$.

obs. $z^n = z_0 \Rightarrow$ răd. de ord. n ale lui z_0 sunt v.f. unui
poligon complex regulat înverzit în cercul de
raza $\sqrt[n]{|z_0|}$.

$$z_0 = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \end{cases} \in SS$$

$$z_1 = \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} = \begin{cases} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}} \end{cases} \in SS$$

$z_{2,3}$ (z_2, z_3) $\in Si$

Varianta (doar) pt. polii simpli: $f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{h(z)}$; $\text{Res } f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{h'(z)} \Big|_{z=z_0}$

$$z_0 \text{ pol: } \text{Res } f(z) = \frac{z^2+1}{4z^3} \Big|_{z=z_0}$$

$$\text{pt. } z_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; \text{ Res } f(z) = \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + 1}{4\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^3} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(1+2i-1)+1}{4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot (1+i)^3} =$$

$$= \frac{1+i}{\sqrt{2} \cdot 2i(1+i)} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}i} = \frac{-i}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

$$\text{pt. } z_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}; \text{ Res } f(z) = \frac{\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + 1}{4\left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^3} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}(-1+i)^2 + 1}{4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot (-1+i)^3} =$$

= 4 =

$$= \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2} \cdot (-2i)(i-1)} = \frac{1-i}{2\sqrt{2}i(i-1)} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}i} = \frac{-i}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum \text{Res} = 2\pi i \cdot \left(\frac{-i}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{i}{2\sqrt{2}} \right) = 2\pi i \left(\frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \pi \sqrt{2}.$$

③ Integrală tip Fourier $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cos ax dx ; \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \sin ax dx$

unde $f(x) = \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)}$, cu $\begin{cases} \text{gr. } Q \geq 1 + \text{gr. } P \\ Q(x) \text{ nu are răd. reale} \end{cases}$

Se asociază funcția complementară $f(z) \cdot e^{iz}$.

Se calculează $\oint_C f(z) \cdot e^{iz} dz$ cu Res pentru toti polii din Ss unde C este un contur suficient de mare să contină toți polii din Ss.

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot \cos ax dx = -2\pi \sum \text{Im}(Res)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) \cdot \sin ax dx = 2\pi \sum \text{Re}(Res)$$

Aplikatie:

11. a) $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^4 + 1} dx$

$$\oint_C \frac{1}{z^4 + 1} \cdot e^{iz} dz$$

$$z^4 = -1 \Leftrightarrow z^4 = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi$$

$$z_k = \cos \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{4}, k = 0, 1, 2, 3$$

$$z_0 = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$z_1 = \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} = e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}} \in C$$

$$z_0 : \text{Res } f(z) = \left. \frac{e^{iz}}{4z^3} \right|_{z=z_0} \quad \text{nu-l mai} \quad \text{serior}$$

$$z_0 = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$\text{Res } f(z) = \left(\left. \frac{e^{iz}}{4z^3} \right|_{z=z_0} \right) = \frac{e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}}{4 \cdot e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}} = \frac{e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}}{4 \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)^3} = \frac{e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}}{4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (1+i)^3 (1+i)} = \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot e^{i\frac{\pi}{2}}}{\sqrt{2} \cdot (2i) \cdot (1+i)} =$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{(1+i)^2 (1+i)}{(-1+i)} = \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{2i}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2\sqrt{2}} \frac{(1+i)^2 (1+i)}{(-1+i)} = \frac{e^{-\frac{\pi}{4}}}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{2i}{2} =$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}}{4\sqrt{2}} \cdot (-1-i)(\cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

$$\text{Re: } \frac{e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}}{4\sqrt{2}} (-\cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}).$$

$$z_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Res } f(z) &= \frac{e^{i(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})}}{4(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^3} = \frac{e^{-i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}}{4 \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{8} (-1+i)^2 (-1+i)} = \\ &= \frac{e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} (\cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})}{\sqrt{2} \cdot (-2i) (-1+i)} = \frac{e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}}{2\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{1+i} = \\ &= \frac{e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}}{4\sqrt{2}} \cdot (1-i)(\cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Re: } \frac{e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}}{4\sqrt{2}} (\cos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - i \sin \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}).$$

$$\oint_C \frac{1}{z-z_1} \cdot e^{iz} dz = 2\pi i \sum \text{Re}(\text{Res}) = 0 \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^2+1} dx = 0.$$

De retinut!

$\rightarrow f: B(z_0; r, R) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ olomorfă

z_0 este pol de ordinul $K \geq 1$ pentru

fecția $f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{h(z)}$ \Leftrightarrow

i) z_0 răd. de ordinul K pentru funcția $h(z)$ adică: $h(z_0) = h'(z_0) = \dots = h^{(K-1)}(z_0) = 0$, $h^{(K)}(z_0) \neq 0$;

ii) $g(z_0) \neq 0$.

Aplicatie: și tipul lor
sing. isolate pentru funcțiile:

① stabilită sing. isolate pentru funcțiile:

$$i) f(z) = \frac{z}{e^z + 1} ; \quad ii) f(z) = \frac{1}{(e^z + i)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{Soluție: i) } g(z) = z, h(z) = 1 + e^z = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^z = -1 \Rightarrow \\
 & z_k \in \text{Ln}(-1) = \{ \ln| -1 | + i(\pi + 2k\pi) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \} \Rightarrow z_k = i\pi(2k+1), \\
 & h'(z) = (e^z + 1)' = e^z \rightarrow h'(z_k) = e^{i\pi(2k+1)} = \boxed{\begin{array}{l} K \in \mathbb{Z} \\ e^{iz} \text{ periodic} \\ \text{cu } T = 2\pi \end{array}} \\
 & = e^{i\pi} = -1 \neq 0 \\
 & \quad \cos\pi + i\sin\pi
 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow z_k$ răd. ordinul unu pentru $h(z)$. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{pol} \\ g(z_k) = z_k = e^{iz} i\pi(2k+1) \neq 0 \end{array} \right\}$ ord. unu

iii) $g(z) = 1, h(z) = (e^z + i)^2 = 0 \Rightarrow e^z + i = 0 \Rightarrow$ pentru $f(z)$.

$$e^z = -i \rightarrow z_k \in \text{Ln}(-i) = \{ \ln|-i| + i\left(\frac{3\pi}{2} + 2k\pi\right) \mid k \in \mathbb{Z} \}$$

$$\Rightarrow z_k = i\pi(2k + \frac{3}{2}), \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

$$h'(z) = 2e^z (e^z + i) \Rightarrow h'(z_k) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 h''(z) &= 2e^z (2e^z + i) \Rightarrow h''(z_k) = 2e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} (2e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} + i) = \\
 &\cdot (2e^{i\frac{3\pi}{2}} + i) = -2i(-2i + i) = -2i(-i) = 2i^2 = -2 \neq 0 \rightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow z_k$ rădăcină dublă pentru $h(z)$. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{pol dublu} \\ g(z_k) = 1 \neq 0 \end{array} \right\}$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \int_{|z|=1} (z+1)^2 \sin \frac{1}{z} dz; \quad f(z) = (z+1)^2 \sin \frac{1}{z}, \quad z=0 \text{ p.s.i.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(z) &= z^2 \left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{3!z^3} + \frac{1}{5!z^5} - \dots \right) + z(z \left(\frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{3!z^3} + \frac{1}{5!z^5} - \dots \right) + \\
 &+ \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{3!z^3} + \frac{1}{5!z^5} - \dots) = z + (2 + (1 - \frac{1}{3!})\frac{1}{z} - \frac{2}{3!z^3} + \\
 &+ (\frac{1}{5!} - \frac{1}{3!}) \cdot \frac{1}{z^3} + \frac{2}{5!} \cdot \frac{1}{z^4} + (\frac{1}{5!} - \frac{1}{7!}) \cdot \frac{1}{z^5} + \dots) \Rightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

p.p. are o inf. de termene nereale $\Rightarrow z=0$ pole punct singular esențial;

$$z=0 \in \mathbb{C}: |z|=1; \Rightarrow$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Res}_{z=0} f(z) &= a_{-1} = 1 - \frac{1}{3!} = 1 - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{5}{6} \Rightarrow \text{cu teorema res} \\
 \int_{|z|=1} (z+1)^2 \sin \frac{1}{z} dz &= 2\pi i \text{Res}_{z=0} f(z) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{5}{6} = \frac{5\pi i}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

Temă seminar: (nr. 7)

- C: $|z-2+i| = \sqrt{3}$, prin 2 metode.
- ① $\oint_C \frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2(z^2+4)} dz$,
 - ② $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{5-4\sin \theta} d\theta$.
 - ③ $\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos \theta}{13-12\cos 2\theta} d\theta$.
 - ④ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x+1}{x^4+1} dx$.
 - ⑤ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 3x}{x^4+1} dx$.
 - ⑥ $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x+3}{(x^2-2x+2)^2} dx$.

Soluție:

① a) Cu F.I.C. $f(z) = \frac{e^z}{z^2+4}$ olomorfă pe int C:
 $|z-2+i| \leq \sqrt{3}$
 $(z_{1,2} = \pm 2i \notin |z-2+i| \leq \sqrt{3} : |2i-2+i| = |3i-2| = \sqrt{13} > \sqrt{3};$
 $| -2i-2+i | = | -2-i | = \sqrt{5} > \sqrt{3}).$

$$\begin{aligned} z_0 = 1, n = 1 \Rightarrow \oint_C \frac{f(z)}{(z-z_0)^2} dz &= \frac{2\pi i}{1!} f'(z_0) = \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \left(\frac{e^z}{z^2+4} \right)' \Big|_{z=1} = 2\pi i \frac{e^z(z^2+4) - 2z \cdot e^z}{(z^2+4)^2} \Big|_{z=1} = \\ &= 2\pi i \cdot \frac{3e}{25} = \frac{6\pi e}{25}. \end{aligned}$$

b) Cu teorema reziduilor:

$$\oint_C \frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2(z^2+4)} dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}_{z=1} f(z) = 2\pi i \lim_{z \rightarrow 1} [(z-1)^2 \cdot f(z)] = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{3e}{25} = \frac{6\pi e}{25}.$$

$f(z) = \frac{e^z}{(z-1)^2(z^2+4)}$ are un pol de ord. 2 $z_0 = 1 \in C$.

$$= 6 =$$

② $z = e^{i\theta}$, $z \in \mathbb{C}: |z| = 1$; $\sin \theta = \frac{z^2 - 1}{2iz}$; $d\theta = \frac{1}{i} dz$.

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{5 - 4 \sin \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{i} \oint_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{\left(\frac{z^2 - 1}{2iz}\right)^2}{5 - 4 \cdot \frac{z^2 - 1}{2iz}} \cdot \frac{dz}{iz} =$$

$$= \oint_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{\frac{(z^2 - 1)^2}{-4z^2}}{5iz - 2z^2 + 2} \cdot \frac{dz}{iz} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \oint_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{(z^2 - 1)^2}{z^2(2z^2 - 5iz - 2)} dz.$$

$$f(z) = \frac{(z^2 - 1)^2}{z^2(2z^2 - 5iz - 2)}$$

are:

- $z_1 = 0$ pole de ord. 2, $\in \mathbb{C}$.
- $z_{2,3} = \frac{5i \pm 3i}{4} \rightarrow z_2 = 2i \notin \mathbb{C}$
- $z_3 = \frac{i}{2} \in \mathbb{C}$.

Cu th. rez.

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{5 - 4 \sin \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \left(\operatorname{Res}_{z=0} f(z) + \operatorname{Res}_{z=\frac{i}{2}} f(z) \right) \cdot 2\pi i$$

$$\cdot \operatorname{Res}_{z=0} f(z) = \left[\frac{(z^2 - 1)^2}{2z^2 - 5iz - 2} \right] \Big|_{z=0} = \frac{4z(z^2 - 1)(2z^2 - 5iz - 2) - (z^2 - 1)^2}{(2z^2 - 5iz - 2)^2}$$

$$\cdot \frac{\cdot (4z - 5i)}{z=0} = \frac{+5i}{4}.$$

$$\cdot \operatorname{Res}_{z=\frac{i}{2}} f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow \frac{i}{2}} \left(z - \frac{i}{2} \right) \cdot \frac{(z^2 - 1)^2}{z^2 \cdot 2(z - \frac{i}{2})(z - 2i)} = \frac{\frac{25}{16}i}{2 \cdot (-\frac{3i}{2})(-\frac{1}{2})} = -\frac{25}{12}i$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{5 - 4 \sin \theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{4} 2\pi i \left(+\frac{5i}{4} - \frac{25}{12}i \right) = \frac{\pi i}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{10i}{12} \right) = \frac{5\pi}{12}.$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos \theta}{13 - 12 \cos 2\theta} d\theta$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}(z + \frac{1}{z})$$

$$\cos 2\theta = \frac{e^{i2\theta} + e^{-i2\theta}}{2} = \frac{1}{2}(z^2 + \frac{1}{z^2})$$

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = \oint_C \frac{\frac{z^2+1}{2z}}{13 - 12 \cdot \frac{z^2+1}{2z^2}} \cdot \frac{dz}{iz} = \frac{-1}{2i} \oint_C \frac{\frac{z^2+1}{2z}}{6z^4 - 13z^2 + 6} dz$$

$$6z^4 - 13z^2 + 6 = 0 \rightarrow 6(t - \frac{3}{2})(t - \frac{4}{3}) = 6(z^2 - \frac{3}{2})(z^2 - \frac{4}{3}) =$$

$$z^2 = t \Rightarrow 6t^2 - 13t + 6 = 0$$

$$t_{1,2} = \frac{13 \pm 5}{12} \quad \begin{cases} t_1 = \frac{3}{2} \\ t_2 = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

$$z^2 = \frac{3}{2} \Rightarrow z_{1,2} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} \notin C$$

$$z^2 = \frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow z_{3,4} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}} \in C.$$

$$\underset{z=\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}{\operatorname{Res} f(z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} (z - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}) \cdot \frac{z^2 + 1}{6(z^2 - \frac{3}{2})(z - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})(z + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{3} + 1}{6(\frac{2}{3} - \frac{3}{2}) \cdot 2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} = -\frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\underset{z=-\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}}{\operatorname{Res} f(z)} = \lim_{z \rightarrow -\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}} (\cancel{z} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}) \cdot \frac{z^2 + 1}{6(z^2 - \frac{3}{2})(z - \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})(z + \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})} =$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2}{3}}{(-5)(-2\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}})} = \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = -\frac{1}{2i} \cdot 2\pi i (-\frac{1}{6}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}) = 0.$$

$$= 8 =$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx .$$

Asociem funcția complexă $f(z) = \frac{z^2+1}{z^4+1}$

Pt. singulare: $z' = -1 = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi$

$$\Rightarrow z_k = \cos \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi + 2k\pi}{4}, k=0,1$$

$$z_0 = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \end{cases} \in S_S$$

$$z_1 = \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} = \begin{cases} -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \\ e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}} \end{cases} \in S_S$$

$$z_2, z_3 \in S_i .$$

Varianta doar pentru poli simple: $f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{h(z)}$:

$$\underset{z=z_0}{\operatorname{Res}} f(z) = \frac{g(z_0)}{h'(z_0)}$$

$$\cdot z_0 \text{ pol: } \underset{z=z_0}{\operatorname{Res}} f(z) = \frac{z^2+1}{4z^3} \Big|_{z=z_0} .$$

$$\text{pentru } z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \operatorname{Res} f(z) = \frac{\frac{1}{4}(1+i)^2 + 1}{4(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + i \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^3} = \frac{1+i}{2\sqrt{2}(1+i)(2i)} =$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4i} = \frac{-i}{2\sqrt{2}} .$$

$$\text{pentru } z = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \quad \operatorname{Res} f(z) = \frac{\frac{1}{4}(-1+i)^2 + 1}{2\sqrt{2}(i-1)^3} = \frac{1-i}{\sqrt{2}(i-1)(-2i)} = \frac{-i}{2\sqrt{2}} .$$

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \sum \operatorname{Res} = 2\pi i \left(\frac{-i}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \pi \sqrt{2} .$$

$$\rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx = \pi \sqrt{2} .$$

= 9 =

$$(5) \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 3x}{x^4 + 1} dx$$

$$\oint_C \frac{1}{z^4 + 1} \cdot e^{iz} dz.$$

$$z^4 = -1 = \cos \pi + i \sin \pi$$

$$z_0 = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \in Ss$$

$$z_1 = \cos \frac{3\pi}{4} + i \sin \frac{3\pi}{4} = e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}$$

$$z_0 : \operatorname{Res} f(z) = \frac{e^{iz}}{4z^3} \Big|_{z=z_0} \quad z_0 = z_0 \cdot 3i(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + i\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$$

$$z_0 = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}} \cdot \operatorname{Res} f(z) = \frac{e^{-\frac{3\pi i}{4}}}{4 e^{i\frac{3\pi i}{4}}} = e^{-\frac{3\pi i}{4}} = -e^{-\frac{\pi i}{4}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}} \cdot e^{\frac{3\sqrt{2}i}{2}} \cdot e^{\frac{\pi i}{4}} = \\ = -\frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}} \cdot e^{(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2})i}$$

$\rightarrow \boxed{y_m = -\frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}} \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2})}$

$$z_0 = e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}; \operatorname{Res} f(z) = \frac{e^{iz}}{4z^3} \Big|_{z=e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}} = \frac{e^{-i\frac{3\pi}{4}}}{4 e^{i\frac{3\pi}{4}}} =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot e^{-\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}} \cdot e^{-i(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2})} \rightarrow$$

$\boxed{y_m = -\frac{1}{4} e^{-\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}} \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2})}.$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 3x}{x^4 + 1} dx = -2\pi \sum y_m (\operatorname{Res}) = -2\pi \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}} \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}) \right) =$$

$$= \pi e^{-\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}} \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}) =$$

$$= \pi e^{-\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \right) =$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} e^{-\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}} \left(\cos \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} + \sin \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2} \right).$$

⑥

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x+3}{(x^2-2x+2)^2} dx$$

$f(z) = \frac{z+3}{(z^2-2z+2)^2}$ → funcția complexă asociată

Poli: $z^2-2z+2=0 \Rightarrow z_{1,2} = 1 \pm i$

$$z_1 = 1+i \in S_S$$

$$z_2 = 1-i \in S_i.$$

$$\text{Res } f(z) = \lim_{z \rightarrow 1+i} \left[\frac{(z-1-i)^2}{\cancel{(z-1-i)^2}} \cdot \frac{z+3}{\cancel{(z-1-i)^2}(z-1+i)^2} \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{z \rightarrow 1+i} \frac{(z-1+i)^2 - 2(z+3)(z-1+i)}{(z-1+i)^3} =$$

$$= \frac{1+i-1+i-2(1+i+3)}{(1+i-1+i)^3} = \frac{2i-2i-8}{-8i} = \frac{1}{i}.$$

$$\oint_C f(z) dz = 2\pi i \text{Res } f(z) = 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{i} = 2\pi.$$

$$\rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x+3}{(x^2-2x+2)^2} dx = 2\pi.$$

INTEGRARE COMPLEXĂ

A. Teorema Integrală Cauchy (TIC). Formula Integrală Cauchy (FIC)

1. Integrați pe $C : |z|=1$, sens trigonometric (explicând unde este aplicabilă TIC), următoarele funcții:

a) $\operatorname{Re}(z)$

b) $e^{\frac{z^2}{2}}$

c) $\frac{1}{3z - \pi i}$

d) $\frac{1}{\bar{z}}$

e) $\operatorname{tg}(z^2)$

f) $\frac{1}{\cos\left(\frac{z}{2}\right)}$

g) $\frac{1}{4z - 3}$

h) \bar{z}^2

i) $\frac{1}{z^8 - 1,2}$

j) $\frac{1}{2|z|^3}$

k) $z^2 \cdot \operatorname{ctg}(z)$

2. Evaluați:

a) $\oint_C \frac{\cos z}{z} dz$, pentru $C_1 : |z|=1$ și $C_2 : |z|=3$ (sens trigonometric);

b) $\oint_C \frac{1}{z^2 + 1} dz$, pentru $C_1 : |z+i|=1$, $C_2 : |z-i|=1$, $C_3 : |z|=\frac{1}{2}$, $C_4 : |z-i|=\frac{3}{2}$ (sens trigonometric);

c) $\oint_C \frac{z^2 - 4}{z^2 + 4} dz$, pentru $C_1 : |z-i|=2$, $C_2 : |z-1|=2$, $C_3 : |z+3i|=2$, $C_4 : |z|=\frac{\pi}{2}$ (sens trigonometric);

d) $\oint_C \operatorname{th}(z) dz$, pentru $C_1 : \left|z - \frac{1}{4}\pi i\right| = \frac{1}{2}$ (sens trigonometric);

e) $\oint_C \operatorname{Re}(2z) dz$, pentru $C_1 : |z|=1$ intersectat cu semiplanul superior (sens trigonometric);

3. Evaluați utilizând FIC:

a) $\oint_C \frac{z+2}{z-2} dz$, $C : |z-1|=2$

b) $\oint_C \frac{e^{3z}}{3z-i} dz$, $C : |z|=1$

c) $\oint_C \frac{sh(\pi z)}{z^2 - 3z} dz$, $C : |z|=1$

d) $\oint_C \frac{\ln(z+1)}{z^2 + 1} dz$, $C : |z-2i|=2$

e) $\oint_C \frac{7z-6}{z^2 - 2z} dz$, $C : |z-1|=2$

f) $\oint_C \frac{e^{2z}}{2z^2 + 4z} dz$, $C : |z-1+i|=2$

g) $\oint_C \frac{\ln(z+1)}{z^2 + 1} dz$, $C : |z-2i|=2$

h) $\oint_C \frac{\ln(z-1)}{z-5} dz$, $C : |z-4|=2$

i) $\oint_C \frac{\sin z}{z^2 - 2iz} dz$, C = cuprinsă între $|z|=3$ (sens trig.) și $|z|=1$ (sens invers trig.).

4. Evaluați $\oint_C f(z) dz$ utilizând consecințele FIC pe cercul $C : |z-1-i|=2$ (sens trigonometric):

a) $f(z) = \frac{sh(2z)}{z^4}$

b) $f(z) = \frac{\cos(2z)}{\left(z - \frac{\pi i}{4}\right)^3}$

c) $f(z) = \frac{e^{2z} \cdot \sin z}{\left(z - \frac{\pi}{6}\right)^2}$

d) $f(z) = \frac{e^{2z}}{4z^4}$

